REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the year
1920-21

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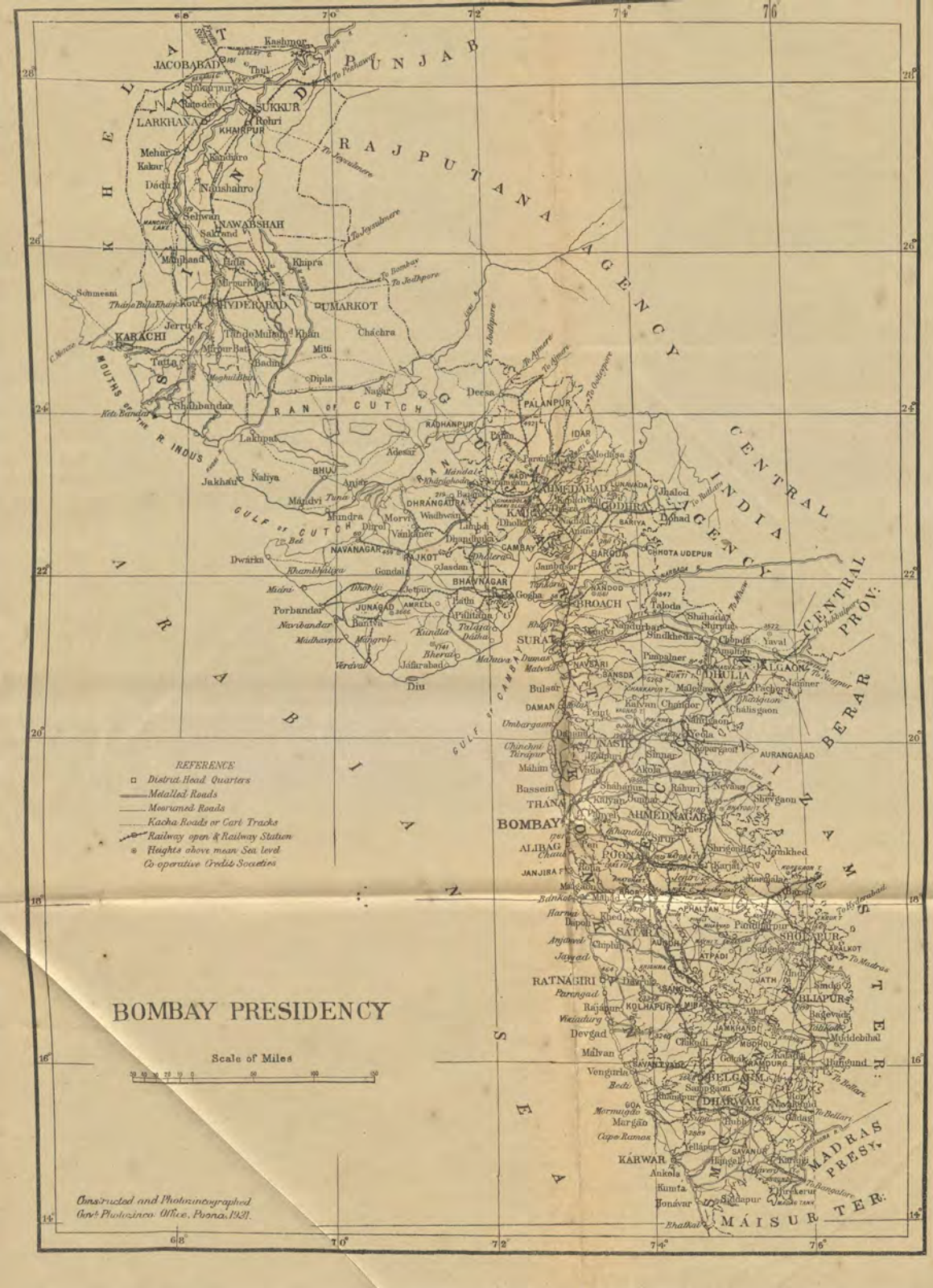
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Scale of Miles
REFERENCE
District Head Quarters
Metalled Roads
Unmetalled Roads
Kacha Roads or Cart Tracks
Railway open & Railway Station
Heights above mean Sea level
Co-operative Credit Societies
Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1921.
BALUCHISTAN
SIND
PUNJAB
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROV:
BERAR
NIZAM'S TERR:
MADRAS PRESY.
MAISUR TER:
ARABIAN SEA
GULF of CUTCH
GULF of CAMBAY
MOUTHS of the R. INDUS
RAN of CUTCH
KHELAT
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
JACOBABAD
SUKKUR
KHAIRPUR
NAWABSHAH
AHMEDABAD
BARODA
BROACH
SURAT
BOMBAY
POONA
SATARA
KOLHAPUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KARWAR
PALANPUR
RADHANPUR
IDAR
GODHRA
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGAD
PORBANDAR
NAVANAGAR
RAJKOT
DHRANGADRA
MORVI
DIU
DAMAN
NASIK
AURANGABAD
AHMEDNAGAR
SHOLAPUR
BIJAPUR
RATNAGIRI
KANARA
ALIBAG
THANA
JANJIRA
To Bombay
To Jodhpore
To Ajmere
To Jeysulmere
To Deesa
To Baroda
To Surat
To Poona
To Madras
To Bellary
To Hyderabad

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1920-21.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. **Important events.**—The outstanding events of the year 1920-21 were the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to India and the enlargement of the Executive and Legislative Councils. After the elections were over, Members of Council and Ministers were appointed to constitute the Executive Government of the new provincial administration. On the 23rd February His Royal Highness performed the ceremony of inaugurating the Legislative Council, with its non-official President, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The selection of Lord Sinha as Governor of Bihar and Orissa was very well received.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Enlarged Councils.

Appointment of Lord Sinha.

2. **General conditions.**—(*a*) The season was unfavourable and the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops was small. Irrigation, wherever possible, was sought in order to save the crops, but the supply of water was limited. In Surat the principal crops yielded about three-fourths of the normal, while the minor crops were worse still. In the Panch Mahals the yield of wheat was three-fourths and in Ahmedabad of kharif jowar two-thirds of the normal; bajri, jowar, wheat and cotton in other Gujarat districts were generally from one-half to one-third, the remaining crops being all below one-fourth of the average. Kharif crops in Satara yielded about two-thirds of the normal, except bajri and tur, which yielded about one-half, while rabi jowar yielded three-fourths and wheat and gram about one-half of the normal. The yield of rice in Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh was about 75 per cent. of the normal; while that of jowar, bajri and cotton in both the Khandesh districts was from 33 to 50 per cent. Rabi jowar and wheat ranged in Sholapur from 57 to 67 per cent., and in the North Deccan and Poona from 40 to 50 per cent. All other crops in the Deccan were very poor, being about one-fourth of the normal or less. The crops in Belgaum and Dharwar all yielded between 50 and 75 per cent. of the normal, and in Bijapur from 30 to 50 per cent. In the Konkan rice and other crops yielded between 75 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, rice, jowar and bajri were returned below 33 per cent. of normal in Nawabshah and Sukkur, and elsewhere all crops yielded from 40 to 60 per cent.

Crops.

(*b*) The area under food grains in the Presidency declined throughout, being 10·1 per cent. below that of the previous year, and their total outturn fell by 38 per cent. below the yield of that year. The yield was about two-fifths of that of the previous year in Gujarat, three-fifths in the Deccan, two-thirds in Karnatak and four-fifths in the Konkan. In Sind the yield fell by 28 per cent. and the area by 11·5 per cent. Owing especially to the indifferent season and the consequent diminished outturn of crops the prices of staple grains and fodder were in most places in the Presidency higher than those of the last year. In Sind, on the other hand, prices did not increase so much though the yield of the crops was rather less than in the Presidency. The scarcity of fodder led to a very large loss of cattle in several districts and measures for saving cattle were carried out by both private and Government agency in many areas both in the Deccan and Gujarat.

Fodder and cattle.

(*c*) High prices and shortage of labour continued. The Rent Acts remained in force in certain places and gave some relief. High rents and scarcity of housing accommodation in Bombay demonstrated the necessity of further measures of relief. The Development Department was accordingly created and extensive and expensive schemes of development and improvement in the city and its precincts have been taken in hand. A general strike of mill-hands occurred in Bombay in January and lasted for a month. The mill industry suffered heavily. To facilitate action to prevent and settle such strikes and improve the conditions of labour generally a Labour Office was established in Bombay.

Prices and labour.

Rent Acts.

Development Department.

Mill hands' strike.

(*d*) The death rate decreased from 32·53 to 28·65.

Death rate.

Census. (*e*) As in the rest of India the census of the Bombay Presidency was carried out on the night of the 18th March 1921.

Bills and Acts. 3. **Legislation.**—During the year nineteen Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council and twenty-one Acts were passed.

Bombay City Police. 4. **Police and Crime.**—(*a*) A noticeable feature of the work of the Bombay City Police during 1920 is the large increase of non-cognizable cases. The number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police as well as the number of Indian Penal Code cases also remained high. The scarcity in many parts of the Presidency resulted in an influx of a large out-of-work population into Bombay, and the high prices of staple commodities produced conditions encouraging crime. The high proportion of convictions to arrests and to trials under the Indian Penal Code was satisfactory. The year was marked by grave unrest amongst the mill-hands in Bombay. In the mofussil the outstanding feature was the very pronounced decrease in reported cognizable crime. This decrease was largely due to the improvement in the economic condition which was noticeable during the year. Although the volume of reported crime in 1920 was smaller than in the previous year, it was nevertheless greater than in the years immediately preceding 1919. Such little relief as should have been afforded to the police by this diminution in crime was, however, more than counterbalanced by the heavy work and responsibility following upon the intense political propaganda and the series of industrial strikes. The settlement of Criminal Tribes was successfully continued. The health of settlements was almost uniformly good, and excellent work was done in the education of children of the settlers. The year witnessed a striking rise in the number of children attending settlement schools, viz., from 1,964 in 1919 to 2,468 in 1920.

Mofussil Police.

Criminal Tribes.

Criminal Justice. (*b*) The general increase in reported offences is reflected in the statistics of criminal justice which recorded a noticeable rise in the number of cases disposed of by courts and in the number of cases returned as true. Of the total number (168,388) of cases reported, less than one-third, i.e., 51,613, fell under the Indian Penal Code, the remainder being under Special and Local Laws. In the district of Ahmedabad and in the city of Bombay there was a noticeable increase in the number of offences reported during the year, while there was a marked decrease in the districts of Surat and Thana. There was a slight decrease in the number of sentences of imprisonment and transportation, but those of whipping and fine showed an increase. Death sentences declined by nearly 42 per cent.

Civil Justice. (*c*) The number of original civil suits instituted in 1920 was 117,942, an increase of 14,055 on the figures of the previous year. The number of original suits disposed of during the year 1919 was 101,765 and in 1920, 116,545, an increase of 14,780 on the figures of 1919. The number of suits pending at the close of 1919 was 50,510, while at the close of 1920 it was 53,326. The number of pending suits over one year old at the close of 1919 was 6,058, while at the end of 1920 it has been brought down to 5,213. Litigation grew in volume as in 1919. Though pending cases in general increased, the arrears of cases over one year old have been substantially reduced.

Jails. (*d*) There was a decrease in the total jail population and in the number of under-trial prisoners. The health of the jail population was good despite a recrudescence of influenza. Discipline was on the whole well maintained and the escapes of convicted persons show a considerable decrease. The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bombay, continued to do excellent work. The Society at Bijapur rendered useful service on a smaller scale. Excellent work was done in the Yeravda Prison Press which not only utilises convict labour in the best interests of the tax-payer, but also enables the convicts employed in it to earn after release an honest living.

Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Yeravda Prison.

Progress. 5. **Agriculture.**—(*a*) The development of the Agricultural Department has continued on the lines indicated in previous reports, but the scarcity and partial famine which prevailed over much of the Bombay Presidency interfered with the normal progress of its operations. It might be mentioned, however, that the use of 'prickly pear' as a large scale fodder in emergencies, worked out by the Department during the famine of 1918-19, was extended during the year and proved wonderfully useful.

(*b*) The success achieved in the production and distribution of improved cotton seed was greater in 1920-21 than in any previous season. In the Surat district the area under improved cotton has reached nearly 100,000 acres and the consequent increase in the value of the produce in that one district has been estimated to be at least ten lakhs of rupees. In the Dharwar district the same result is being attained, while the popularity of the pure cotton seed of the Agricultural Department in Khandesh is already established. In Sind, Punjab F—4 cotton seed is in demand, and its popularity seems now to be established. To maintain the purity of these types and improve them, a regular establishment for cotton breeding has been set up in the four chief cotton growing regions of the Presidency during the year. Cotton.

(*c*) The work in sugarcane improvement has continued, and a regular system has now been worked out at Manjri which embodies all the advances made, and is being now pushed on a large scale in the sugar-growing districts. In rice, the work of the Plant Breeding Expert has led to the isolation of a variety suitable for the Thana and Kolaba districts, which gives an increased yield of thirty-three per cent. at least. In the case of potato the ' tambera ' disease which prevented the spread of this crop in the kharif season in the Deccan has been dealt with on a large scale, and it is now probable that there will be a considerable extension of this crop. Sugarcane. Rice.

(*d*) Investigations are at present being carried out on grasses, on new fodder crops, on higher yielding wheats suitable to the Deccan, on the isolation of drought resisting and high yielding strains of bajri, on the diseases of cardamoms, and on the retention of water in the soils of famine areas. Some of these are promising. Investigations.

(*e*) The Agricultural Engineer continues to be engaged in boring for water for irrigation. Bores in Upper Gujarat and the Thana district are usually successful. Elsewhere the results are less regular. Experiments have also been made to devise a suitable motor tractor for black cotton soils. Progress is being made in establishing a large depôt for shredding, baling and storing jowar fodder in the Southern Maratha Country against famine needs. This will be ready in the next year, and will supplement the fodder storage arrangements in Upper Gujarat and in Deccan. Boring for water. Motor tractors. Jowar fodder.

(*f*) Cattle breeding.—The Chharodi herd of Kankrej cattle continues to improve, and the new farm at Bankapur for Amrit Mahal cattle is being put into working order. Premium bulls are in demand principally in the North Gujarat and in the Dharwar district. Cattle breeding.

(*g*) The Agricultural College at Poona continues to be increasingly popular, the number of students rising from an average of 125 in 1915—18 to 203 and 205 in 1920 and 1921, respectively. The vernacular agricultural middle schools of which we have now six, continue to do good work, and with the exception of those at Alibag (Kolaba district) and Mirpurkhas (Sind) are quite full. The programme for the establishment of more schools in 1920-1921 has not been carried out, for financial reasons, but the plans are ready for early progress when funds become available. Agricultural College, Poona. Agricultural Schools.

6. **Co-operative Societies.**—(*a*) The last year was singularly adverse to the Co-operative movement. The very general failure of the rains, a real tightness of all kinds of credit and the consequent financial stringency combined with destructive political movement to mar the progress of Co-operation. In spite of this, however, the development has on the whole been very gratifying. The total number of societies increased during the year from 2,571 to 2,956 and the working capital from 260 lakhs to practically 3½ crores. Since last year societies in this Presidency are being classified on a new basis. They have been divided into three groups, viz., (*a*) Resource Societies, (*b*) Consumers' Societies including building societies, and (*c*) Producers' Societies. In the resource group agricultural credit societies showed a distinct advance. The total number is now 2,264 as compared with 1,993 last year. The working capital has increased from 108 lakhs to 133½ lakhs. What is even more gratifying is the increase in the reserve fund from 7½ lakhs to 9½ lakhs. The owned capital of these societies now amounts to over 40 lakhs of which about 30 lakhs consist of members' deposits. This gives over 30 per cent. as the percentage of owned capital to total working capital. But there is one serious drawback. Overdues have grown from 8¼ to over 10 lakhs, but this has been due mainly to the unfavourable circumstances noted above. In tracts where Progress. Classification of societies.

circumstances were more favourable as on the Nira Canal, previous year's arrears have been very substantially reduced.

Non-credit Agricultural Societies.

(*b*) The number of non-credit agricultural societies is now 110. Progress under this head has not been very rapid. Thirteen of these societies were exclusively for the sale of cotton. The total quantity of cotton sold by them realized over 19 lakhs. The growth of the movement in Sind has been very important. It is only three years since co-operation was seriously taken in hand there, yet at the end of last year Sind had already 3 Central Banks, 2 Unions, 256 agricultural societies and 16 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 11,000 and a total working capital of 14½ lakhs.

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

(*c*) The number of non-agricultural credit societies is now 313 with a capital of over 83 lakhs. Not only has the growth in capital been satisfactory but another equally gratifying feature has been the growth in the use of cheques during the year. Excluding the two railway societies, the total reported amount of turnover by cheques or bills of exchange amounted to over 53 lakhs.

Resource movement and its finance.

(*d*) Last year the most important matter taken up in the Resource Branch was the reducing of the finance of the resource movement to a more systematic plan mainly by clear demarcation of the functions of the Provincial and the District Banks, respectively. This was continued throughout the year. Broadly speaking it may be said that the District Banks have demarcated their finance areas fairly satisfactorily in consultation with the Provincial Bank and that they are labouring to increase their share capital and deposits to an extent sufficient to enable them in time to take over the complete financing of their districts, that they have learnt to co-operate much more completely and more harmoniously with the Provincial Bank and to make use of the facilities offered, and that they at any rate comprehend the importance of providing for adequate supervision over societies in their districts and for adequate trained staff within their offices. The working capital of the District Central Banks increased from 66 to 89 lakhs. The Provincial Bank continued to be the mainstay of co-operative finance in this Presidency as well as the main directing, advising and supervising body in all co-operative finance. Its affairs were excellently managed and in spite of the general financial stringency prevailing it was able to do good business. Its working capital rose from 37 to 47 lakhs.

Consumers' movement.

(*e*) *Consumers' Movement.*—The progress of the Consumers' Movement during the year was again slow. At the end of the year there were 88 societies out of which 56 were in working order. Want of loyalty in members and their neglect of principles have been formidable obstacles in their way. An intelligent desire to substitute the direct control of the consumers for the complicated and expensive system of distribution by middlemen is hardly to be noticed anywhere. Hence the progress has not been very rapid. Consolation is, however, to be derived from the fact that the movement is being directed on proper and correct lines, and even if the progress is slow, it should at least prove genuine and consistent. There were

Building Societies.

29 building societies with a membership of 3,295. These societies had also to encounter certain serious difficulties, especially the difficulty of securing land at a reasonable price and the heavy increase in the cost of raw material and labour. In spite of this some of the societies were able to show good progress. The total working capital is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Producers' movement.

(*f*) The Producers' Movement is quite new in this Presidency. Last year the work generally had been purely preparatory, but real progress has this year been made in regard to industrial production. Three new societies were registered of

Coppersmiths' Society.

which one at least has done extremely well, namely, the Twasta Kasar Producers' Society in Poona, formed by the coppersmiths of that city. Under this head come

Weavers' Societies.

weavers' societies of whom there are 44 in the Presidency. The weavers had a bad time this year in the Presidency on account of the year being Sinhasta year during which marriages do not take place and the conditions of scarcity prevailed everywhere. Still the working capital has now come up to nearly 2½ lakhs and the reserve fund to Rs. 36,000.

Co-operative Central Institute.

(*g*) No account of the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency during the year can be complete without a reference to the remarkable expansion of the activities of the Co-operative Central Institute. The constitution of the Institute was revised during the year and as a result of this organization

a very distinct growth is to be noticed. A training class in English was organized, besides several such classes for secretaries in the vernacular. The scheme for training Honorary Organizers and Bank Managers was formulated. The work of the Housing Association was carried on and a good deal of propaganda work was done in this movement. Another most important action taken by the Department was to organize branches. Three such branches were started, each for a division at Poona, Broach and Dharwar. Training classes. Housing Associations.

(*h*) The scheme for the constitution of the Provincial Conference held last September was framed by the Registrar in consultation with the Institute and in accordance with the wishes of its Standing Committee. The result was a thoroughly representative conference which was the last organized by the Registrar as such. Future conferences will be organized according to the same scheme by the Institute. Provincial Conference.

7. **Industries.**—The Department of Industries continued its programme of providing enquirers with technical advice. The year was one of industrial depression and this was reflected in the diminution of requests for advice in the selection and installation of small plants. Instructions to hand-loom weavers in the use of fly shuttle slays and other mechanical improvements by means of weaving schools and weaving demonstrations were continued. The demonstration casein factory started at Anand, Gujarat, was continued. The object of the institution is to introduce in the villages of the Kaira district improved methods of manufacturing casein which are based on research work carried out at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. The investigation of the Kharaghoda bitterns continued during the year. Experiments were made for improving the production of crude sodium carbonate in Sind. Exhaustive tests were made of clays, with good results, for the manufacture of terra cotta bricks and flooring tiles. The geological survey made a complete survey of the building resources of the Salsette taluka and the clays surveyed were made into briquettes and tested for contraction, absorption, percolation and crushing strength. A large number of building stones were tested at the College of Engineering, Poona. There were some notable developments in the fisheries section. Experimental work in the manufacture of fish oil and fish manure had to be stopped owing to the failure of the sardine season. A private fish oil factory was completed during the year, but it could not be used by the owner owing to the absence of sardines. Assistance was given in forming co-operative societies of fishermen. The steam trawler which arrived in March from England fitted with a refrigerating plant made seven trips before the end of the year. The scheme for training apprentices at the Dapuri workshops introduced last year has not yet been fully developed. A beginning has, however, been made in the training of mechanical engineers at the workshops. Two silk twisting machines were completed during the year and a set of experimental button-making machines is also under construction. A fresh design for a plant for the improved distillation of rosha grass oil prepared by the Department has been approved by the Forest Research Institute. Three scholarships were awarded during the year for the study of technical chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Two bulletins were published by the Department of Industries, one on the Indian casein and the other on the vegetable oil industry. Progress. Hand-loom weavers. Casein factory. Kharaghoda bitterns. Clays. Building resources of Salsette. Fisheries. Co-operative Societies. Dapuri Workshops. Mechanical Engineers. Rosha grass. Scholarships. Bulletins.

8. **Trade and Commerce.**—(*a*) The remarkable features in the year 1920-21 after the war, were the many violent changes in the Trade and Commerce of the country. The great purchasing power which India had acquired after the war owing to high exchange value of the rupee, stimulated imports of manufactured goods from foreign countries, while the purchasing power of many countries in Europe being restricted as a result of the war, there was no demand for the raw products of this country. Consequently the export trade suffered such an unprecedented depression since June 1920 that for the first time the trade balance went against India and owing to the persistent rush of imports the Indian markets were to a great extent overstocked and dealers were faced with a very serious financial position. The dealers in piece-goods especially incurred heavy losses on account of the rapid fall of exchange. The Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Bombay, passed a resolution pledging its members not to settle any contracts at a lower rate than 2*s.* to the rupee. This action created a complete dead-lock in the business, but the situation gradually improved by mutual understandings on the part of both importers and dealers. Despite the fall in the export trade the mill industry of this Presidency prospered on account of the **Presidency proper.** Special features of the year. Piece-goods dealers. Mill industry.

Japanese competition.

exceedingly large internal demands. Japanese competition had also grown to a great extent in cotton piece-goods, the most important item in the import trade.

Trade with Germany.

The general resumption of trade with Germany rendered possible imports of dyes, consignments of which arrived in large quantities.

Foreign trade.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) including treasure was Rs. 249·38 crores, showing an increase of 20 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The sales of Reverse Councils and the rise in exchange, stimulated imports of foreign manufactures and the value of merchandise imports rose by Rs. 49·24 crores to Rs. 128·13 crores. Exports of merchandise fell by Rs. 35·67 crores to Rs. 77·52 crores owing to the absence of credit and financial difficulties in the countries of Europe.

Coasting trade.

On the other hand the coasting trade of the port of Bombay expanded by Rs. 1·02 crores to Rs. 72·97 crores, due solely to larger shipments of grey piece-goods to Bengal and twist and yarn to Bengal, Madras and Sind.

Sind trade.

(*b*) The outstanding feature of the year so far as the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind is concerned was the great disproportion between volume and value in case of both imports and exports as compared with the average of the

Sea-borne trade.

three years immediately preceding the war. The total value of the sea-borne trade of Sind in 1920-21 was Rs. 8,052 lakhs representing an increase of 29 per cent. over the preceding year. The foreign trade also rose from Rs. 3,973 lakhs to Rs. 6,232 lakhs.

Presidency proper. New buildings.

9. **Public Works.**—(*a*) During the year, a number of important Government buildings were under construction in the towns of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karachi. In Bombay, the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Pasteur Institute and Stores at Parel and the Out-patients Department in the J. J. Hospital were started. The expenditure incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 1,77,381. The Gateway of India Building on the Apollo Bunder site has now reached a height of 14′ 6″. The Central Excise office, lock-up and quarters for officers and servants on Mathew Road, Bombay, were in progress and were nearing completion. A new Telegraph Store yard at Mazgaon Sewri Reclamation, Bombay, was commenced. In connection with the

Poona Housing Scheme.

Poona Housing Scheme, several bungalows were constructed for the residence of officers stationed at that place. The excavation and exploration of the old masonry buildings and fountains, etc., buried in the Shanwar Wada, Poona, was in progress. The extension of the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works was completed and handed over to the Ahmedabad Municipality in February 1921, the expenditure incurred during the year under review being Rs. 2,95,342. The combined Post and Telegraph Office building at Shahibag, Ahmedabad, was commenced and the George V Hall in connection with the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, was practically completed.

Sind.

(*b*) In Karachi, the New Currency Offices were taken in hand, the expenditure incurred during the period under review amouning to Rs. 1,81,079 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,87,324. A further sum of Rs. 1,77,340 was spent during the year 1920-21 on the new Revenue Offices at Karachi, work on which was commenced in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 2,26,000 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,09,025. The new Small Causes Court at Karachi was started in 1919-20 and the expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 1,22,201 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,27,279.

New buildings and works.

(*c*) During the year further progress was made in the preparation or execution of schemes for the better housing of Government officers in

Other buildings.

the Presidency. In Belgaum, work on the Central Jail at Hindalgi was in progress. At Dharwar a temporary hostel for the Arts College was completed and some additions and alterations costing Rs. 60,000 were made to the Railway buildings which were purchased for the Arts College at a cost of 4½ lakhs of rupees.

Kennedy Sea Face.

The construction of the Sea Wall on the Kennedy Sea Face between Marine Lines and Chaupati, Bombay, on which Rs. 14,24,428 have been spent up to now, has been handed over to the newly constituted Development Directorate to be carried out in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The construc-

Roads and bridges.

tion of new roads was in progress and many bridges and causeways were also being built during the year in various parts of the Presidency. About 500 miles of roads in Sind were provincialized during the year. Good progress was made on several

Sukkur Barrage.

important sanitary projects. The Sukkur Barrage Canals project in Sind was

submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in December 1920 and the final orders thereon are awaited. In connection with this project a separate division in charge of a Superintending Engineer was formed from 1st February 1921 and some survey work for close contouring was undertaken before the end of the year and information for the purpose of acquisition of lands required for the proposed canals was also collected. The progress on the two protective irrigation works under construction in the Deccan, viz., the Pravara Canals with the reservoir at Bhandardara and the Nira Right Bank Canal with the enlarged storage at Bhatghar, is well advanced. A project for the full development of irrigation in the Nira valley as a whole is under preparation.

10. **Public Health and Medicine.**—(*a*) Sanitary surveys of thirty-six municipalities and six notified areas were made during the course of the year by the Assistant Directors of Public Health and advice was given on conservancy arrangements, water-supply, prevention of spread of epidemics and measures of a more general nature. The Director of Public Health visited 23 towns to inspect water-supplies and drainage and for general sanitary purposes. Health Officers are employed by 9 municipalities while 2 towns have employed as their Health Officers medical men not in possession of Public Health qualifications. Twenty-six towns employed 50 qualified Sanitary Inspectors. The scale of pay of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors has recently been revised by Government and facilities for a more advanced course of instruction than that laid down for Sanitary Inspectors are being provided for medical men who desire to qualify as Medical Officers of Health for municipal towns of average size. It is hoped that the difficulty in securing the services of qualified men for municipal work will soon disappear. Public Health. Progress.

(*b*) The Sanitary Board approved 10 water-supply schemes and 6 drainage schemes. Boring operations were made in 8 towns while 81 schemes for major and minor sanitary works were under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bombay. Sanitary Board.

(*c*) A scheme to prevent the spread of cholera was started during the year. Eight qualified sanitary inspectors were given a short course of training at the Poona Public Health Laboratory. Two were appointed to tour in each Registration District. A standardized outfit was supplied to each from the Medical Stores and District Maps and instructions as to their itinerary and duties generally were given them by the Assistant Directors of Public Health under whom the instructors served. Sanitary inspectors with local and language knowledge were not obtainable in Sind but sub-assistant surgeons on a slightly enhanced rate of pay were engaged for that Registration District. The demonstrations have done substantial good and fair progress has been made in popularizing knowledge of the cause and prevention of cholera and of methods of purification of water. Measures against spread of cholera.

(*d*) There are 9 sanitary associations doing very useful work in the Presidency. The Associations at Karachi, Broach, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Viramgam and Dharwar made conspicuous efforts in educating the public in general public health matters. Some opened maternity and child welfare exhibitions, others arranged health shows and cinema and lantern shows with charts and models ; some maintained shops for the sale of pure milk at the lowest price and a class in home nursing was conducted by one of them. In Hyderabad though there is no health association, excellent work on child welfare was carried on by a missionary lady and it has earned the appreciation and support of the municipal corporation. The Surat Sanitary Association showed activity in different directions, such as care of the new born, more especially with regard to opthalmia neonatorum (Henderson's Ophthalmic Scheme). The establishment of Health Bureaux for propaganda work with Government aid is under consideration by certain Associations. Sanitary associations.

(*e*) The Sinhast Fair at Nasik and Trimbak—which occurs every 12th year—was held during the year and adequate measures were taken for the well-being of the pilgrims and the safeguarding of public health. Sinhast Fair.

(*f*) There are two Public Health Laboratories in the Presidency, in Poona and in Karachi. The establishment of a similar laboratory at Ahmedabad is under consideration. Laboratories.

Cholera.

(*g*) The incidence of cholera for the year under report was unusually low. Only 2,047 deaths were recorded, the lowest figure with one exception, since 1908. The majority of the deaths (1,083) occurred in Satara district. There were

Small-pox.

3,536 deaths from small-pox. The more severely affected districts were Kanara, Hyderabad, Karachi, Larkana and Nawabshah. Owing to the smaller demand from military medical officers, the issue of vaccine lymph from the

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was less by 128,360 doses than last year. During the year 1920, 33,904 deaths occurred from this disease with a death-rate of 1·73 per 1,000. Medical officers were employed on anti-malarial measures and quinine was sold or distributed in the form of powders, tablets and treatments. The total

Plague.

number of deaths from plague was 13,857, the worst affected districts being Dharwar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Satara and Belgaum. Rat killing operations on an extensive scale were carried out in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Rat-destruction by trapping was also carried on at Dhulia in West Khandesh, Malegaon in Nasik and Poona City. Inoculation was availed of as one of the

Influenza.

measures for the prevention of plague. The total number of deaths from influenza was 16,690, Kaira being the worst affected district. Instructions regarding measures such as nasal douching with salt solution were freely distributed and special attention was paid to general cleanliness in towns. In some places stock medicines were issued to the public. In Nadiad in the Kaira district influenzal vaccine was also used but only 53 persons were inoculated.

Medical Department.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

(*h*) The total number of medical institutions open on 31st December 1920 was 740. The number of Government aided institutions rose from 310 to 317. As a result of the scheme for providing new dispensaries seven dispensaries were opened during the year.

Female patients.

(*i*) The total number of women treated at hospitals and dispensaries was 538,678. Of these, 478,402 were treated at general hospitals and dispensaries and 60,276 received treatment at institutions specially provided for the treatment of women and children. There are at present 12 such institutions. The admissions for labour cases show a considerable increase which indicates the growing popularity of maternity wards attached to hospitals and dispensaries and shows the extent to which they are resorted to in places where they are available.

Malaria and quinine.

(*j*) There was a slight increase in the number of admissions for malaria during the year under report. Quinine treatments worth Rs. 50,000 were put up for sale as usual to the public in malarious districts at cheap rates. In addition quinine treatments worth one lakh of rupees were distributed free of charge to the general public and school children in Sind and Kanara where malaria is more prevalent than elsewhere in the Presidency. Nine sub-assistant surgeons were deputed for anti-malarial duty in the most malarious places in the Presidency including Sind. Six thousand two hundred and seventy-three cases of malaria and 2,437 cases of other diseases were treated by them during the season.

Touring medical officers.

(*k*) Five touring medical officers of the class of assistant surgeons and 14 of that of sub-assistant surgeons were appointed to deal with unusual sickness following influenza and other epidemics.

Advisory Committees.

(*l*) Advisory committees composed of influential members of the community, which have been appointed at the Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Hyderabad Civil Hospitals with a view to assisting Civil Surgeons, continue to work well.

Nursing associations.

(*m*) The establishment of local nursing associations throughout the Presidency and the reconstruction of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association on lines which will admit of the formation of a regular graded Presidency Nursing Service, are under consideration.

School of Tropical Medicine.

(*n*) The scheme for the establishment of the School of Tropical Medicine at Parel has been sanctioned and will be brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1922.

Municipal administration.

11. **Local Self-Government.**—(*a*) During the year Government appointed a special officer for drafting a separate Municipal Act for the City of Karachi

Legislation.

on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The draft bill prepared by that officer is at present under the consideration of Government. Government

have also decided to introduce, instead of the existing Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, two separate Bills, one for major municipalities and another for smaller ones. The draft of the former is under preparation. In the meantime a distinct step forward has been taken in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of the district municipalities so far as it can be effected under the provisions of the present Bombay District Municipal Act. Among the measures directed to be taken for this purpose are (1) enfranchising a considerably larger proportion of the population of each municipal district by reducing the qualifying tax; (2) increasing the number of councillors and fixing the proportion of the nominated councillors at one-fifth of the total number of councillors; and (3) recommending municipalities to adopt the system of multiple-seated constituencies with the cumulative right of voting. Government have also directed that all municipalities shall have in future presidents elected by themselves.

Liberalization of franchise.

(*b*) The question of recasting the Local Boards Act is still under consideration. The policy of appointing non-official presidents of local boards was extended to five more boards last year and proposals for 6 other boards have been approved this year, thus making a total of 23 boards with non-official presidents. In each case a grant representing roughly the cost of the clerical establishment previously maintained under the Collector-President has been made to the district local board by Government. The number of non-official presidents of taluka boards has likewise been increased. All the district boards and most of the taluka local boards have non-official vice-president.

Local Boards administration. Legislation.

Non-official presidents and vice-presidents.

Provincial grants.

(*c*) Draft rules under the several sections of the Village Panchayats Act for regulating the working of the Panchayats have been framed and are at present being considered by the Divisional Commissioners before being finally passed by Government. As soon as the rules are out, the Collectors will take the necessary steps to constitute Panchayats in thsose villages where the district boards have applied for them.

Village Panchayats Acts.

(*d*) The draft Bill relating to the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Bombay Municipality is at present being considered by that body.

City Improvement Trust.

12. **Port Trusts.**—(*a*) The receipts of the Bombay Port Trust were the highest on record; the revenue amounted to Rs. 223 lakhs and exceeded the expenditure by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. This result was largely due to unprecedented storage revenue derived from accumulations of goods in the dock sheds and warehouses, due to the abnormal and extraordinary trade conditions which prevailed throughout the year. The total tonnage of cargoes dealt with at the docks and bunders was 6,072,000 tons as compared with 6,253,000 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels which entered the docks during the year was 1,510 and 519 vessels were berthed at the dock harbour walls. The Ballard Pier Station berth was used by 314 vessels, and for the convenience of passengers passing through Bombay, two blocks of temporary buildings containing 48 rooms were built alongside the station. On the bunders and land estates there was a large demand for occupation. A noticeable feature was the increased trade in timber and building materials, due to the development scheme in progress in Bombay. Under arrangements made by the Government of Bombay the loan requirements of the Bombay Port Trust and other local bodies were included in the loans raised by the Local Government for development and other purposes and the Trustees received a loan of Rs. 94½ lakhs for capital works during the year. Expenditure on capital works during the year aggregated Rs. 76 lakhs of which Rs. 14 lakhs were expended on the New Cotton Depôt at Mazagaon, Rs. 14 lakhs on the plant and filling of the reclamations at Mazagaon, Sewri and Wadala, Rs. 7 lakhs on Antop village, Rs. 5 lakhs on other staff quarters and Rs. 11 lakhs on the Oil Pier at Trombay with pipe line communication to Sewri. Considerable progress was made during the year in the Port Trust programme of providing housing accommodation for their employees, principally by the completion of 468 ground floor units at Antop village for housing labourers and lower paid staff.

Bombay.

(*b*) The receipts of the Karachi Port Trust rose from Rs. 41,06,406 to Rs. 56,33,192 and the expenditure from Rs. 50,13,794 to Rs. 53,26,102. The number and

Karachi.

tonnage of steamers entering the port also showed increases. The housing question having reached an acute stage, arrangements were made for providing the necessary accommodation for the Chairman and officers of the Trust.

Aden.

(*c*) The receipts of the Aden Port Trust fell from Rs. 10,10,583 to Rs. 10,04,505, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,74,303 to Rs. 7,80,019. The number of vessels entering the port increased while tonnage decreased.

13. **Finance.**—The main feature of the year's finance was an excess of expenditure over revenue by about one crore and forty lakhs. The net provincial revenue and expenditure amounted, respectively, to 12,35 and 13,75 lakhs, against the estimated figures of 11,74 and 12,68 lakhs. On the revenue side there was a large increase under Income Tax mainly due to the prosperity of the mill industry during the year 1919-20, and probate duty and general commercial activity were responsible for a substantial rise of revenue under Stamps. But the larger receipts under these two and other heads were counterbalanced by decreases under the heads Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Irrigation due to the failure of the monsoon of 1920 and the Presidency had to deal with famine conditions for the second time in three years. The principal item of increased expenditure was the revision of pay and allowances of the clerical and other subordinate establishments. In view of the increase in the cost of living, steps had been taken at various times since 1915-16 to improve conditions of service by the grant of temporary allowances, but it was felt that a permanent increase was now unavoidable. The whole question was accordingly examined by a Committee of non-official members of the Legislative Council and definite proposals were put forward. As a result of their recommendations substantial enhancements were accorded, though on a lower scale than that recommended by the Committee. The total provincial revenue fell short of that of 1919-20 by about 34¼ lakhs. The expenditure exceeded that of 1919-20 by about 2 crores and the budget figure by 1,07 lakhs. The general restrictions on expenditure which had been imposed during the war remained in force but the rise in the cost of living rendered increased expenditure on establishments unavoidable. The expenditure on education during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 amounted to 80 lakhs and 1,08 lakhs, respectively, that during the year 1919-20 came to 1,30 lakhs while in the year under review it rose to 1,43 lakhs. Substantial provisions were also made for medical relief, sanitation, assistance to local boards for local improvements, industrial developments and works of public utility executed by the Public Works Department.

Presidency proper. Production.

14. **Salt.**—(*a*) Owing to a favourable manufacturing season the production of salt at the Pritchard Salt-works (49,44,762 maunds) surpassed all previous records and exceeded the expected maximum outturn of 45 lakhs of maunds. The output of the Dharasna and Chharwada Salt-works also increasd from 3,99,352 to 4,49,492 maunds. The same result could not be attained at the other sea salt-works where the output was 86,22,989 maunds against 87,09,777 maunds in 1919-20. The decrease was due

Consumption.

to a slump in the market. The consumption of salt per head of population in the Presidency proper rose from 13·22 to 13·89 pounds. There was a further decrease in the market price of salt in several districts. The concession of the issue of duty-free denaturalized salt for agricultural purposes hitherto confined to the four districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara was extended to the whole of the

New Salt works.

Presidency proper. The construction of the Salt-works at Bhandup and the expansion of the Pritchard Salt-works, Kharaghoda, made satisfactory progress. The manufacture of magnesium chloride at the Pritchard Salt-works continued as in the previous year.

Sind. Production.

(*b*) In Sind there was a further decrease in production. The decrease was as much as 50 per cent., the outturn of salt declining from 7·27 lakhs of maunds in 1919-20 to 3·64 lakhs. The principal reason was a further curtailment of manufacture and excavation, respectively, at the Maurypur and Saran Salt-works where the

Superfine Salt.

stocks are still in excess of requirements. The manufacture of superfine salt, introduced experimentally in 1917-18 with the object of ascertaining to what extent the locally manufactured salt is capable of competing with the table salt imported by sea, continued during the year. The quantity produced and passed into consumption in 1920-21 was 20,200 maunds as compared with 30,338 maunds in the previous year. Owing to its purity and the slight difference between its price and that

of ordinary salt the demand for superfine salt had increased to such an extent in previous years that its manufacture had to be restricted to 500 maunds per mensem with effect from June 1920 to enable the surplus stocks of ordinary salt to be disposed of. Imports of salt from the Punjab fell from 72,000 to 40,000 maunds, a decrease of 45 per cent. A part of this decrease may be put down to faulty registration. Issues fell off by 30,000 maunds. The average consumption of salt in Sind was 11·28 lbs. against 11·47 lbs. in 1919-20. An encouraging feature of the year was the development of the Co-operative Salt Transport and Credit Society among the salt manufacturers at Maurypur. The operations of this organization have relieved what might otherwise have been a very difficult situation among the manufacturers, arising out of the shutting down of a considerable portion of the works.

Imports from Punjab.

Consumption.

Co-operative Society.

15. **Excise.**—This was the third year of the triennial period of auctions of country spirit, toddy and opium shops, and there was no important modification in the excise policy of Government. The duty on ganja and charas in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, was raised from Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 40 per seer, respectively, and that on bhang in Sind from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per seer. The duty on Indian made liquors excised at tariff rates was also increased from 1st March 1921, so as to bring it into conformity with the revised rates leviable under the Indian Tariff Act on imported spirits. The arrangements for the departmental supply of spirit required for consumption in Sind continued during the year and a similar course had to be followed in the Town and Island of Bombay, the Kolaba District and part of the Thana district. The Surat distillery area was also supplied departmentally from 1st April 1920 to 31st October 1920. The consumption of country spirit fell from 28,57,708 to 28,43,012 proof gallons, and that of opium, ganja, bhang and charas from 53,204, 46,030, 1,28,687 and 13,702 seers to 49,237, 42,876, 1,21,776 and 12,189 seers, respectively. The total excise revenue rose from Rs. 3,85,10,969 to Rs. 4,46,59,099, an increase of Rs. 61,48,130 or about 16 per cent. The increase occurred mainly under vend fees of country spirit shops owing to the advance collection of the fee for the year 1921-22 in the case of shops in municipal areas.

Duty.

Consumption.

Revenue.

16. **Education.**—(*a*) The year has been a period of steady progress in spite of non-co-operation. One important feature is the revision of salaries of the different branches of service. The Indian Educational Service was re-organised with effect from 1st December 1919. Fourteen posts were transferred to the Indian Educational Service from the Provincial Service, and 3 from outside the regular cadres. Sixteen Indians were appointed to this service. The reorganisation of the Provincial Service, now to be known as the Bombay Educational Service, has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1921. The revision scheme of secondary school teachers was sanctioned with effect from 14th March 1920, and a further revision scheme has been sanctioned from 1st March 1921. The salaries of language teachers, and Drawing and Drill teachers have been revised. The scale of pay sanctioned for primary school teachers from 1st September 1920 provided minima of Rs. 20, 23 and 25 (including allowances) for untrained assistants and head masters. Government have further sanctioned Rs. 25 as the minimum for an untrained teacher from 1st April 1921, and Rs. 30, 35 and 40 as the minimum for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year trained. Six posts of Medical Inspectors, one for Bombay City, and one for each of the five divisions, the post of a Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, and the temporary post of a Provincial Scout Commissioner were created. The total expenditure on education of all kinds rose (during the year) by 28½ lakhs to 263½ lakhs of rupees. Of the total expenditure, Government contributed 57 per cent, Municipalities 10 per cent, Local Boards 5 per cent and fees 14 per cent. It is to be noted that the expenditure from Provincial Revenues has risen from Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 150 lakhs during the last 11 years. The number of teachers increased by 769, and the expenditure on the training of teachers by Rs. 2·3 lakhs, 80·5 per cent of which was borne by Government. Five municipalities have made education free and compulsory; in two of these compulsion is applicable to both boys and girls. The expenditure on European schools increased by Rs. 2·7 lakhs or 20·3 per cent. There was an increase of 255 in the number of private institutions and of 13,835 in the number of pupils attending them. These institutions submit no returns and the figures are only approximate. The increase in

Progress.

Indian and Bombay Educational Services.

Expenditure.

Teachers.

Free and compulsory education.

European schools.

Private institutions.

the number appears to be chiefly due to the non-co-operation movement. Fourteen secondary schools and 25 primary schools went over to non-co-operation. There were 6 resignations from the staffs of colleges and 17 from those of secondary, training and special institutions. Five hundred and seventy-six students withdrew from colleges and 1,684 from secondary schools on account of non-co-operation. Considering the fact that the total number of public institutions and the pupils attending them have on the whole increased by 251 and 43,117, respectively, it will be seen that the non-co-operation movement has produced little permanent effect on public instruction in this Presidency.

Colleges.

(*b*) The number of colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay increased by 1 to 21, but the number of students decreased by 401 to 8,533. Five hundred and thirty-nine students left the various colleges owing to non-co-operation. The Karnatak College at Dharwar was closed at the end of the academical year. The Maganlal Thakordas Balmunkandas Arts College, Surat, was taken on to the aided list. The University added Gujarati, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu to the list of languages in the B.A. curriculum, in consequence of which 5 lectureships, 2 each in Marathi and Gujarati and 1 in Kanarese, were sanctioned by Government for Government Arts Colleges.

Government Law School.

College of Engineering, Poona.

Sydenham College of Commerce.

(*c*) The number of students in the Government Law School declined by 192 to 673. Extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out in the main buildings at the College of Engineering, Poona. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics had 236 students, 148 taking the degree course. The increasing demand for graduates in commerce by the leading business houses in Bombay is sufficient evidence of the usefulness of the institution. The death of Mr. Anstey, Principal of the College, is a severe loss both to the College and to the cause of higher commercial education not only in this Presidency but in India generally. The question of extending the Secondary Training College, Bombay, is engaging the serious attention of Government.

Royal Institute of Science.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, started work in June 1920, but has not yet been affiliated to the University as an independent institution, its students being enrolled on the register of the Elphinstone College.

Technical and Industrial education.

(*d*) Technical and industrial education is being encouraged and systematised. Mr. F. W. Marrs, I. E. S., who was deputed to study recent developments in the subject, has submitted a report on certain schemes of Industrial education and training in the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe and their application to this Presidency. A committee has been appointed with Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., as Chairman, to draw up a comprehensive scheme for technical and industrial education in this Presidency. It includes a strong non-official element, and important employers of labour, both European and Indian, are represented.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on technical education rose by Rs. 70,394 to Rs. 4,77,450, of which 69·2 per cent. was borne by public funds. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute had a successful year. The men trained in the Institute found no difficulty in getting suitable posts, and the demand for them is greater than the supply.

Sir J. J. School of Art.

The number of pupils in the Sir J. J. School of Art increased by 8 to 333. Much useful practical work was done, chiefly consisting in the testing of samples of clay. The painting classes have much improved during the year.

State Technical Scholarships.

The question of provincialising the State Technical Scholarships is under consideration by the Government of India.

Secondary Schools.

(*e*) Secondary schools for boys and girls declined by 65 to 475. The decrease was entirely in the middle schools and was due almost entirely to non-co-operation. The number of pupils decreased by 6,121 and the number of teachers by 257. In the last 9 years the average cost of educating a pupil in a Government school has risen from Rs. 51-11-5 to Rs. 80-12-3, of which Rs. 19-0-2 and Rs. 50-12-1, respectively, were borne by Government. The number of students residing in hostels increased by 1,617 to 5,816 in spite of the fact that prices are still high.

Moral instruction.

Direct moral instruction is given in all Government schools for one period every week. Nearly 8 lakh War Commemoration Medallions were distributed on 19th February to school pupils.

(*f*) The total number of primary schools for boys and girls rose by 304 to 13,018 and that of pupils in them by 46,914 to 807,036. The expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 13,61,729 or 12 per cent. to Rs. 1,27,21,451, of which 65·8 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds. The number of teachers increased by 1,010 to 28,650, 43·6 per cent. of whom are trained. Twenty English classes are attached to Primary schools. The question of extending their number is under the consideration of Government. Seven additional training schools for primary teachers were opened. Primary Schools.

(*g*) The number of girls' schools increased by 74 and the number of girls under instruction by 12,160. The increase in expenditure on girls' education is Rs. 6·6 lakhs. The development of girls' education is still hampered by the dearth of women teachers. Scholarships have been instituted to induce women to study in primary schools with a view to joining the preparatory classes and Training Colleges. Five new Government Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle Schools were opened. Girls' Schools.

(*h*) The number of Mahomedans under instruction rose by 10,478. Mahomedans now represent 20·2 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction. Various efforts were made to assist the education of Mahomedans, and preferential treatment was given to them in many ways. Grants to the extent of Rs. 1·4 lakhs were made to Mulla schools in Sind. A donation of Rs. 40 lakhs has been offered by Haji Ghulam Mahomed of Rander in the Surat district for the foundation of a Mahomedan Orphanage near Surat. Two special committees were appointed, one to revise the Sindhi readers so as to make them more acceptable to Sindhi Mahomedans, and also to revise the Anjuman readers in Sindhi intended for purely Mahomedan schools including Mulla schools, and the other to make Urdu translations of departmental readers with such additions and alterations as will bring them into closer harmony with Mahomedan sentiment and diction. A special Urdu Training School for Mahomedans has been opened at Hubli. A recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned to enable the Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, to undertake tours in search of Persian and Arabic manuscripts. Mahomedan education. Mahomedan Orphanage. Sindhi Readers.

(*i*) Twenty-four special scholarships in Arts Colleges of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years have been sanctioned as an experimental measure. Four are for depressed classes and 20 for backward classes including Marathas but excluding Mahomedans and depressed classes. The number of school children of backward classes belonging to the aboriginal hill tribes increased by 222, that of the depressed classes by 4,727, and that of the criminal tribes by 714. A special officer has been appointed to look after the education of the depressed classes in three districts of the Central Division. Special Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

17. **Development of Bombay and Suburbs.**—(*a*) The new Development Department and Development Directorate came into existence in November 1920, its main objects being (i) the carrying out of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme (and possibly other reclamations in or near Bombay), (ii) the undertaking of industrial housing schemes for the working classes, and (iii) the systematic development of Salsette. Objects.

(*b*) The few months of the year were necessarily devoted to preliminary work and organisation. In the case of the Back Bay Scheme most of the plant and machinery had previously been ordered by the India Office in consultation with the Consulting Engineers, and a quarry had been selected and steps taken to acquire it. But in the other sections of the work little preparatory work had been possible before the constitution of the Department. Back Bay Scheme.

(*c*) The Salsette Scheme is concerned with the development of the Trombay peninsula, partly as a housing area and partly for industrial purposes, with a small industrial scheme in Kurla-Kirol, a very large residential scheme for the area lying between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways south of Andheri, and several small residential schemes on the west of Salsette, which are being designed so as to provide with town planning schemes completed, in progress or contemplated, a connected scheme of development for this part of the suburban area. Salsette Scheme.

(*d*) The other schemes are a railway to connect Trombay with Kurla and the B. B. & C. I. Railway and to open up the large tract of land between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, a satellite industrial town beyond Kalyan with a view to preventing undue congestion of industries in and near Bombay, the creation of a Other schemes.

department for the supply and transport of materials and the creation of a Land Manager's Department for valuation work and all questions connected with the layout of estates and the disposal of land.

Audit.

(*e*) The audit of the Department's accounts is conducted by a separate Audit Officer appointed by the Government of India, and there is a separate Financial Adviser outside the ordinary Secretariat but responsible to the Finance Department.

Advisory Committees.

(*f*) Two Advisory Committees, one for Bombay City and one for the Suburban Area, have been appointed to assist the Director.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

For—

Area, Aspect, Climate, Products,
Historical Summary,
Form of Administration,
Character of Land Tenures ; System of Surveys and Settlements,
Civil Divisions of British Territory,
Details of the Last Census,

See—

General Administration Report for 1911-12, part II, pages 1-91.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Kathiawar and North Gujarat, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarat States, which lie to the south of the Tapti, are comparatively unimportant. The Maratha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghats to the north and south of Bombay, respectively. The Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States are situated in the central and southern portions of the Bombay Deccan. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement of Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,988½ square miles; the population according to the census of 1921 is 7,480,385; and the gross revenue is Rs. 8,75,97,896.

I.—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Prince—His Highness Maharao Shri Mirza Raja Savai Sir Khengarji Rahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Rao of Cutch; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput; *Age*—54 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles); *Population* (1921)—484,547; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 40,28,447; *Tribute to the British Government*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, bajri, inferior cereals and cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

Season and crops.

1. The rains during the year were not satisfactory. The area under cotton and wheat cultivation decreased by 37,236 and 70 acres, respectively. The total number of new wells sunk during the year was 293. No locusts appeared. Prices of principal staple food-grains ruled higher throughout the State.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Kathiawar.*

Police. 2. The number of police force at the close of the year was 955, and Rs. 1,69,093 were allotted for the maintenance of the force. Offences reported to the police numbered 894, of whom 657 were sent for trial. In 552 cases the accused were convicted, giving a percentage of 84·01. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 26,000, of which 36·36 per cent. was recovered.

Criminal justice. 3. The number of criminal courts was 42. They tried 1,924 offences involving 3,455 persons, of whom 1,182 were convicted. Out of 81 appeals disposed of, decisions were confirmed in 25 cases, modified in 12, reversed in 12, a further enquiry was ordered in 1, and the application was rejected in 1. Thirty remained pending.

Prisons. 4. The number of convicts in the 12 jails was 1,316. The cost of the upkeep amounted to Rs. 12,613.

Civil courts. 5. The 48 civil courts disposed of 4,340 suits, leaving 260 pending at the close of the year. The total number of appeals was 815, out of which 590 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 225 appeals to be decided in the following year.

Registration. 6. The documents presented for registration numbered 1,714, the fees realized amounting to Rs. 8,112. Seventeen chhapas realized Rs. 737.

Public works. 7. Rs. 1,05,027 were spent on public works (including Rs. 10,319 as capital expenditure on the Cutch State Railway) against Rs. 8,85,375 in the previous year. The net earnings of the Cutch State Railway were Rs. 41,769 against Rs. 69,661 in the previous year or 3·61 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Trade and customs. 8. Imports fell from Rs. 1,23,97,026 to Rs. 1,06,41,173 while exports fell from Rs. 48,22,164 to Rs. 21,84,207. Customs dues realized Rs. 11,82,200. Shipping arrivals numbered 3,307 and departures numbered 3,346.

Revenue and finance. 9. Receipts amounted to Rs. 26,17,363 against Rs. 43,90,797 in the previous year. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 13,31,143 against Rs. 20,65,721. The closing balance was Rs. 71,56,918 against Rs. 56,12,808.

Vital statistics. 10. Registered births rose from 12,360 to 13,191 while deaths fell from 10,712 to 11,747.

Medical relief. 11. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries 94,259 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 31,699. The numbers of deaths from plague, smallpox, cholera and influenza were 109, 53, 4 and 71, respectively. Successful vaccinations numbered 12,108.

Education. 12. The number of pupils in the 137 recognized schools was 7,754 against 7,732 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 71,613 to Rs. 73,606.

Municipalities. 13. The number of municipalities remained the same, i.e., 7. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 28,019 while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,332 ; all except Bhuj kept their expenditure within their income.

2.—KATHIAWAR.

Area—20,882 square miles ; *Population* (1921)—2,542,535 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—over Rs. 3,00,00,000 ; *Tribute to British Government, His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and Junagad Zortalbi*—Rs. 10,78,534 ; *Military force*—1,005 ; *Manufactures*—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets and copper and brassware.

General. 1. The Agency is divided into four prants and consists of 187 separate States, talukas and estates, jurisdiction being exercised by 80 chiefs and talukdars. The smaller non-jurisdictional estates are grouped into thana circles.

Chief events. 2. Kathiawar had the honour of providing one of the representatives of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the person of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Navanagar. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi was decorated with the K.C.I.E. The local salutes of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad and of the Maharajas of Navanagar and Bhavnagar were permanently raised by two guns within the limits of their respective States. Heir apparents were born to His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra and to the Thakor of Kotda-Sangani. On the death of Thakor of Jorawarsinhji of Chuda the taluka was placed under Agency management. On the death of Vala Mulu Valera of Bilkha, his giras lapsed to his brother Kumar Shri Jiva Valera (minor). On the

death of Majmudar Bapubhai Jadavrai, a talukdar of Kuba, his four sons succeeded and one of them, Anandrai, was recognized as representative Talukdar in place of the deceased talukdar. On the death of Desai Kashavlal Pranjivan, a fifth class talukdar of Vasavad, his son succeeded. Valas Shri Ram and Vira Mulu of Bagasra were promoted to the fifth class. Sixth class powers were granted to Vala Shri Ebhal Vajsur of Jetpur and to the Managed Estate of Kumar Shri Amra Moka. Regencies were introduced in Jasdan and Lathi talukas. The estate of the late Vala Bhima Valera and the joint estate of Vala Kanthad Godad and Ram Raning were partitioned. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kathiawar.*

3. The rainfall was scattered and varied with a decided failure at the latter end of the season. The result was that both agtar and pachhtar crops, especially the latter, were damaged and water both for irrigation and drinking purposes ran very short towards the end of the season. The average outturn of crops was 2 to 4 annas in considerable tracts and 6 to 10 annas in a rupee in the rest. A cyclonic storm of a severity unprecedented in the annals of Kathiawar accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the province on the 11th June 1920 and did much damage. Season and crops.

4. The villagers have realised the value of a grass reserve and the Thanas, States and Talukas have generally taken up the work of storing grass and kadabi. Prant storage schemes have been set on foot in Jhalawad and Halar and will, it may be hoped, serve to relieve the situation in future, at any rate during the early stages before fodder can be imported from outside the Province. Grass storage operations.

5. The total strength of the State and Agency police was 8,759 and the cost Rs. 19,21,785. The percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial was 57·66 for the Agency and 62·92 for State police. Percentages of stolen property recovered for Agency and State were 26·81 and 46·55, respectively. Police.

6. There were 22 Agency courts. During the year under report 17,646 offences concerning 20,349 persons were reported in the Agency and State courts. Of these, 7,357 were discharged, 5,066 acquitted, 6,754 convicted, 283 committed or referred, 64 died, escaped or were transferred and 825 were pending. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice disposed of 42 sessions cases as against 28 in the preceding year. Twenty-nine criminal appeals and 13 revision applications were decided in the Agency courts, while the total number decided by the State Courts was 542. Criminal justice.

7. There are 14 Agency and 122 State prisons. The total number of prisoners remaining in all the jails at the end of the year was 842, the total cost of jails and prisoners being Rs. 1,66,405. The daily average number of prisoners was 943. Prisons.

8. There are 20 original courts of the Agency. The total number of cases disposed of was 1,911 for the Agency courts and 24,504 for the State courts; cases pending numbered 464 and 3,607, respectively; 25,765 applications for execution of civil decrees were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,067 at the end of the year. Forty-eight civil appeals were disposed of in the courts of the Agency, leaving a balance of 36 at the end of the year; the corresponding figures for State courts were 1,295 and 684, respectively. Ten revision applications were disposed of in the Agency courts, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, disposed of 30 political appeals as against 74 in the preceding year. Civil justice.

9. In the Agency courts 382 deeds and in the State courts 7,676 were registered, of a combined total value of Rs. 1,13,74,874. The fees realised were Rs. 2,146 in the Agency courts and Rs. 82,827 in the State courts. Registration.

10. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 50,99,054, of which works costing Rs. 2,43,920 were executed under the supervision of the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar. Public works.

11. The gross revenue of the province is estimated at considerably over 3 crores of rupees. The outstanding to be recovered on account of Government loan at the end of the year was Rs. 20,57,038. The recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 3,23,514 as against Rs. 1,51,048 in the preceding year. Fresh loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 24,697. Revenue and finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kathiawar and Palanpur Agency.*

Local funds. 12. The receipts and expenditure of the consolidated local fund were Rs. 4,69,934 and Rs. 4,86,452, respectively. The receipts and expenditure of the State general fund contribution and endowment fund were, respectively, Rs. 4,01,858 and Rs. 2,58,339.

Trade. 13. Exports and imports by sea amounted to Rs. 4,24,65,755 and Rs. 4,74,94,479, respectively. Rail-borne local trade was 402,754 tons. Foreign imports and exports by rail were 257,369 and 237,601 tons, respectively.

Vital statistics. 14. There were 61,989 births and 63,720 deaths as against 62,923 and 72,476, respectively, for the previous year. The ratio per thousand was 24·61 and 25·10, respectively. The deaths from plague numbered 25 as against 1,308 in the preceding year.

Medical relief. 15. Of the 142 dispensaries in the province at the end of the year, 20 were under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar; 9,380 in-door and 787,451 out-door patients were treated during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,47,785. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 68,782 as against 68,892 in the preceding year.

Education. 16. There were 1,757 educational institutions with 136,247 pupils as against 1,741 with 129,676 pupils in the preceding year. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 15,70,071 to Rs. 16,97,627.

Rajkumar College. 17. There were 47 kumars on the roll of the college at the end of the year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 88,854 and Rs. 75,338, respectively.

Thana funds. 18. The receipts and expenditure of the several Thana funds were Rs. 6,34,597 and Rs. 6,49,403.

Managed estates. 19. There are 6 States of classes I to IV under Government administration. At the beginning of the year under report 148 petty estates were under the supervision of the Political Agents in charge of prants and 3 estates were taken under management during the year, while 11 estates were released from attachment, leaving 140 estates under management at the end of the year.

Horse breeding. 20. The States of Junagad, Bhavnagar, Navanagar, Porbandar, Limbdi, Wankaner, Palitana, Rajkot, Lakhtar and Jasdan maintain paddocks. In Kotda Sangani and Virpur horse-breeding operations are carried on.

3.—PALANPUR AGENCY.

First Class Ruling Princes.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Captain Sir Taley Mahomed Khan Sher Mahomed Khan, K.C.I.E., Divan of Palanpur.	Palanpur.	Lohani Pathan, Mahomedan.	38	Privately.	Has a male heir.
His Highness Jalaludin Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur.	Radhanpur.	Babi, Mahomedan.	32	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Has no male heir.

Area—6,393 square miles; *Population* (1921)—5,18,253; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 17,83,186 (approximately); *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 44,051; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat rice, jowari, bajri, cotton, gram, rapeseeds, mug and castor oil seeds.

General. 1. The Agency comprises two first class States, Palanpur and Radhanpur, one third class State, Tharad, and a large number of minor States and petty talukas.

Chief events. 2. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on the Nawab of Palanpur. Maharaj Jalamnathji of Dev Darbar died during the year and was succeeded by Shivnathji and on the death of Thakor Daulatsingji of Tharad his heir apparent Kumar Shri Bhimsingji succeeded. Thakor Gambhirsingji Nathaji succeeded to the estate of his late brother Maluji Nathaji of Suigam. Tharad State was promoted from the fourth to the third class. Enhanced jurisdictionary powers were conferred upon Thakor Rawaji Lakhaji of Santalpur. Management was imposed on the six annas share of the Rahumas in the village of Anternes, on the estates of Bhabhar Juna and Nava Vas, and on the estate of Mudkol in the Kankrej Taluka. Jurisdiction over the village of Kurvana was transferred to Thakor Khanji of Diodar and jurisdiction over his half share in the village of Uchosan was transferred to the Thakor of Tharad.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Palanpur Agency and Mahi Kantha.*

The Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, was invested with the powers of a District Magistrate so far as the Indian Extradition Act of 1903 is concerned.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was not sufficient, the maximum fall being 18 inches 97 cents and minimum 15 inches 63 cents. Owing to the failure of the late rains, the outturn of the crop was not satisfactory. The average of the kharif crop was about 5 annas and that of rabi was about 9 annas only, while the cotton crop was about 2 annas.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States and the Agency police was 1,171 and the cost Rs. 2,77,896. Offences reported to the police numbered 1,022 against 1,011 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 91,982 reported as stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 56·34 against Rs. 1,03,197 and 32·93 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of courts was 41 and the number of persons convicted was 643 against 637 in the previous year. Out of 64 appeals, 16 were confirmed, 15 modified, 20 reversed, 10 rejected and 3 were pending at the end of the year.

Prisons.

6. In 29 jails and lock-ups, there were 1080 inmates against 1,127, in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 16,895.

Civil justice.

7. Out of 3,482 suits 3,442 were decided against 2,486 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals received during the year was 143 against 73 and altogether 115 were disposed of against 58 in the previous year.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 705 against 720 in the previous year, the fees being Rs. 3,960 against Rs. 4,655 in the preceding year.

Municipalities.

9. There was no municipality under the Agency jurisdiction. There were 4 municipalities under the Palanpur and Radhanpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 13,871 and an expenditure of Rs. 14,143. The income was supplemented by State grants.

Public works.

10. The outlay on public works was Rs. 2,33,992 against Rs. 1,45,291 last year.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross revenue of Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, Wao and Varahi States amounted to Rs. 18,78,593 against Rs. 18,23,324 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 18,01,921 against Rs. 17,41,200 in the previous year.

Local funds.

12. There was an opening balance of Rs. 67,435. Receipts increased from Rs. 1,94,278 to Rs. 3,11,995 and expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,14,053 to Rs. 1,76,078.

Vital statistics.

13. There were 8,690 births and 7,093 deaths showing an increase of 1,551 and 1,008, respectively.

Medical relief.

14. The number of dispensaries was 18. The number of patients increased from 46,887 to 55,131 and the expenditure from Rs. 37,325 to Rs. 44,033. Thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine persons were successfully vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 5,823.

Education.

15. The total number of schools was 92. There was a daily attendance of 3,762 against 3,479 in the previous year.

4.—MAHI KANTHA.

Principal Ruling Prince—His Highness Maharaja Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Doulatsinghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Idar; *Residence* Himatnagar; *Caste* Rathod Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—43 years; Educated at the Nobles' School at Jodhpur and the Mayo College at Ajmere; *Has male heir.*

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1921)—4,50,478; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 17,19,644; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—by Idar Rs. 30,340; small states and talukas Rs. 95,369; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth

General.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 51 small States and talukas.

Principal events.

2. His Highness's daughter Shri Tej Kunvarba Sahiba was married to His Highness the Rana Sahib of the Barwani State (Central India) and His Highness's

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kantha.*

on the Maharana of Danta. Maharaj Kumar Bhawanisinghji of Dánta attended the inauguration ceremony of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi. The Thakor of Sathamba contracted a second marriage. On the death of the Thakarani of Wasna the Thakor married the daughter of a Talukdar of the Ahmedabad district. The powers of a third class magistrate were conferred upon Thakor Kubersinghji of Kadoli and he was empowered to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50 as a mark of personal distinction. Kumar Shri Vakhatsinghji of Tajpuri having attained majority was allowed the revenue administration of the taluka on behalf of his father, who is illiterate. The Mota Kothasna Jagir, which was under management owing to the minority of the Thakor, was handed over to the Thakarani and her brother as the estate was too small to admit of any administrative charges. At the request of the Matadars of Dabhoda the village was taken under management as they could not manage it owing to the non-co-operation movement in the village.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was not seasonable. There was practically no September and October rain, with the result that the year turned out to be a very lean one with respect to kharif crops. The minimum rainfall measured was 11 inches 50 cents at Gabat and the maximum 37 inches 59 cents at Ghodasar. The outturn of the monsoon crops was from 4 to 12 annas in the rupee, while the winter crops yielded from 8 to 16 annas in the rupee. Fodder was sufficient. Cold and heat were normal. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded in the Civil Hospital at Sadra were 110° and 50° against 109° and 44°, respectively, in the previous year. There was no rain during the winter.

Frontier questions.

4. Quiet was preserved on the frontier throughout the year. A border Court was held at Chudawada for the disposal of Mahi Kantha—Dungarpur cases. Five cases of Mahi Kantha *versus* Dungarpur and 17 cases of Dungarpur *versus* Mahi Kantha were disposed of by the court.

Police.

5. The total strength of the Police in the Agency was 1,400 against 1,397 in the previous year. The cost increased from Rs. 2,54,022 to Rs. 2,68,477. The number of offences increased from 576 to 658. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency police was 59·15 against 88·13 in the previous year, that obtained by the State police other than Idar was 55·5 against 60·6, while that obtained by the Idar State police was 32·9 against 33·04. The percentage of recovery of stolen property by the Agency police was 24·01 against 46·2 in the preceding year, that by the State police other than Idar was 15·10 against 32·2, while that by the Idar State police was 18·5 against 11·1.

Criminal justice.

6. In 604 cases the magistracy dealt with 2,088 persons of whom 646 were convicted. The Political Agent and the Idar State decided 10 and 8 appeals, respectively.

Prison.

7. In the 35 jails, including the 5 thana lock-ups, 465 prisoners were detained at a cost of Rs. 9,070. The 24 jails of the Idar State included 294 prisoners at a cost of Rs. 4,035.

Civil justice.

8. At the close of the year 1,997 suits were disposed of, leaving a balance of 251. Out of 26 appeals, 24 were disposed of.

Registration.

9. In the Agency 533 and in Idar 278 documents were registered. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 2,970 and Rs. 1,081, respectively.

Public works.

10. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,17,563, of which Rs. 36,067 were spent by Idar.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross revenue of the Agency amounted to Rs. 18,41,110 and expenditure to Rs. 18,88,276. The gross revenue of the Idar State, excluding subordinate Jagirs, amounted to Rs. 9,13,358 as against Rs. 9,03,642, showing an increase of Rs. 9,716. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 8,61,840 against Rs. 8,65,939.

Stamps.

12. The revenue realized by the Agency amounted to Rs. 8,325 against Rs. 6,543 in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

13. Births and deaths numbered 6,746 and 4,935 as compared with 6,242 and 4,750, respectively, in the previous year.

Mahi Katha and Rewa Kantha.

14. In 20 hospitals and dispensaries 69,727 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 46,252. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 11,231 of which 10,792 were successful. Medical relief.

15. The total number of schools was 150, the number of pupils being 9,507 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 55,097. Education.

5.—Rewa Kantha.

First and Second Class Ruling Princes.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Captain Maharana Shri Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla.	Nandod (Rajpipla).	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	31	Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.	*Has male heir.*
Maharawal Shri Fatesinhji Motisinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Chavan Rajput, Hindu.	37	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	*Do.*
His Highness Captain Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Raja of Baria.	Baria ..	Khichi-Chavan Rajput, Hindu.	35	Do.	*Do.*
His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunavada.	Lunavada ..	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	61	Do.	*Do.*
Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor.	Balasinor ..	Babi Pathan, Sunni Musalman.	27	Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun	*Do.*
Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Sunth.	Sunth ..	Puwar Rajput, Hindu.	40	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	*Do.*

Area—4,956 square miles; *Population* (1921)—753,299; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 56,47,627; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 1,30,801; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382; *Military force*—1,258; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, wheat, bajri, jowar, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed), and timber; Akik (Cornelian) stone in Rajpipla and manganese in Chhota Udepur; *Manufactures*—Glass making in Baria State.

1. There is one first class State (Rajpipla), five second class States, one third class State (Kadana), one fourth class State (Bhadarwa), five fifth class States and seven sixth class States. Twelve petty estates were under management. General.

2. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the ruler of the Rajpipla State and his salute enhanced to 13 guns. Kumar Kishorsinhji, brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, was selected for Sandhurst College Cadetship and sailed for England to join the College. The salutes of Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Ranjitsnihji, Raja of Baria, and His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunavada, were increased by 2 guns personal to 11 guns. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Rajas of Chhota Udepur, Baria, Lunavada and Sunth and the Nawab of Balasinor were declared members of the Chamber of Princes. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Rajpipla, and Raja of Baria and the Raja of Sunth attended the inauguration ceremony of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi in February 1921. The Thakor of Kadana has been included in the northern group of rulers of States of the Bombay Presidency who have been elected to send representative members to the Chamber of Princes. Control over the police and the Public Works department has been handed over to the Thakor of Jambughoda. Thakor Ranjitsinhji of Jambughoda was invested with the powers of a first class magistrate. As a mark of personal distinction Thakor Badharkhanji of Vanmala has been invested with the powers of a third class magistrate and he has been empowered to hear civil suits up to Rs. 100. The rule of primogeniture was sanctioned in the share of Thakor Chhatrasingji of Virpur (Savli Division). The petty States and Estates of this Agency were classified. The Thakrani of Thakor Ganpatsingji of Umetha died and the Thakor married the daughter of the Thakor of Dehwan in Borsad taluka. Thakor Devisingji of Anghad deid and the succession of Udesingji Mulsingji to the estate was recognised. Chief events.

3. The maximum rainfall was 42 inches and 56 cents at Jambughoda and the minimum was 17 inches and 72 cents at Umetha. In Rajpipla, the rainfall was scanty and not well distributed throughout the season, with the result that there was a partial failure of all crops. Rats damaged the standing crops. In Chhota Udepur the winter crops suffered owing to want of rains in the latter part of the monsoon. In Sunth, the season was unsatisfactory and the outturn of rabi crops Season and rainfall.

Rewa Kantha and Cambay.

was very poor owing to want of moisture in the soil. In the rest of the Agency States the rainfall was below normal. The monsoon set in in the month of May and ended in August. The situation was relieved by a few showers in September. In Sankheda Mewas rainfall was good, timely and well distributed. The outturn of crops was from 10 to 12 annas. In Pandu Mewas there was very little rain in the month of August and the drought in September withered the rice. The outturn of millet, bavto and sesamum was from 6 to 8 annas.

Police.

4. The total strength was 1,439 against 1,437. The number of persons sent up for trial was 1,485 against 1,670. Out of these, 1,079 were convicted against 1,218. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 46,365 and that of recovered to Rs. 13,867 against Rs. 52,450 and Rs. 13,741, respectively. Thus the percentage came to 29 against 26.

Criminal justice.

5. The criminal courts dealt with 4,562 persons as against 5,147 last year. Of these, 1,473 were convicted, 2,558 discharged or acquitted, 29 committed or transferred, 7 died and 495 remained under trial at the end of the year, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 1,803, 3,018, 74, 3 and 249, respectively.

Prisons.

6. The number of prisons including lock-ups was 32 against 31, while that of inmates was 1,423 against 1,599. The health and conduct of prisoners was good and there were no escapes from prisons.

Civil justice.

7. There were 1,355 suits pending and 3,725 were newly filed, giving 5,080 for disposal as against 1,375, 2,935 and 4,310, respectively, of the preceding year. Of the total, 3,388 suits were disposed of and 1,692 were left over, the corresponding figures of last year being 2,955 and 1,355.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 2,495 affecting property worth Rs. 13,92,217 against 2,320 and Rs. 13,17,965, respectively. Rs. 14,013 were realised as registration fees against Rs. 13,565.

Revenue and finance.

9. Receipts amounted to Rs. 60,16,941 and expenditure to Rs. 58,33,325 against Rs. 55,29,006 and Rs. 55,82,572, respectively.

Vital statistics.

10. Births amounted to 16,671 against 14,099 and deaths to 12,246 against 31,445. There was no epidemic.

Medical relief.

11. The number of dispensaries was 34, the same as last year. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 138,903 against 161,484. The cost of maintaining the dispensaries was Rs. 71,658 against Rs. 71,957. There are Veterinary dispensaries at Nandod (Rajpipla) and at Baria. The numbers of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were 20,391 and 1,661, giving a total of 22,052 against 23,885 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 2,217 in primary vaccinations and an increase of 384 in re-vaccinations. The cost of each successful operation came to annas five against annas four and pies three in the previous year.

Education.

12. Schools numbered 253 against 249. They consisted of 3 high schools, 6 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 229 primary schools and 15 other schools. The number of pupils rose from 15,519 to 16,610.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Prince—His Highness Shahazada Hussein Yavar Khan Saheb Bahadur; *Caste*—Moghal (Shia); *Age*—10 years. (The State is under administration.)

Area—350 sqaure miles; *Population* (1921)—71,715; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 7,79,879; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924, *Military force*—164; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, bajri, kodra, rice wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets and articles of agate and cornelian stone.

Season and crops.

1. The rainfall registered was only 12 inches 34 cents. There was good rain in June only. It was in serious defect in July and August and disappeared altogether after small drizzles in September. The total quantity received was only half of the average of the last five years. Rice and kodra crops were failures. In some places bajri, where it was early sown, was fairly good. There was practically no rain in September with the result that the kathol crops yielded no outturn. The cotton crop in most places in the Bahra villages withered for want of rain. Taking advantage of the rainfall in the month of August, wheat was sown in some

villages, but as the land was not sufficiently wet, the yield was infinitesimal. In a few villages only, where the showers happened to be heavier, some crop of wheat and cotton was gathered. Owing to deficient rainfall, there was scarcity of fodder and the people, specially the agriculturists, had to suffer great hardships towards the end of the fair season. TRIBUTARY STATES, *Cambay, Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin.*

2. The police numbered 221, including armed men, and cost Rs. 59,590. The ratio of police to population and area per square mile continued to be the same, i.e., 3 per cent. and 63, respectively. Ninety-six persons were arrested and 72 against 77 in the previous year were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 9,910 against Rs. 3,920 and the percentage of recovery was 62·06 against 56·66. Police.

3. Eight hundred and ninety-four cases came up for disposal against 677. Of the 1,474 persons concerned, 112 were discharged, 672 were convicted, 686 were acquitted either after trial or composition while 4 persons concerned in 3 cases died a natural death. Criminal justice.

4. The daily average of the jail population was 42·5 against 45·7 and the cost was Rs. 7,530 against Rs. 7,255. Jail.

5. The civil courts disposed of 1,024 out of 1,086 cases. The appellate courts heard 71 appeals. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 35, reversed in 12 and amended in 8. Four cases were compromised, leaving a closing balance of 12 appeals. Civil justice.

6. The number of documents presented for registration increased from 1,096 to 1,241. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 13,648 against Rs. 11,701. Registration.

7. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,15,002. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway up to March 1921 amounted to Rs. 87,531 against Rs. 78,007. Public works.

8. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 10,50,097 and Rs. 6,83,533 against Rs. 5,93,470 and Rs. 6,29,898 last year. Revenue and finance.

9. The five medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 583·4 against 548·8. The cost to the State was Rs. 19,153. Medical relief.

10. The number of births was 2,166 or 30·2 per mille and of deaths 2, 167 or 30·21 per mille against 27·93 and 43·71 last year. Vital statistics.

11. The 53 schools in the State had an average attendance of 3,609 against 3,007·6 last year. The cost of education was Rs. 56,674. Primary education continued to be completely free throughout the State. It is also compulsory in selected areas. Education.

12. The income, including the State grant of Rs. 25,000, of the Cambay municipality was Rs. 52,970 and its expenditure was Rs. 43,905. Municipality.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

1.—Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin.

Ruling Princes.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of Dharampur.	Dharampur ..	Sesodia Rajput.	37	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	*Has male heir.*
Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Bansda.	Bansda ..	Solanki Rajput.	33	Do. ..	*Do.*
His Highness Major Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubazarat Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of Sachin, and A.-D.-C. to General Officer Commanding, Poona.	Sachin ..	Sunni Mahomedan.	34	Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Mayo College, Ajmer; and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.	*Do.*

Area—968 square miles; *Population* (1921)—155.312; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 22,60,068; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, gram, pulse, jowari, sugarcane and molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

1. This group consists of the three second class States named above. General

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dharampur, Bansda, Sachin and Dangs.*

Season and crops.

2. In Dharampur though the rain was scanty, it was fortunately seasonable and evenly distributed and hence the outturn was little, if at all, below normal. The estimate of crops was 12 annas in the rupee. In Sachin the rainfall was not as abundant as could be desired, failing almost entirely in the latter half of the period, causing the second crop of the season to be very poor. In Bansda the rainfall was not sufficient.

Police.

3. The strength of the police was 392 against 402 in the previous year, but the cost increased from Rs. 64,207 to Rs. 86,255. The number of offences reported decreased from 266 to 252 and that of persons arrested increased from 301 to 312. Of 304 persons sent for trial, 251 were convicted and 48 acquitted or discharged. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 3,117 to Rs. 5,137, of which property worth Rs. 1,202 was recovered against Rs. 859 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of persons brought to trial was 886, of whom 269 were convicted as against 736 and 274, respectively, in the previous year. Twenty-four cases involving 72 persons were pending at the close of the year. Five appeals were received, of which one was modified, one reversed and three were pending at the end of the year.

Prisons.

5. The number of inmates in the three jails fell from 178 to 133, and the daily average fell from 42·0 to 32·7. The total cost decreased from Rs. 6,261 to Rs. 5,577.

Civil justice.

6. Of 225 cases, 161 were disposed of as compared with 248 and 207, respectively, in the preceding year. Sixty-four cases were pending at the close of the year. Nine out of 10 appeals were decided.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered fell from 497 to 481 and the income from Rs. 2,129 to Rs. 1,991.

Public works.

8. The expenditure incurred on public works fell from Rs. 2,80,413 to Rs. 2,10,095.

Revenue and finance.

9. The gross income and expenditure of the three States were Rs. 22,60,068 and Rs. 22,88,827, respectively, as against Rs. 22,16,529 and Rs. 22,04,798 in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

10. The number of births rose from 3,043 to 4,068 and deaths fell from 6,273 to 2,797.

Medical relief.

11. At the 9 dispensaries in the three States 75,006 patients were treated as against 72,972. The expenditure increased from Rs. 42,482 to Rs. 45,054. But the daily average attendance fell from 586·6 to 530·8. There were 59 lepers in the leper asylum at Dharampur. The cost of maintaining the asylum rose from Rs. 2,376 to Rs. 4,875. The seven vaccinators performed 5,287 operations, of which 5,177 were successful. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 4,438.

Education.

12. The number of schools was 65 against 64 in the previous year. The number of pupils rose from 3,814 to 4,062. Expenditure rose from Rs. 49,842 to Rs. 63,661.

Municipalities.

13. Dharampur and Nani Vahial in the Dharampur State and Bansda town in the Bansda State have municipalities. There is no municipality in Sachin.

2.—THE DANGS.

Area—999 square miles; *Population* (1921)—24,576; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 27,978.

General.

1. The country is divided into 14 States of unequal area, each under the nominal rule of a Bhil Chief known as Raja, Naik, Pradhan or Powar.

Season and crops.

2. The rainfall at Ahwa was 49 inches 56 cents which is much less than normal. The monsoon set in in the middle of June. The rabi crops were ruined by the absence of rain in September and October.

Criminal justice.

3. The number of cases tried fell from 52 to 13, of which 4 were under the Indian Penal Code.

Public works.

4. The amount spent on the construction of new roads, including repairs, was Rs. 39,343 and that on buildings including wells was Rs. 19,952.

Revenue.

5. Revenue collections decreased from Rs. 6,860 to Rs. 6,590, the decrease being due to the prevalence of cattle disease and partial failure of crops.

Medical relief.

6. The numbers of out-door and in-door patients treated were, respectively, 5,673 and 22 as against 4,295 and 23 in the previous year. Vaccinations numbered 833 against 830 in the previous year.

7. Very little progress in education was made during the year, except in Ahwa where the school is under the management of missionaries. TRIBUTARY STATES *Dangs, Surgana and Jawhar.* Education.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGANA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgana; *Caste*—Hindu, Kunbi; *Age*—40 years; Educated in the Surgana State school; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles: Population (1921)—14,838; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 33,278; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

1. The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are khalsa and 15 alienated. General.

2. The rainfall was 40 inches, 36 cents as against 85 inches 16 cents during the preceding year. The crops were fair. The cattle were in good condition, and fodder and water supply were also plentiful. The prices of grain, cloth and other necessaries remained at the same level as in the famine year. Season and crops.

3. There was no change in the total strength of the police, viz., 20. Police.

4. Of 90 persons brought to trial during the year, 22 were convicted, 64 were acquitted, and the cases of 4 were pending at the close of the year. No appeals were filed. Criminal justice.

5. There is only one prison at Surgana to which 10 persons were admitted during the year, while 5 were undergoing imprisonment at the beginning of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 9 and the expenditure Rs. 1,021. Prisons.

6. The Deshmukh exercises the powers of a civil court and disposed of 9 cases as against 13 in the preceding year. Civil justice.

7. The total gross revenue was Rs. 46,539 as against Rs. 40,267 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 38,855 as against Rs. 36,826 in the preceding year. Revenue and finance.

8. The births and deaths registered during the year were 197 and 140, respectively, as against 156 and 41 in the preceding year. Vital statistics.

9. There is one dispensary. The expenditure was Rs. 1,349 as against Rs. 374 in 1919-20. The State employed a vaccinator for one month. He vaccinated 50 children as against 542 in the preceding year. Medical relief.

10. There is only one primary school at Surgana. The attendance rose from 22 to 24. The cost was Rs. 386 as against Rs. 371 in the preceding year. Education

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Prince—Raja Vikramshah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—35 years; Has male heir.

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1921)—49,690; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 4,42,542; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

1. The State is administered, under the supervision of the Collector of Thana as Political Agent, by the Raja, assisted by a Karbhari. General.

2. The rainfall was rather deficient, but timely and fairly well distributed. The crops were on the whole good. The season was not as prosperous as in the preceding year. Season and crops.

3. The total cost of the police increased from Rs. 11,729, to Rs. 14,487. Cognizance was taken of 42 offences and 38 arrests were made. Twenty-two were convicted and 8 were discharged. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 3,924 and Rs. 1,042, respectively. Police.

4. Of 221 offenders dealt with in 159 cases, 102 were convicted, 110 were either discharged or acquitted and 9 remained under trial at the close of the year. There were 5 appeals, in one of which the decision was confirmed and in the remaining the decisions were reversed. Criminal justice.

5. There were 27 admissions. The daily average was 20·8 and the total expenditure Rs. 596. Prison.

6. Out of the total 65 suits, 54 were disposed of. There were 8 appeals (including 3 pending from the preceding year). All were disposed of, the decisions in 4 being confirmed, 3 reversed and one amended. Civil justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhar and Janjira.* Registration.

7. All the 107 documents presented for registration were registered. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 309, as against Rs. 368 in the previous year.

Forests.

8. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 2,25,840 to Rs. 2,06,460. The decrease is due to some arrears still due for recovery. The total forest expenditure also fell from Rs. 14,150 to Rs. 12,545, less amount having been spent on roads and forest stations for beat and round guards. The area burnt by fire was 85 acres, as against 106 in the preceding year, and the damage amounted to Rs. 38.

Public works.

9. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 81,690. Out of this sum Rs. 49,832 were spent on roads, Rs. 13,750 on buildings, Rs. 12,661 on water-works and the rest on establishments.

Revenue and finance.

10. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 6,06,664, to Rs. 5,83,427 and gross expenditure rose from Rs. 3,68,486 to Rs. 5,76,959.

Vital statistics.

11. The birth and death rates per mille, were 32·9 and 29·3, respectively, as against 16·50 and 49·2 of the preceding year.

Medical relief.

12. The number of patients at the two dispensaries was 4,191, a decrease of 473. The expenditure including the cost of vaccination was Rs. 4,599. The number of vaccinations decreased from 1,115 to 912 of which 33 were re-vaccinations.

Education.

13. The number of schools was 17, 15 being vernacular schools for boys, 1 for girls and 1 for depressed classes. The number of pupils rose from 606 to 615 and the average daily attendance increased from 322 to 390. Education is imparted free, and English up to the 3rd standard is taught in one—the largest boys' school.

Municipality.

14. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,184 and Rs. 2,222, respectively, as against Rs. 2,884 and Rs. 2,613 in the preceding year.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Prince—His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Sunni Mahomedan; *Age*—59 years; Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population* (1921)—98,573; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,70,000 (approximately); *Military force*—246; *Articles of production*—Rice, nagli, cocoanut, betelnut, timber, myrabolam, fish, bajri, jowari, cotton, hemp, and sesamum. Jafarabad in Kathiawar is a dependency of the State.

General.

1. The State proper and the dependency, Jafarabad, are administered by the Nawab Saheb, the Collector of Kolaba being Political Agent for the State and Jafarabad being within the limits of the Kathiawar Agency. The statistical information in this summary contains gross figures for the State and the dependency.

Chief events.

2. On the 1st of January 1921 the dynastic salute of His Highness the Nawab within State limits was raised permanently from 11 to 13 guns.

Season and crops.

3. In Janjira the rainfall was insufficient and below the average, but in Jafarabad the rains were sufficient and well distributed. The outturn of monsoon crops was, on the whole, below the normal, rice varying from 8 to 10 annas. The yield of coconut and betelnut was also below the average.

Police.

4. The total strength of the force was 179 as against 188 and its total cost was Rs. 28,106 as against Rs. 26,907 in the previous year. The rise in cost was due to revision of pay of the force during the year. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 3,657 against Rs. 20,847, of which property worth Rs. 1,244 was recovered as against Rs. 4,699 the year before. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the police fell from 210 to 199. There was no serious crime.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of cases disposed of was 239 involving 609 persons. Of the persons apprehended, 132 were convicted. There were 7 appeals, all of which were disposed of.

Prisons.

6. The total number of prisoners undergoing sentences was 73 against 74 last year. The total cost of jails was Rs. 3,431 as against Rs. 3,565.

Civil justice.

7. The number of suits for disposal rose rom 634 to 666, of which 548 were disposed of. There were 39 appeals, of which 30 were disposed of.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira and Savantvadi.*

Registration.

8. The total number of documents presented for registration was 1,330 as against 1,689 in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 5,610 and Rs. 607 as against Rs. 6,719 and Rs. 596, respectively.

Forest.

9. Receipts and expenditure rose from Rs. 1,25,184 and Rs. 11,788 to Rs. 1,41,317 and Rs. 12,536, respectively. Of the 148 forest offences, 88 were detected and all were compounded departmentally.

Public works.

10. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 82,746 as against Rs. 63,178. Rs. 14,235 were spent on communications, Rs. 41,240 on public buildings, Rs. 10,769 on water supply and the rest for establishment, repairs to salt marsh lands owned by the State and other miscellaneous works.

Revenue and finance.

11. The total receipts and expenditure rose from Rs. 8,60,291 and Rs. 8,96,020 to Rs. 9,09,677 and Rs. 9,42,839, respectively.

Trade and manufactures.

12. The value of import trade was Rs. 20,51,646 against Rs. 20,66,837 and that of export trade was Rs. 14,25,658 as against Rs. 14,63,676.

Customs.

13. Receipts rose from Rs. 22,228 to Rs. 24,000 while expenditure fell from Rs. 10,267 to Rs. 10,151.

Abkari.

14. The gross revenue decreased from Rs. 1,51,292 to Rs. 1,47,501, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 26,150 to Rs. 38,199.

Vital statistics.

15. The births and deaths registered numbered 3,612 and 2,944 as against 2,824 and 3,700, respectively.

Medical relief.

16. The number of medical institutions was 8 as in the preceding year. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 18,463 as against Rs. 17,332 in the previous year.

Education.

17. The number of schools was 79, the same as last year. There was a slight decrease in the number of pupils from 3,925 to 3,833. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 41,193 to Rs. 43,000, of which Rs. 4,317 were spent on professional and technical education.

Municipalities.

18. The three municipalities had an aggregate income and expenditure of Rs. 14,255 and Rs. 11,483 as against Rs. 12,928 and Rs. 9,684, respectively, in the preceding year. Hitherto the municipalities had only nominated members, but during the year the municipalities of Murud and Shrivardhan were given the privilege of electing half the total number of members for the new boards to be constituted from 1st April 1921. The elections held during the year, however, showed little interest from the people.

2.—SAVANTVADI.

Ruling Prince—His Highness Captain Khem Savant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb, Raje Bahadur Sar Desai; *Residence*—Savantvadi; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—23 years; Is unmarried.

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1921)—2,06,440; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,62,320; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nachni, vari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Khuskhus, gold-thread and beetle wing embroidery, horn works, toys and other lacquered ware, etc.

Chief events.

1. The Prince is a member of the Chamber of Princes and visited Delhi in February last for the inauguration ceremony of that Chamber. In recognization of services rendered during the war, the Prince was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain and was permanently attached to the First 116th Marathas which was the regiment with which he served in Mesopotamia. A permanent local salute of 11 guns has also been conferred upon him.

Season and crops.

2. The rainfall was 106 inches 51 cents as against 135 inches 48 cents in the preceding year. It was timely and sufficient throughout the State for wet crop but was somewhat insufficient for the waigan and nachni crop which consequently suffered to some extent.

Police.

3. The strength of the police force was 324 of all ranks and its cost was Rs. 62,357 as against Rs. 62,558. The number of persons sent up for trial in connection with 89 offences investigated was 73 of whom 60 were convicted. Property valued at Rs. 2,468 was reported as stolen, of which 70·54 per cent. was recovered as against 73·61 in 1919-20.

Criminal justice.

4. The ten criminal courts in the State dealt with 268 offences involving 477 persons. Of these, 111 or 37·6 were convicted and sentenced. Of the 29 appeals available for disposal, 27 were disposed of during the year and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Savantvadi and Satara Jaghirs.*

Prisons. 5. The number of prisoners confined in the State jail was 87 and the daily average 16·78. The cost amounted to Rs. 3,245 as against Rs. 2,835 in the previous year.

Civil justice. 6. Of the 2,729 suits for disposal, 1,796 were decided and 933 remained pending at the end of the year. Out of the 126 appeals before the first appellate court, 74 were decided. Out of the 64 second appeals, including 21 from last year, 29 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 35 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Registration. 7. Out of 1,902 documents presented, 1,901 were registered and one was refused registration. The value of the property affected was Rs. 5,36,311. The total fee realizations amounted to Rs. 4,416 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,688.

Forest. 8. The total area under forest was 34,855 acres. The receipts amounted to Rs. 57,205 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,015 as against Rs. 63,885 and Rs. 20,421, respectively, in the preceding year.

Public works. 9. The tatal expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 87,801 as against Rs. 88,788.

Revenue and finance. 10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,84,753 as against Rs. 6,16,247 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,68,220 as against Rs. 5,36,108. The closing balance was Rs. 8,89,400 out of which Rs. 1,405 belonged to the State Provident Fund.

Local funds. 11. The receipts amounted to Rs. 76,904 as against Rs. 72,739 and the expenditure to Rs. 77,698 as against Rs. 76,582. The closing balance was Rs. 32,224.

Vital statistics. 12. The total number of births registered was 6,261 and that of deaths 6,189. The birth rate gave a ratio of 30·3 and the death rate 29·9 per mille as compared with 23·4 and 27·7 per mille, respectively.

Medical relief. 13. At the 8 medical institutions 42,052 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 26,857 as against 33,123 patients at a total cost of Rs. 19,620. During the year 4,772 persons were vaccinated as against 5,130 in the preceding year.

Education. 14. The total number of schools was 137 or 2 more than last year and that of pupils was 10,247 or 10 more than last year. The total cost of the department was Rs. 63,613 as against Rs. 60,251.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SATARA JAGHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Bhavanrav Shrinivasrav *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Prantindhi.	Aundh	Deshastha Brahman, Hindu.	53	Bombay University	*Has male heirs.*
Shrimant Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar.	Phaltan	Maratha, Hindu	25	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	*Has male heir.*
His Highness Shankarrav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor	Deshastha Brahman, Hindu.	67	Privately	*Do.*
Captain Fatesinhrav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb.	Akalkot	Maratha, Hindu	27	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	*Do.*
Ramrav Amritrav *alias* Aba Saheb Daphle.	Jath	Do.	36	Do.	*Has male heirs.*

State.	*Area.*	*Population.*	*Gross revenue based on five years' average.*	*Tribute to British Government.*	*Military force.*
			Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	501	64,504	3,41,829	*Nil*	*Nil*
Phaltan	397	43,285	2,28,143	9,600	*Nil*
Bhor	925	1,30,417	5,81,051	4,684	*Nil*
Akalkot	498	81,250	5,62,634	14,592	47
Jath	980	82,654	2,45,424	6,400	*Nil*
Total	3,301	402,110	19,59,081	35,276	47

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Satara Jaghirs.

General.

1. The Satara Jaghirs comprise the five States mentioned above. Shrimant Bhutesaheb, grandson of the Chief of Aundh, died during the year. The Chief attended all the functions pertaining to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Bombay. On the 13th December 1920 a son and heir was born to Shrimant Babasaheb, son of the Chief of Bhor. His Highness the Chief of Bhor and the Raja Saheb of Akalkot were selected as representatives of the lesser States for the inaugural ceremony of the Chamber of Princes to be performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Delhi in February 1921. The second daughter of the Raja Saheb of Akalkot died on the 13th August 1920.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Chiefs of these Jaghirs was enhanced in December 1920 and they now exercise full powers of life and death over their subjects.

Season and crops.

2. During the year under report the rainfall was scanty, untimely and ill-distributed except at Bhor where it was sufficient and seasonable and the condition of the crops was good. The rain for kharif sowing in the Aundh State was fairly adequate but in the Phaltan, Akalkot and Jath States the rain for kharif sowings proved a failure. There was insufficient rain for rabi sowing in the Aundh, Phaltan, Akalkot and Jath States. The prices of foodstuffs rose high during the year owing principally to the failure of crops. There was a keen demand for labour in all the Jaghirs and the condition of the labouring class was far better than others. On the whole the general condition of the people was fair.

Revenue and finance.

3. The aggregate revenue decreased from Rs. 23,39,368 to Rs. 21,29,138 while expenditure rose from Rs. 23,82,393 to Rs. 25,65,688.

Police.

4. The strength of the police decreased from 673 to 660 while the cost increased from Rs. 99,562 to Rs. 1,04,349. The number of reported offences increased from 612 to 643. Out of 461 persons tried, 348 were convicted against 409 out of 545 in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 10,644 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 28,722 reported as stolen. The previous year's corresponding figures were Rs. 14,232 and Rs. 26,802.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of persons dealt with by the criminal courts decreased from 2,663 to 2,607, of whom 883 were convicted as against 1,161. Ninety-one appeals were decided during the year.

Prisons.

6. As in the previous year there were 7 jails and 13 lock-ups. The number of inmates decreased from 1,023 to 835 while the cost increased from Rs. 21,133 to Rs. 22,725.

Civil Justice.

7. The civil courts disposed off 2,554 original suits. The number of appeals was 182.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered decreased from 8,821 to 8,410, while the fees realized increased from Rs. 16,002 to Rs. 16,949.

Municipalities.

9. There were three municipalities in Aundh, two in Bhor, and one each in Phaltan, Akalkot and Jath. Their combined income and expenditure increased from Rs. 38,729 and Rs. 34,811 to Rs. 42,470 and Rs. 40,748.

Public works.

10. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 3,42,096 to Rs. 3,43,737.

Vital statistics.

11. The number of births registered increased from 12,391 to 14,148 while that of deaths fell from 12,570 to 10,234.

Medical relief.

12. There were in all ten dispensaries at which 55,533 patients were treated as against 52,775 in the previous year. The cost increased from Rs. 23,162 to Rs. 26,173.

Education.

13. The number of schools decreased by 4 to 228 while the number of pupils increased by 509 to 11,092. The expenditure increased from Rs. 93,190 to Rs. 97,661.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhapur.*

VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Prince—His Highness Colonel Sir Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., C.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D M.R.A.S.; *Area*—3,217 square miles; *Population* (1921)—8,32,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 75,72,956; *Military force*—632; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnuts, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

Chief events.

1. In February 1921 His Highness attended the inauguration ceremony of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi.

Season and crops.

2. The monsoon broke out in June and the sowing of the kharif crops began in June and continued in July. The August rains were moderate and somewhat improved the conditions of the said crops. With the September rains the kharif crops throve fairly well and next month rabi ones were sown in some of the eastern parts. The failure of October rains however proved, to a certain extent, detrimental to their growth. No rabi crops were sown in other parts during the month.

Police.

3. The strength of the police force was 982 and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,16,804. The number of offences reported, fell from 513 to 496 and the number of persons arrested from 561 to 507. In all, the police had to deal with 739 persons as against 796 of the previous year. Of these 739 persons, 186 were acquitted or discharged, 254 convicted, 288 remained awaiting trial and 11 died or absconded at the end of the year. Property valued at Rs. 91,218 was reported to be stolen, of which property worth Rs. 33,171 was recovered as compared with the previous year's figures of Rs. 83,326 and Rs. 25,288, respectively.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of criminal courts was 60, the same as last year. These dealt with 3,125 offences, in which 9,902 persons were concerned. Out of these, 705 were convicted, 425 acquitted, 3,131 discharged, 1,181 died, escaped or were transferred and 4,460 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Prisons.

5. There were one jail and 19 lock-ups in the State. The number of inmates fell from 1,052 to 967 and the cost of their maintenance from Rs. 41,076 to Rs. 37,895.

Civil justice.

6. The number of civil suits rose from 6,364 to 6,673 and that of disposals from 3,593 to 4,004. The closing balance decreased from 2,771 to 2,669. There were in all 4,970 applications for the execution of decrees during the year against 3,985 of the previous year, execution being effected in 2,530 against 2,132. Civil appeals numbered 545 against 585 of the last year. Of these, 281 were decided against 226 of the last year, leaving 264 against 359 for being heard next year.

Wards.

7. There were 134 estates under the management of the Judicial Department. Management of 12 new wards' estates was undertaken and that of 9 given over during the year, thus leaving 137 wards at the close of the year. The number of wards under the management of the Revenue Department was 23, the same as last year.

Registration.

8. The number of documents presented for registration rose from 9,023 to 9,314 and the value of property involved from Rs. 42,36,742 to Rs. 44,72,566. The fees realised also increased from Rs. 61,809 to Rs. 64,520. The cost of the up-keep of the department however fell from Rs. 7,097 to Rs. 6,596.

Forests.

9. The area under forest rose from 489 to 491 square miles. The total receipts rose from Rs. 30,949 to Rs. 1,57,007 but the expenditure fell from Rs. 45,525 to Rs. 34,828. The increase in receipts is due to the fact that the amount of sale proceeds of hirda of the previous year which was deposited in the Huzur treasury, was credited to the *Pakka Khata* during the year. The yield of hirda crop increased from 3,592 to 1,20,097 khándis, the crop thriving marvellously well during the year. There was, however, no demand for hirda during the year and consequently there were absolutely no receipts.

Public works.

10. The amount spent on public works rose from Rs. 3,18,674 to Rs. 6,68,366. Of this amount, Rs. 1,38,381 were spent on repair works, Rs. 4,98,077 on original works and Rs. 31,908 on establishment charges. The abnormal rise in expenditure was mainly due to the adjustment in accounts of expenses incurred in connection with the construction of Radhanagri tank.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States.*

11. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 88,34,135 against Rs. 93,70,250 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 90,01,934 against Rs. 95,95,776. The closing balance was Rs. 4,78,689 against Rs. 6,46,488. The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 68,74,735 and Rs. 70,42,533 against Rs. 74,66,711 and Rs. 76,58,224, respectively. The abnormal rise in receipts and expenditure for the year 1919-20 was due to the fact that last year adjustment in accounts in connection with the Public Works Department for the two previous years was made. Revenue and finance.

12. Births and deaths numbered 24,284 and 25,718 as compared with 24,323 and 25,003, respectively, of the last year. Vital statistics.

13. There are one hospital and 17 dispensaries in the State including the homeopathic and the ayurvedic ones. The number of out-door patients rose from 136,841 to 143,348 and the cost of up-keep from Rs. 66,735 to Rs. 67,833. Medical relief.

14. The number of schools rose from 310 to 313 and the number of students from 15,903 to 16,887. The cost of maintaining these institutions also rose from Rs. 1,72,975 to Rs. 1,80,862. The number of free and compulsory primary schools rose from 123 to 170 and the number of pupils increased from 5,389 to 6,362. The expenditure rose from Rs. 12,859 to Rs. 24,702. Education.

15. The number of municipalities in the State was 11, the same as last year. The first in importance is the city municipality in the capital. The income of this municipality fell from Rs. 2,12,577 to Rs. 1,83,673, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,85,216 to Rs. 1,68,011. The total revenue of the 10 district municipalities increased from Rs. 46,222 to Rs. 49,865 and the expenditure from Rs. 47,664 to Rs. 49,176. Municipality.

2.—Southern Maratha Country States.

1. The Southern Maratha Country Agency consists of the following 8 States :— General.

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross revenue based on five years' average.
			Rs.	Rs.
Sangli	1,112	2,21,314	1,35,000	12,06,524
Miraj (Senior)	342	82,605	12,558	3,57,705
Miraj (Junior)	196½	34,626	7,389	2,95,657
Kurundwad (Senior)	185	40,181	9,619	1,42,726
Kurundwad (Junior)	114	34,288		1,78,209
Jamkhandi	524	1,01,225	20,515	7,31,948
Mudhol	368	60,141	2,672	3,87,456
Ramdurg	169	34,007	*Nil.*	1,83,056
Total ..	3,010½	6,08,387	1,87,753	34,83,281

2. The wife of the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) gave birth to a son during the year. Chief events.

3. The rainfall was much below the average. The crops were fair but there was scarcity of fodder and the supply of water was inadequate. Season and crops.

4. The strength of the police rose from 1,621 to 1,624. The aggregate cost was Rs. 2,85,739 against Rs. 2,42,321 in 1920-21. The number of offences reported during the year was 636 against 624, and the number of persons arrested was 871 against 753 (including persons arrested during the previous year). Eight hundred and eighty-six persons against 816 were sent for trial, of whom 360 against 442 were convicted and 360 against 233 were acquitted or discharged. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 46,961 and Rs. 17,809 against Rs. 83,078 and Rs. 45,892, respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen was 29·94 against 48·8. Police.

5. The number of offences reported during the year was 1,587 against 1,718. The courts dealt with 4,353 persons, of whom 745 were discharged, 2,217 acquitted. Criminal justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Maratha Country States and Savanur.*

618 convicted, 102 committed or referred, 45 died, escaped or were transferred, and 626 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. Of 122 criminal appeals, 115 were disposed of during the year.

Prisons.

6. The number of jails and lock-ups was 26 against 27 of last year. The number of persons confined in them was 1,036 against 1,117. The total cost of jails and prisoners was Rs. 41,070 against Rs. 43,979. There were 2 deaths in the jails during the year.

Civil justice.

7. The total number of suits for disposal was 6,027 against 5,504 of the previous year. Of these, 3,888 against 3,197 were disposed of, leaving 2,139 against 2,307 suits to be decided. Out of 4,010 applications for execution of decrees, 2,769 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,241 at the end of the year. The number of civil appeals for disposal was 798 against 742, of which 474 against 456 were disposed of.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered during the year was 16,163 against 16,070. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 76,677 against Rs. 77,563 and the cost of the department amounted to Rs. 6,302 against Rs. 6,105 of last year.

Forests.

9. The total area under forest was 1,29,082 acres. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,756 and Rs. 18,020, respectively.

Public works.

10. The total outlay on works of public utility amounted to Rs. 3,98,335 against Rs. 3,98,326 in the previous year.

Revenue and finance.

11. The total receipts, including balance of the past year, amounted to Rs. 87,42,760 against Rs. 87,11,073, and expenditure Rs. 44,20,753 against Rs. 37,66, 992, and the closing balance was Rs. 43,22,007 against Rs. 49,44,081.

Vital statistics.

12. The births and deaths numbered 18,676 and 15,905 compared with 17,794 and 15,683 of last year. The number of deaths due to plague was 1,327 against 123 and that due to cholera was 93 against 104 of the past year.

Medical relief.

13. The number of dispensaries remained unchanged, viz., 26. The patients treated numbered 1,57,051 against 1,55,880. The cost was Rs. 83,633 against Rs. 73,931. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 19,038 against 19,348 of the previous year.

Education.

14. The number of schools rose from 428 to 432. The daily attendance was 18,834 against 17,570. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,50,689 against Rs. 2,32,318. The number of libraries was 39 against 40 of the last year.

Municipalities.

15. The number of municipalities was 30, the same as last year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,87,989 against Rs. 2,75,956 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,74,699 against Rs. 1,53,375 of the previous year.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Captain Meharban Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjung Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur; *Residence*—Savanur and Dharwar; *Caste*—Pathan, Mahomedan; *Age*—30 years; *Has male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; Population (1921)—16,825; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,38,067; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, cotton and pan leaves; *Manufactures*—Coarse cloth and country blankets.

General.

1. The Nawab continues to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Season and crops.

2. The total rainfall during the year was 19 inches 8 cents as against 28 inches 43 cents of the last year. The rainfall was much below the average but was more timely and in spite of the failure of the late rains the crops did not suffer much.

Police.

3. The police force of the State consisted of 49 officers and men. The percentage of convictions and recovery of stolen property were 47·06 and 98·5, respectively, as against 88 and 56·1 last year. No serious crime was committed during the year.

Criminal justice.

4. The First Class Magistrate tried 134 persons, of whom 78 were convicted, 55 acquitted and the case of one remained pending at the end of the year. No cases were taken up by the Third Class Magistrate. There were 3 persons for trial before the District Magistrate, of whom 2 were convicted and 1 was acquitted. No cases were committed to the Court of Sessions. Three appeals were preferred to the Court of the Nawab Sahib as Sessions Judge, one against a judgment of the District Magistrate and two against judgments of the First Class Magistrate. The sentence

passed by the District Magistrate and that passed by the First Class Magistrate in one case were modified and the other appeal against a judgment of the First Class Magistrate was rejected. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Savanur and Khairpur.*

5. During the year 31 convicts and 25 under-trial prisoners were admitted to prison. Prisons.

6. There were 96 suits on the file of the Sub-Judge, First Class, including the balance of the previous year. Of these, 75 suits were disposed of during the year. There were 55 decrees for execution, of which 38 were disposed of. There were two applications under the Guardian and Wards Act and one application under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889. The Divan who continued to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act received and disposed of 3 cases. There were 9 appeals to the District Court and 4 to the High Court. The District Court disposed of 5 appeals and the High Court heard and disposed of all four. Civil justice.

7. The total number of documents received for registration was 391 and their aggregate value was Rs. 1,61,017. Registration.

8. The total amount expended on public works was Rs. 44,334 as against Rs. 49,820 in the previous year. Public works.

9. The opening balance was Rs. 2,52,315. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,705 and Rs. 1,49,986, respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,65,534. Revenue and finance.

10. The numbers of births and deaths were 563 and 354 as against 601 and 525, respectively, in the previous year. A few cases of plague occurred in 3 villages. Anti-plague inoculation was done and 1,778 persons were inoculated. Vital statistics.

11. The numbers of out-door and in-door patients treated at the dispensary were 8,132 and 17 as against 8,236 and 12, respectively, in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 891 as against 812 in the previous year. Medical relief.

12. There were 16 primary schools and one high school as against 17 and one, respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 11,196 against Rs. 11,010 in the previous year. Education.

13. There is only one municipality at Savanur. It had a balance of Rs. 16,548 at the beginning of the year. The income and expenditure were Rs. 10,318 and Rs. 14,266, respectively. Municipalities.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur; *Residence*—Kot Diji; *Caste*—Talpur, Baluch, Mahomedan; *Age*—37 years; Educated—Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; *Has male issue.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1921)—193,152; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 24,00,602; *Military force*—Imperial Service Troops 179, others 421; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered wood work, glazed pottery and carpets.

1. His Highness Lieutenant-Colonel Mir Sir Imambuksh Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., Ruler of Khairpur State, died on 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by his eldest son. The junior *dera* of his late Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan died on 29th October 1920. Chief events.

2. The total area under cultivation during the year under report was 187,939 acres against 228,308 acres of the previous year, showing a decrease of 40,368 acres. Season and crops.

3. The number of men in the State Infantry Battalion was 221, besides 4 Artillery men. The Imperial Service Camel Corps comprises a fixed strength of 3 officers, 38 rank and file, 16 followers, 8 camelmen and 40 camels. The Transport Corps comprises 3 officers, 18 rank and file, 17 followers, 76 camelmen and 240 baggage camels. Military.

4. The police force numbered 282, and the cost of establishment was Rs. 67,926 against Rs. 67,613 last year. In 395 reported offences, 361 persons were Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Khairpur and Aden.* Police.

arrested and sent for trial. The percentage of convictions was 44·32 as compared with 67·83 of previous year. The value of the stolen property was Rs. 28,497 as against Rs. 26,485 last year. The percentage of recoveries was 39·77 as against 43·49 last year.

Criminal justice.

5. In the 15 criminal courts, 655 offences were reported and 1,349 persons were tried. The percentage of convictions was 25·35 compared with 39·51 of the previous year. Criminal appeals numbered 38, of which 23 were rejected, 2 were modified, 4 were upheld and proceedings were quashed in 1, while 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

6. In the two jails at Khairpur and Kot Diji, the inmates numbered 437, showing a decrease of 172 as compared with that of the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 19,408 against Rs. 30,375 last year. The total mortality in the jail of Khairpur was 4.

Civil justice.

7. The number of civil courts was 14. The number of civil suits filed was 1,292 against 1,038. Including arrears, there were 2,338 suits for disposal, of which 1,093 were disposed of during the year, as compared with 1,853 during the previous year. Out of 169 appeals, 98 were disposed of.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 901 compared with 782 in the past year. The amount of fees realized rose from Rs. 6,834 to Rs. 8,980.

Forests.

9. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 15,371 to Rs. 19,177.

Public works.

10. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 1,43,971 compared with Rs. 1,62,372 of the last year.

Revenue and finance.

11. The gross revenue of the State excluding jagirs was Rs. 22,15,015 against Rs. 18,57,476 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,57,539. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,99,366, showing an increase of Rs. 18,974.

Medical relief.

12. There were 3 hospitals and 6 dispensaries in the State. The number of out-door patients treated was 1,17,225 against 1,39,846 in the past year. The cost of maintenance of the institutions was Rs. 33,021 as against Rs. 27,740 in the last year. The number of animals treated in the Sir Faiz Mahomed Veterinary hospital at Khairpur was 17,435 compared with 15,627 in the previous year. The number of vaccination operations was 5,085 as against 5,058.

Vital statistics.

13. The number of births was 1,653 as against 1,198, and the number of deaths was 1,285 against 1,504 during the last year. The birth and death rates were 8·56 and 6·65, respectively.

Education.

14. The number of schools during the year under report was 127 and the number of pupils was 5,223. The daily average attendance was 3,550.

VIII.—ADEN.

For details see the Annual Report of the Aden Settlement for the year ending 31st March 1921.

Area (including Perim)—80 square miles ; *Population* (1921)—56,571 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 2,40,88,940.

Personnel.

1. Major-General Sir James Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.B., held charge of the Residency from 1st April to 2nd June 1920. Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Field, D.S.O., acted as Political Resident from 3rd June to 13th July 1920. Major-General T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., held charge of the Residency from 14th July to the end of the financial year.

Police.

2. The total number of officers and men of the land police was 373, of whom 15 were mounted. Only 72 were literate. The expenditure on the force fell from Rs. 1,51,992 to Rs. 1,42,581, of which Rs. 97,809 were borne by Government, Rs. 28,133 by the Aden Settlement and Rs. 16,639 by the Port Trust. Out of 364 persons concerned in 460 offences and sent up for trial, 290 were convicted, 83 discharged and 1 remained pending. The percentage of convictions increased from 76·66 to 77·54. The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 30,460 to Rs. 84,626, of which property worth Rs. 25,349 was recovered. The conduct of the police was fair. Fourteen were dismissed, 1 discharged, 1 reduced and 125 were otherwise punished. The strength of the harbour police was 62 men of all ranks. Four hundred and one persons were deported to Somaliland and to the interior of Arabia.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.*

3. The total number of offences reported to the magistracy was 871, involving 1,548 persons, of whom 1,203 were convicted, 328 acquitted, 1 died before trial, 7 were deported, 1 was bound over and 8 remained awaiting trial. The bulk of the offences were thefts, simple hurt and breaches of municipal and martial law regulations. The Sessions Court disposed of 4 cases, of which three resulted in convictions. In two cases the accused were sentenced to 1 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the third the accused were sentenced to transportation for life. There were 10 appeals, in 7 of which the sentences passed by the courts were confirmed, in 2 the sentences were reversed and in 1 the sentence was modified. Of the 36 cases which came up for revision, sentences were upheld in 25 cases and reduced in 3 cases. In 5 cases the lower courts' orders were set aside. In 1 case the application was rejected as time-barred while 2 cases were quashed. Criminal justice.

4. The jail contained 579 male and 20 female prisoners as against 486 male and 5 female prisoners in the previous year. The daily average number of male prisoners was 90·4 and that of female prisoners 1. The expenditure increased from Rs. 26,443 to Rs. 30,381. The sale of articles manufactured in the jail realized Rs. 21,236 against Rs. 19,378 in the preceding year. There was no death during the year. Seven prisoners were released on the remission mark system. Prisons.

5. There were 1,935 suits for disposal, of which 1,890 were disposed of and 45 remained pending at the close of the year as against 2,026 and 18, respectively, in the previous year. There were 671 applications for the execution of decrees valued at Rs. 1,80,937. They were all disposed of during the year. Forty-one persons were committed to jail for non-payment of Rs. 9,845. There were 41 appeals and 64 applications for revision. The judgment of the lower court was upheld in 58 cases, reversed in 4 and modified in 7. Eight cases were remanded for re-trial, 3 were rejected as time-barred, 4 were withdrawn, 1 was settled and in 2 the decrees were set aside. Eighteen appeals were pending at the close of the year. Civil justice.

6. The number of documents registered increased from 489 to 627 and their value from Rs. 10,85,695 to Rs. 19,28,126. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,068 and Rs. 1,952 as against Rs. 4,488 and Rs. 1,734, respectively, in the preceding year. Registration.

7. The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all the functions of an Indian municipality. Receipts fell from Rs. 5,14,727 to Rs. 5,07,034 and expenditure rose from Rs. 4,28,298 to Rs. 5,37,532, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,02,273. Municipality.

8. Expenditure on Imperial civil works rose from Rs. 5,389 to Rs. 20,614 while that on provincial civil works fell from Rs. 1,73,142 to Rs. 1,69,561. Public works.

9. Receipts fell from Rs. 2,54,11,822 to Rs. 1,75,69,484 and expenditure from Rs. 2,54,40,225 to Rs. 1,74,97,065. The closing balance was Rs. 4,02,957. Revenue and finance.

10. The total numbers of births and deaths were 1,043 and 1,755 as against 921 and 2,058, respectively, in the preceding year. Vital statistics.

11. Besides the military hospitals attached to the Aden garrison, there are two hospitals and three dispensaries at Aden and a small-pox hospital at Maala with an aided dispensary. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital re-opened on the 1st March 1921. The total number of patients treated at the various medical institutions was 32,825. Vaccinations numbered 1,283. Medical relief.

12. In the five Government Schools there were 467 pupils with an average daily attendance of 334·3. The expenditure rose from Rs. 34,494 to Rs. 35,255, of which Rs. 5,000 were contributed by the Aden Settlement. The number of private schools decreased from 43 to 42 but the pupils increased from 2,048 to 2,131. Of the 42 private schools, 32 received grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 16,724. There are two aided night schools where 47 boys attended. Education.

13. Information concerning marine matters and the port trust will be found in Chapters VI and IX, concerning trade in Chapter VI, and concerning salt and excise in Chapter X of this report. Miscellaneous.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Condition of the people.*

IX.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The hopes of a period of continued prosperity which the satisfactory monsoon of 1919, following a bad season, had engendered, were unfortunately not realized in some States. The season was on the whole moderate though the rainfall was untimely and ill-distributed. The condition of agricultural stock was generally fair and the supply of fodder and water supply fairly sufficient. Prices of food-grains and of all the necessaries of life continued high. The artizan and the labouring classes, both skilled and unskilled, continued to flourish on the high wages readily obtainable. There was no epidemic of any serious character and the general health of the people was good.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Surveys.

1.—Topographical Survey.

During the year under report topographical survey operations were carried out in the East Khandesh district.

2.—Tidal Operations.

Tidal operations were continued at Aden, Karachi and Bombay (Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock). All the tidal observatories were inspected and the tide gauges cleaned, adjusted and left in good working order.

3.—Magnetic Survey.

The magnetic observatories at Dehra Dun, Toungoo, Kodaikanal and Alibag were visited for the purpose of taking magnetic observations for the comparison of instruments.

4.—Revenue Survey.

Northern Division

1. The sanctioned strength of the Gujarat field party is 9 surveyors. Of these, 2 were on deputation to city surveys, 2 to pot hissa surveys and one was given to two Assistant Settlement Officers to assist them in settlement work. Of the remaining four, one did the survey of 31 miles of Dhandhuka-Dholka Railway in Ahmedabad, putting 225 theodolite stations, and the survey of 4 miles of Dharasna-Chharvada Road in Surat and Taiyabpur mining lease in Kaira, and one did the survey of Olpad-Karanj Road in Surat and Petlad-Bochasan Railway in Kaira. Two men did important measurement and classification work in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. They measured 951 acres and 4 gunthas in 793 survey numbers and classed 1,997 acres and 31 gunthas in 611 survey numbers. The Thana field party consists of 3 hands, of whom one did urgent road survey work in Murbad and other important measurement work, and 2 did theodolite survey of the village site of Andheri, and of quadrupling the Tansa main of 7 miles in 6 villages and of the Town Planning Schemes in Salsette. They measured 336 acres 38 gunthas in 285 survey numbers and classed 360 acres 32 gunthas in 85 survey numbers. Besides the above, the Andhra Valley Transmission Line survey was done on behalf of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company, in which lands in 21 villages were measured. The outturn of Gujarat field party surveyors is up to scale ; but the work of Thana surveyors is not adequate, partly due to local difficulties, and partly due to carelessness, and want of local supervision. The work of the Central Record Office, Ahmedabad, was quite satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. This is, of course, mainly due to the Superintendent's strict watch upon that office, to his revision of the scales of work and to his proper distribution of work among the members, combined with his monthly reviews, the result being that the office at the end of the year had got only 167 correction cases on hand. During the year the staff disposed of 1,462 correction cases as against 1,030 last year, and 1,800 miscellaneous cases. Rs. 1,022 were realised by sale of maps and extracts from survey records. The Thana District Survey Office disposed of 224 correction cases and 1,445 miscellaneous cases during the year. The outturn was obviously poor, the reason being the inefficient administration of the District Inspector of Land Records, who has proved unequal to the work. Steps were taken to remove him and to place a capable man in charge of this office. The Superintendent of Land Records used the same device of monthly reviews for this District Survey Office as he did for the Central Record Office, with the result that a slight improvement was appreciable in the quality of work. Rs. 1,200 were realised from the sale of maps and extracts.

Central Division.

2. The Central Division field party, which at the beginning of the year consisted of 24 measurers and surveyors, but was in June last strengthened by the addition of 2 more hands, was employed on the original and revision survey work of inam villages in Poona, Ahmednagar and Nasik districts. In the monsoon of 1920 this party did the recess work of 7 villages. In the field season the party did measurement and classification of 22 villages nearly completely. The Superintendent of Land Records inspected most of the villages during the operations. One measurer of the party was deputed on the special work of removing encroachments on roads in Walva taluka (Satara). The party measured 66,687 acres in 4,678 survey numbers and 7,183 hissas in 25 villages. This includes the theodolite work of 240 stations and 1,235 angles. The classification work done by the party was over an area of 69,325 acres in 12,260 survey numbers. The whole work was closely tested by the Head Surveyors. The total cost of this work done during the fair season *plus* the estimated cost on recess work till the end of October comes roughly to Rs. 32,167 inclusive of the cost incurred last year for all these villages. Besides this cost, Rs. 4,456 for stones and Rs. 3,984 for labour have been spent, which, with the survey fees amounting to Rs. 3,290 on account of measurement of pot hissas, will be recovered from the holders. The average cost to Government per acre comes approximately to 7 annas which is less by 5 annas than that of last year, the reason as adduced by the Superintendent being that this year most of the villages were dealt with on the partial system. The Superintendent of Land Records inspected in detail all the District Survey Offices, except Nagar, which carried out their routine work of survey corrections, etc. In the West Khandesh district the correction work is up to date. A regular scale of work in this as well as in all other district survey offices has been introduced and it is hoped that the improvement thereby effected will secure that all district survey offices in future will dispose of their *routine* in-door work without any extraneous help from the measurers coming to the headquarters in the monsoon. The tab and pigeon hole systems are working fairly well. In the East Khandesh district the work of re-copying and repairing torn survey papers, on which 3 men were engaged, was nearing completion. During last rain the special measurer circle inspectors who were engaged in the disposal of correction and other miscellaneous work, did, in addition to their routine work, the work of calculating area and assessment of portions of 425 survey numbers in acquisition cases, and showed wells in 375 survey numbers in correction maps. In the Nasik district there was heavy correction work owing to acquisition and relinquishment of land in connection with Lake Beale. The correction affected 784 survey numbers scattered over 7 villages in Igatpuri taluka. Added to this, there was the correction work due to revision of classification scale in 4 villages of Yeola for 771 survey numbers and 1,061 pot hissas. Now and then information has to be supplied to the special officer appointed to enquire into and propose revision of non-agricultural assessment. Railway acquisitions are more persistent in this district than elsewhere. The special measurer circle inspectors did a great deal to relieve the district survey office in the rains and the post of record karkun has been retained. One phalni karkun has been attached to the office for correction of mistakes in the old survey papers detected by pot hissa measurers. In the Ahmednagar district the work of recopying torn papers for which a grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government has been completed. The scheme of special measurer circle inspectors has been sanctioned by Government for this district, but its introduction has been postponed on account of famine conditions in the district. One phalni clerk attached to the office has been reverted as there was not much work. Correction work is up to date. In the Poona district correction work is up to date. The district survey office has no special work on hand, except the work of agreeing village abstracts with *akarbands* which remains to be done in 36 villages. In the Satara district the district survey office has on hand the correction work due to remission of patasthal assessment in Khandala petha. The work of survey corrections due to old survey mistakes for which one phalni karkun has been attached to the office was nearing completion. The measurement and correction work is heavy in this district, but relief can be had from the special measurer circle inspectors, in the monsoon. Agreement of village abstracts with *akarbands* remains to be done in 13 villages and also in 76 Fort villages in which changes were effected during the current year. In the Sholapur district the district survey office has kept all kinds of work up to date. The work of agreeing village abstracts with *akarbands* remains to be done in one village only.

Southern Division.

3. The Karnatak field party consisted of 27 permanent and 42 temporary surveyors, 4 learners and 4 clerks; while the Konkan party consisted of 13 permanent and 45 temporary surveyors and 2 learners. These surveyors were distributed among the various special works in progress, such as (1) inam surveys in Bijapur district, survey of Bavda State villages, Bivalkar and Here Jahagir surveys; (2) city survey work of Athni, Hubli and Bijapur; (3) original hissa survey work in Khed and Alibag and (4) upkeep of hissa survey work in Dharwar. Besides, 10 men were engaged in Sanad writing work in Dharwar, Navalgund and Guledgudd, and 5 men in revision of property registers in Gadag. The most important revenue survey work was the Bijapur inam survey. The monsoon work of the 1919-20 field work was done by a party of 5. Three parties of 23 surveyors under 3 head surveyors went into the field in November 1920. The survey was at first confined only to those villages where the Kulkarni's pay was found adequate to ensure proper maintenance of new records. This policy is found to be better than surveying villages where the probable delay in securing adequate remuneration to Kulkarnis would make the survey partly abortive. The result was that only 7½ villages out of a total of 151 were completely surveyed by a party reduced from 23 to 15 in February, and in all 343 survey numbers and 10,789 hissas were measured. The cost up to date has come to Rs. 9,790. Free labour was supplied in all villages except 7. The work might be said to be progressing satisfactorily but had to be stopped owing to the lodging of suits by the inamdars of Indi under a misapprehension caused by a wrongly worded notice issued by the district inspector, which led the inamdars to believe that settlement was proposed to be introduced in their villages. The result of this opposition was to restrict the operations only to hissa survey, as it was found difficult to recover the cost of placing theodolite stones by minor triangulation method from the recalcitrant inamdars. The next work in importance is the Here Jahagir village survey in Belgaum. Field work was resumed on 1st December 1920 and continued till late in June 1921, the party employed being 7 surveyors under one head surveyor. Measurement and classification work of 6 villages out of 23 has been completed; 8 villages have been measured only and 9 villages still remain untouched. This work, which is done at the cost of the Jahagirdar, is likely to occupy another two seasons. The cost up to date is Rs. 5,668 which has been met by a credit of Rs. 6,000 by the Court of Wards. In 10 villages 512 T. stones were laid, and 284 survey numbers and 1910 hissas measured. Classification was done in 292 survey numbers and 1,855 hissas. The survey of 13 villages of Bavda State at the cost of the Chief of Bavda was continued. Four villages were completed, two were partly done and seven remained to be taken up. The working party consisted of 8 surveyors under one nimtandar. Up to date 5,519 hissas have been measured and 4,535 acres classified. The cost has come so far to Rs. 8,293 which has been met by a credit of Rs. 11,500 by the Chief of Bavda. Lastly, the Biwalkar Jahagir survey in the Panwel taluka began on 1st December 1920. The progress was somewhat hindered on account of the Jahagirdar's reference to Government for restoration of his Jahagir. Seven hundred and sixty-three hissas were measured in 3 villages. The total cost of the survey during the year was Rs. 1,481. The Superintendent of Land Records inspected all the district survey offices in the division and found no serious irregularity. All are reported to be working satisfactorily, and good results are expected in future from those district survey offices where old and rather inefficient district inspectors have been displaced by young and energetic men recruited from the Land Records department. The work was heaviest in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara, and extra assistance from field party surveyors had to be given in the rainy season. The work of effecting agreement between village abstracts and *akarbands* has been completed in all except Kanara where the close of the work is delayed by discrepancies found in the case of 13 villages. The tab and pigeon hole systems were working satisfactorily. During the year under report 10,064 correction and other cases were received in the Southern Division district survey offices which disposed of 9,310 cases, leaving a balance of 754 cases.

Sind.

4. The town survey of Rohri was sanctioned during the year and was in progress. During the year 3,004 properties were measured and 381 theodolite stations demarcated. Enquiry was held in respect of 541 properties, of which 255 have been finally dealt with. The re-survey of Karachi is progressing satisfactorily. Besides the following survey work was done during the year :—

(1) survey of Malir tract within one mile radius of the Malir Railway Station; (2) survey of Ganjo Takar area; (3) survey of Prattabad, 220 properties and 195 plots newly laid out; and (4) refixing the boundaries of Mirzapur Jagir, taluka Sakrand, with theodolite-area.

5.—City Surveys.

Northern Division. 1. The original city survey and inquiry work of Kapadvanj and Bulsar have been completed and property registers are ready. Maintenance surveyors have been entertained; and the operations in Ahmedabad, which is the most important town in the Division, are making satisfactory progress. The city survey of Cambay under the supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records is also in progress. The revision city survey work of Broach was making rather slow progress but is now showing some improvement. The maintenance work of 12 city-surveyed towns in the Division is going on satisfactorily, greater attention is being paid to it in the Department. Maintenance of the survey in all cities formerly surveyed is going on satisfactorily. Sanad fees exceeding Rs. 5,000 each remain to be recovered in Kaira, Surat and Thana. Nine more village-sites of the Ahmedabad suburban villages containing 2,276 properties were surveyed during the year, and a special Awal Karkun was engaged to decide disputes and to prepare record of rights. Occupants' sketches for undisputed properties have been issued and cost recovered. The village-site survey of five Andheri villages in South Salsette Taluka was taken up during the year and the survey of the four village-sites of Andheri, Ambivli, Gundavli, and Ville Parle has been completed. Properties measured are 1,052 and record of rights is in progress. The maintenance work of 15 village-sites in Gujarat is properly attended to.

Central Division. 2. The city survey and enquiry work of Satara, Amalner, Bhagur, and the portion of the Poona Suburban area which was accidentally left unsurveyed has been completed, and the maintenance work has been taken in hand. In the case of Pandharpur, Shirpur, Ahmednagar City (Revision), Vambori, Erandol, Dharangaon, and Karad, the city survey work is completed; enquiry work is in progress in the case of some and has not commenced yet in the case of others; and in some cases proposals for the work of enquiry and maintenance are to be submitted. In the case of Pandharpur, Amalner, Shirpur and Bhagur the period of enquiry as originally estimated had to be extended owing to an increase in the number of properties that came to light during the survey. The work of tracing of maps has been completed in the case of Satara, Poona Suburban city-surveyed area, and in the case of Amalner and Bhagur it is in progress. It is not taken up at all in the case of Pandharpur and Ahmednagar. Maintenance work is going on satisfactorily.

Southern Division. 3. The principal work was the revision city survey of Hubli. A party of eight measurers under one head surveyor have measured 8,621 properties out of the estimated 12,000. The detail work is likely to take another fair season to complete. The cost up to end of July is Rs. 6,134 and the total estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 is likely to be exceeded by an unforeseen increase in the originally estimated number of properties. The enquiry work is in progress and maintenance will soon be commenced. The next in importance is the revision city survey of Bijapur, where the survey work could not be completed on account of high winds prevailing and the difficulty of working in the open parts of the town. Up to now 248 T. stones have been plotted and 6,722 properties have been measured. Enquiry work is in progress and maintenance will be commenced in August. The city survey work in Athni has been completed and the enquiry work has been half completed. Maintenance work was carried out during the year. The amount done was satisfactory, except in Gadag, where it was hindered by the non-receipt of printed maps. In Belgaum, Ranebennur, Byadgi, Bagalkot and Guledgudd sanads were being issued; in Dharwar sanad-writing work was nearing completion. In Gadag all recoveries had been made and the re-writing of property register had commenced. The enquiry work of Navalgund, Guledgudd and Dharwar was completed.

Sind. 4. The city survey of Sukkur was continued during the year. Of the total number of properties of 7,490 inquiry was completed in respect of 7,015 properties. The rest remained undisposed of mostly owing to their being under dispute and in

some cases due to non-attendance of parties. Map tracing and writing up of property registers are in hand. The work of Garhi Yasin survey was completed during the year and the records handed over to the mukhtiarkar of the taluka who has been appointed *ex-officio* City Survey Officer.

2.—Settlements.

1.—Survey Settlement.

1.—*Presidency proper.*

Northern Division.

1. Original settlement proposals for two inam villages of Charal and Vasodra in Sanand Taluka (Ahmedabad) were sent to the Commissioner, N. D. Revision settlement proposals for North Daskroi and Dholka were under preparation ; and those for South Daskroi and Dhandhuka were under consideration of the Commissioner and Collector, respectively. Revision settlement proposals for the lease hold village of Chandna, taluka Matar, were sanctioned by Government.

Central Division.

2. Settlement reports for 19 inam villages, 15 of Purandhar (Poona), and one in each of Haveli and Mawal (Poona), Javli (Satara) and Kalvan (Nasik), were compiled and sbumitted. Proposals for Shingapur, Waghapur, Kumbharvalan, Supe, Ekhatpur, Met-talia, Amble and Dhadre were sanctioned and proposals for the inam villages of Ambi and Pachwad submitted last year were also sanctioned. Settlement rates were introduced in 682 Government villages of Peint, Malsiras, Bhusawal, and Jamner talukas and Edalabad Petha, and 42 inam villages of Purandhar, Sangamner, Wai, Javli, Mawal, and Kalvan talukas. Of these, 4 were for original settlement, 7 for first revision and 713 for second revision. Original and revision akarbands of the Government and inam villages numbering about 772 were prepared by a special party, of which work adequate test was taken by the Superintendent of Land Records. The revision proposals for the Government villages in Jalgaon taluka (East Khandesh) were sent to the Collector with remarks.

Southern Division

3. Original settlement proposals for inam villages of Hallur and Chondi in Muddebihal taluka and Tignibidri in Bijapur taluka were under preparation. The Superintendent of Land Records visited the former two villages and collected the necessary information. Revision settlement proposals of Rajapur and Deogad talukas in Ratnagiri and of Karjat and Khalapur (Petha) in Kolaba were submitted to the Collectors.

2.—*Sind.*

Revised irrigational settlements were introduced in the Sakrand taluka of the Nawabshah district ; Khipro, Pithoro and Sanghar talukas of the Thar Parkar district ; Kotri taluka and the Manjhand mahal of the Karachi district ; and Jacobabad taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

2.—Alienation Settlements.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

3.—Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area under cultivation in the past two years :—

District.	1919-20.			1920-21.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ..	1,544,927	1,417,871	127,056	1,568,474	1,444,195	124,279
Kaira ..	536,427	524,550	11,877	536,324	524,088	12,236
Panch Mahals ..	546,295	468,509	77,786	546,175	469,081	77,094
Broach ..	498,651	472,476	26,175	499,091	472,345	26,746
Surat ..	794,041	669,142	124,899	794,138	669,658	124,480
Thana ..	952,993	887,457	65,536	919,571	860,087	59,484
Total ..	4,873,334	4,440,005	433,329	4,863,773	4,439,454	424,319

District.	1919-20.			1920-21.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar ..	2,618,435	2,571,464	46,971	2,619,739	2,569,109	50,630
East Khandesh ..	1,871,779	1,805,342	66,437	1,873,229	1,805,941	67,288
West Khandesh ..	1,590,015	1,424,370	165,645	1,586,987	1,421,315	165,671
Nasik ..	2,556,130	2,482,053	74,077	2,555,789	2,480,619	75,170
Poona ..	1,927,548	1,913,125	14,423	1,928,757	1,913,797	14,960
Satara ..	1,427,306	1,403,772	23,534	1,430,232	1,406,963	23,268
Sholapur ..	2,372,152	2,358,580	13,572	2,372,099	2,358,906	13,193
Total ..	14,363,365	13,958,706	404,659	14,366,832	13,956,650	410,180
Southern Division.						
Belgaum ..	1,222,836	1,149,886	72,950	1,220,612	1,149,473	71,139
Bijapur ..	2,223,878	2,174,200	49,678	2,222,327	2,174,803	47,524
Dharwar ..	1,655,655	1,603,717	51,938	1,656,047	1,602,808	53,239
Kanara ..	383,111	338,899	44,212	383,228	340,000	43,228
Kolaba ..	745,784	722,810	22,974	745,747	722,932	22,815
Ratnagiri ..	1,609,519	1,600,229	9,290	1,609,604	1,600,163	9,441
Total ..	7,840,783	7,589,741	251,042	7,837,565	7,590,179	247,386
Sind.						
Hyderabad ..	2,024,021	1,094,751	929,270	2,023,141	1,079,019	944,122
Karachi ..	1,975,571	737,264	1,238,307	1,962,367	717,714	1,244,653
Larkana ..	2,077,350	1,201,807	875,543	2,075,069	1,191,136	883,933
Sukkur ..	1,622,895	778,965	843,930	1,549,569	771,020	778,549
Thar Parkar ..	4,129,522	2,259,408	1,870,114	4,127,859	2,242,309	1,885,550
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,191,214	923,990	267,224	1,189,690	923,315	266,375
Nawabshah ..	1,609,562	1,189,924	419,638	1,606,482	1,178,673	427,809
Total ..	14,630,135	8,186,109	6,444,026	14,534,177	8,103,186	6,430,991
Bombay Suburban Division.						
Bombay Suburban* ..	26,977	21,228	5,749	33,806	28,243	5,563

*The figures of 1919-20 cannot be compared with the figures of 1920-21 as jurisdiction of talukas in this district was altered during the year.

4.—Land Records.

1.—Presidency Proper.

General.

1. The Land Records staff was, as of recent years, assisted by large temporary parties of surveyors. In the Northern Division the measurement of sub-divisions was coming to an end and so the staff there was small. In the Central Division, in addition to the permanent staff, 20 parties of 10 to 11 men each were employed on the measurement of sub-divisions. In the Southern Division in addition to the permanent field party there were four temporary parties of 31 measurers employed on pot hissa work in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. The Land Records staff supervised the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights, and carried out pot hissa and city surveys and survey of inam villages on the minor triangulation method both for settlement purposes and for preparation of record of rights, assisted in settlement work, and kept all survey records corrected up to date. It was also employed in the maintenance of pot hissa and city surveys.

Training classes.

2. In the Northern Division one Assistant Collector, in the Central Division one Assistant Collector and one probationary Deputy Collector, and in the Southern Division one Assistant Collector, were trained in survey. In the Northern Division no class was held for training Revenue Circle Inspectors, as they are not required to do measurement work. Classes for training Special Measurer Circle Inspectors and men of pot hissa parties in theodolite survey were opened at Ahmedabad and Thana. In the Central Division a class was held at Satara in October-November in which

2 Revenue Circle Inspectors, 4 Measurer Circle Inspectors, one clerk from Superintendent's office and one karkun from Kolhapur State were trained. The Measurer Circle Inspectors were trained in plane table survey and sent on to do the field work of their charges. The rest after theoretical training were sent to village Gova in Satara for practical field work where they measured 433 pot hissas for which survey fees were recovered from the occupants. All the candidates did well in survey. There was written examination on general land revenue as the two Revenue Circle Inspectors had already passed the Higher Standard examination, and the rest, belonging to the Land Records Department, were not required to pass in that subject. In the Southern Division no such class was held, none being necessary.

Record of rights.

3. The re-writing of the record of rights had to be postponed in the following cases :—In all talukas of the Ahmedabad district, in all villages of the Jhalod and Dohad talukas of the Panch Mahals district, in all villages of the Karmala and Pandharpur talukas of the Sholapur district, in all villages of the Ahmednagar district except Akola taluka, in all villages of the Junnar taluka and the Khed and Ambegaon and Dhond pethas of the Poona district, in all villages of the Sakri taluka of the West Khandesh district, in the inam villages of the Chikodi taluka of the Belgaum district, in the Khoti villages of the Mahad taluka of the Kolaba district, and in all villages of the Bijapur, Indi, Bagewadi, Hungund and Badami talukas of the Bijapur district. The progress of re-writing of the record of rights was as follows :—

District.	Taluka.	Villages.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad	..	Inam village of Vasodra.	Newly introduced.
Kaira	Matar and Mehmedabad.	All ..	In progress.
	Anand ..	Narvadari villages.	Do.
	Nadiad ..	Two villages ..	Do.
Panch Mahals	Godhra, Kalol and Halol.	All ..	Completed.
Broach	All except Vaghra ..	All ..	In progress.
Thana	Dahanu ..	1 circle	Completed.
	Bhiwandi ..	88	
	Wada ..	93	
East Khandesh	Raver ..	125	35 villages are completed. The rest in progress.
Ahmednagar	Akola ..	72	Completed.
Satara	Karad ..	87	Almost complete.
	Wai ..	84	Do.
Nasik	Chandor ..	109	Completed.
	Malegaon ..	153	Do.
West Khandesh	Shirpur ..	119	Completed.
	Shahada ..	166	
	Taloda ..	124	
Belgaum	Hukeri ..	All ..	Completed.
	Belgaum, Khanapur, Parasgad,	All ..	In progress.
		The lapsed inam village of Yedihalli.	First promulgated.
Kanara	Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur, Supa, and Mundgod,	All ..	In progress.
Ratnagiri	Chiplun ..	All ..	Completed
	Guhagar ..	All	Do.
	Deogad ..	31	16 are completed. The rest in progress.
	Khed ..	44	32 are completed, and the rest are in progress.

The final report on the Maxwell Inversion System of record of rights was submitted to Government.

Measurement work.

4. As the scheme of employing Special Measurer Circle Inspectors in place of the ordinary Circle Inspectors to do measurement work has been introduced in almost all districts, the work they have turned out deserves some special mention. In the Northern Division there were in all 23 Special Measurer Circle Inspectors who disposed of both Government and private cases numbering 1,334, involving measurement of 3,014 entire survey numbers including 13,534 hissas. The annual establishment charges, including pay, travelling allowances, etc., amounted to about Rs. 21,465. The income derived from private measuring cases was Rs. 18,347, while the cost of the Government measurement work done by them, if done for private persons, would be Rs. 3,541, a total of Rs. 21,888. The scheme has thus been found to be paying its way in the Northern Division. In the Central Division the balance of measurement cases at the close of the last year was 513, and during the year under report 2,623 cases involving measurement of 10,961 entire survey numbers and 7,937 hissas were received, of which 2,463 measurement cases involving 10,325 entire survey numbers and 7,549 hissas were disposed of by 36 Special Measurer Circle Inspectors, who besides did classification work in 147 survey numbers and 41 hissas. The total annual cost of the establishment of Special Measurer Circle Inspectors was Rs. 43,179. The total value of their work as measured by the fees actually recovered for such part of it from private persons *plus* the estimated fees for the Government work done by them, was Rs. 22,403 only. There was thus a considerable deficit. But for the four months of the recess these men were employed almost wholly on ordinary Government work in the district survey office. Also only a portion of the time of the head surveyor is devoted to supervising the work. Nevertheless, after making all allowances, there would still remain a deficit of two hundred or three hundred rupees. Ahmednagar is the only district in the Central Division where the local conditions do not appear favourable for the time being for the introduction of the scheme. In the Southern Division there were in all 46 Special Measurer Circle Inspectors, of whom 14 were temporary and the rest permanent, and 4 ordinary Circle Inspectors doing measurement work. During the year under report they disposed of 2,103 measurement cases of 6,609 entire survey numbers and 17,246 hissas and 105 classification cases for 683 survey numbers, out of 2,490 measurement cases for 7,877 entire survey numbers and 22,022 hissas and 123 classification cases of 704 survey numbers. The fixed fee system is reported to be working satisfactorily. The scheme is yet in its infancy, and requires adjustment before it will work perfectly. The figures available for its consideration are at present neither uniform nor complete; but its financial aspects obviously require investigation; and the growth of arrears which the figures given above indicates shows that the strength of the establishment in the various districts requires further consideration. It has also become manifest during the year that by proper organisation the time now spent in travelling can be curtailed, and that the outturn of work can probably be increased by laying down a scale to be worked up to.

Sub-division measurement.

5. This work consists of (1) general measurement of all sub-divisions for the first time and (2) measurement of new sub-divisions formed after the original measurement. The work is detailed below:—

In the Northern Division pot hissa survey was done in Dohad and Jhalod talukas of Panch Mahals and Dholka, Sanand, Dhandhuka, Gogho and Viramgam talukas of Ahmedabad, by 5 parties, who almost completed their work. In all 72,532 hissas in 305 villages were measured. The minor triangulation method was adopted in 8 villages where pot hissa survey was to be done in large blocks. The average outturn per day was 12·6 hissas as against 13·3 of last year. The average cost per hissa came to 12·65 annas as against 8·06 annas of last year. The increase which was anticipated was mainly due to the revised grades of pay. This cost does not include the labour charges which had to be incurred in some villages. The work was tested by the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Land Records and found to be satisfactory. The office work in connection with the survey of 7 villages of Ahmedabad Suburban survey was completed and demand statements of Rs. 12,306 were sent to the Collector. The survey of 6 villages was completed. In Thana, on account of the deputation of many experienced hands to Bombay Suburban district, only 4 parties could be formed and they measured and mapped in 181 villages 33,201 hissas and examined 39,071 entries in record of rights.

The cost per hissa was Re. 1 against 14 annas 5 pies in the previous year, the increase being due to the increase in the pay of surveyors. The average outturn per day came to 7·1 hissas. The Superintendent tested the work of all parties. Recovery statements of the value of Rs. 10,161 were sent out and Rs. 43,232 including arrears of previous years were collected. The progress is reported satisfactory. In the whole of the Northern Division during the year under report, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 92,962 and Rs. 95,702 were recovered. The total balance remaining to be recovered and for which demand statements had been issued was Rs. 73,211. In the Central Division the year under report began with 17 parties of 216 surveyors, and all were engaged on the recess work of calculating areas and distributing assessment over sub-divisions measured during the previous fair season, and on preparing extracts of maps to be supplied to kabjedars. To increase the output of the pot hissa measurement and other survey works, 3 classes were held—one in Poona and two in Satara to train recruits. Out of 36 candidates 30 were successful in the test. Rs. 280 were spent on these classes. A class in theodolite and computation, etc., was also opened in Poona to train some 10 promising hands for the survey of unsurveyed inam villages in Khed and Mawal talukas on the minor triangulation system, and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 700. These trained recruits were divided amongst all the parties, and at the break of the fair season 18 field parties and 2 head-quarter parties (one at Poona and one at Satara) were formed. The work of the two head-quarter parties working under the supervision of the survey mamlatdar was to clear off arrears of recess work of 1919-20 and to prepare extracts and maps for kabjedars till the end of July 1921 ; and thereafter they, together with some new recruits, were put on the work of preparing *akarbands* of talukas of which second revision settlement had been sanctioned by Government. This arrangement was to continue till the end of October 1921. The field season of 1920-21 opened with 18 parties, but two parties, one early in April and one in the middle of May, were abolished owing to deputation of some measurers to city surveys, etc., and also owing to the absence of one of the survey mamlatdars on sick leave. Mr. Sane was in charge of 8 field and 2 head-quarter parties, and Mr. Parchure was in charge of the remaining 8 parties. Mr. Parchure and his parties, who were sent to Akola, Igatpuri and Nasik, had to encounter innumerable difficulties in plane table survey in the hilly and unhealthy tracts of those places. All the same the whole work was done by plane table. The parties under Mr. Sane worked mainly in the Satara district. The field parties measured and mapped 1,87,780 hissas as against 1,42,095 hissas last year. They also did the recess work of distributing assessments over 1,52,616 sub-divisions and in addition to this the head-quarter parties did the work of preparing pot hissa maps to be given to kabjedars of 3,84,725 hissas. The work was tested by nimtandars whose percentage of test ranged from 18·9 to 26·8 which is really adequate. This is, of course, apart from the tests taken by survey mamlatdars both in the field as well as in the recess work, who took tests in 5,189 hissas. The Superintendent also inspected all the parties. The surveyors in Satara earned in all a bonus of Rs. 1,002 and those in Akola and Igatpuri parties earned a bonus of Rs. 294. The average cost per hissa measured ranged from 2 annas 6 pies to 5 annas 9 pies for the various parties, which is nearly the same as in last year ; while the average cost per hissa for recess work of the several parties ranged from 3 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 5 pies which compares favourably with that of last year. A local party consisting of one nimtandar and 10 measurers was maintained throughout the year in East Khandesh under the supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records, and did the work of distributing assessment over 5,752 sub-divisions till the middle of November 1920 and in the fair season measured 8,885 sub-divisions in 264 villages in Junnar, Pachora, Erandol and Bhadgaon.

The average cost per hissa for measuring came to 7 annas 8 pies while for recess work it was 4 annas 8 pies. Special *phalni* measurers were deputed to several talukas in each district where original sub-division survey had been completed, to bring up to date the new hissas which had cropped up. These measurers measured 5,674 hissas. In the case of the original hissa survey the total expenditure was Rs. 1,39,437 and the amount recovered was Rs. 29,771 and in the case of revision hissa survey the total expenditure was Rs. 10,746 and the amount recovered was Rs. 6,068. Demand statements to the amount of Rs. 1,48,165 were issued. One special party was maintained throughout the year to finish the pot hissa survey work of 13 villages round the Deolali Cantonment on the minor triangulation system. This party in addition

did the pot hissa work of 10 more adjoining villages by plane table method and measured 6,906 hissas in 1,486 survey numbers and 152 entire survey numbers. Also detailed measurement of 591 properties in the triangulated village site areas was done by this party, besides plotting 155 T. stations and completing recess work of 6,072 hissas till the end of July 1921. The total expenditure on this survey was Rs. 18,833. The District Inspector of Land Records, Nasik, supervised the work of this party and tested their work. A small party was organised to carry out a complete survey of all the lands coming within a radius of one mile from the railway station in all directions on the minor triangulation system at Kurduwadi (Sholapur) for record of rights purposes. The pot hissa survey in the remaining area of the village was also carried out by the party who in all plotted 66 T. stations, and measured 6,670 hissas and 48 entire survey numbers by plane table in addition to the detailed measurement of 6·55 houses and 471 properties (such as open plots, etc.). In November 1920 a small party was organised to carry out a complete survey of all the agricultural land in six unsurveyed inam villages, 2 in Khed and 4 in Mawal talukas of Poona. In all 3,859 hissas in 534 survey numbers and 325 entire survey numbers were measured, in addition to the recess work of 1,596 hissas. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,410. This survey of agricultural lands includes the sub-division survey also. In all these operations it was found that the indifference of the *kabjedars* and the apathy of the village officers did much to arrest the progress of hissa survey work. The average outturn per measurer per working day varied from 7·5 to 11·3 hissas in all the parties, while the average outturn on the total output of all parties came to 8·5 hissas per working day. In the Southern Division the most important work was the original pot hissa measurement work in Ratnagiri and Kolaba. This work was completed in the whole of Karnatak and in Ratnagiri with the exception of the villages of Kadwai and Holi. The present party of 40 measurers and nimtandars is expected to take two years to complete the work in Kolaba. During the last monsoon the whole party, which was three times the size of the present one, was engaged on the recess work of Khed taluka and did the work of 57,782 hissas. The total cost came to Rs. 56,877 and the cost per hissa to Re. 0-15-4. In the fair season the reduced party was employed on field work in Alibag, and measured 34,866 hissas in 167 villages. The total cost, both for field season and the estimated *barsat* work, was Rs. 30,250, so that the approximate rate per hissa came to Re. 0-14-0. Hired labour had to be employed in 94 out of 167 villages measured. The rates of labour varied from 6 to 10 annas per day per man and this added Rs. 6,021 to the total cost. The work was economically managed by insisting on work being maintained at a fixed scale. The amount of demand to be recovered in Belgaum, Kolaba and Ratnagiri was Rs. 99,524, of which Rs. 44,373 had been recovered. The balance in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was unduly large owing to difficulties experienced by mamlatdars in making recoveries in areas where the talatis were on strike. The same cause, as also the census operations, interfered with the verification of the plane tablers' tests of *kabjedars* which was only accomplished in 2,862 hissas in 17 villages of Alibag. In the matter of output of work the Konkan districts were found to be behind Gujarat districts. After personally investigating the reasons the survey mamlatdar, Konkan, who had been to Panch Mahals to study the working, explains the difference in the output as follows :—

> "The Konkan tract is hilly and rugged and is difficult of access. In Gujarat the ground is plain and flat, and so the measurement by plane table is easier there than in Konkan. The measurers in Gujarat are more amenable to discipline than those in Konkan, who look more to their pay than to work. The climate in Konkan, being very hot, does not allow a measurer to work for as many hours in the field as in Gujarat. Lastly the scale of fixed work in Konkan is defective. And it is very difficult to secure at the right moment the co-operation and assistance from the *kabjedars* and land-holders. These, among others, explain the difference in the output."

On account of the talatis' strike some 42 measurers had to be employed as talatis, thus reducing the strength of the parties.

2.—SIND.

Training classes.

1. One Assistant Collector and six mukhtiarkars attended the four weeks survey class and all of them were granted the usual certificates. Five head munshis

and graduates and one clerk from the Superintendent's office were deputed for the three months survey course, and all of them passed the test. The final examination of the Tapadars' Training School, Hyderabad, was held during the year. Of the 109 students and 12 ex-students who appeared at it, 96 students and 9 ex-students were successful.

Record of rights.

2. The record of rights was neither introduced nor promulgated in any taluka in Sind during the year under report. The record was due for re-writing in the Mirpurkhas, Jamesabad, Digri, Umarkot, Khipro and Sanghar talukas of the Thar Parkar district, in the Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas and deh Kartar in the Rohri taluka of the Sukkur district, in the Sakrand, Naushahro, Moro, Nawabshah and Kandiaro talukas of the Nawabshah district and in the Tando Bago taluka of the Hyderabad district. The work was not carried out in any of these talukas. The re-writing was postponed in the Mirpurkhas, Jamesabad, Digri and Umarkot talukas of the Thar Parkar district and in Tando Bago of the Hyderabad district owing to the village establishment being busy with the census work, in Khipro, Sanghar and Sakrand talukas owing to the fact that proposals for revision of settlement were under investigation and in deh Kartar of the Rohri taluka owing to the land being under water. In the Kandiaro taluka of the Nawabshah district the work will be undertaken this year and in Sukkur, Shikarpur, Naushahro, Moro, and Nawabshah talukas the re-writing had been commenced. The re-writing of the record in the Guni, Ba lin and Dero Mohbat talukas of the Hyderabad district, referred to in the previous year's report, was completed during the year under report.

Sub-division measurement.

3. The work of measuring fresh sub-divisions was, except in the Sukkur district, up to date and it was done by the village establishment as a part of their ordinary duties. The total number of cases in which acquisition of rights was not reported during the year was, 1,677 and the fine imposed amounted roughly to Rs. 3,000. The maintenance of the record was on the whole satisfactory.

5.—Wards' and other Estates.

For details see the Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind and the Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates and of the Estates under the management of the Court of Wards for 1920-21.

1.—Estates in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Revenue administration.

1. The Talukdari Settlement Officer is responsible for the collection of *jama* and *takavi* of talukdari estates in the Ahmedabad district and is also in revenue charge of them. The *jama* demand of the district including past arrears was Rs. 5,63,303, out of which Rs. 1,01,681 were recovered and Rs. 1,45,551 written off. Thus Rs. 3,16,071 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The large sum of Rs. 1,45, 551 shown as written off mainly consists of automatic and water rate remissions. The low recoveries and large arrears are chiefly due to the suspensions granted on account of the failure of crops.

Classification of estates under management.

2. A list of all estates under the management of the Collector and Talukdar Settlement Officer is given below :—

Serial No.	Authority under which managed.	No. of estates.
1	Court of Wards Act	20
2	Guardians and Wards Act	4
3	Civil Procedure Code, Schedule 3, paragraph 7	7
4	Civil Procedure Code, order 40, rule 5	3
5	Gujarat Talukdars' Act, section 28	132
6	Land Revenue Code, section 144	23
7	For loan and *takavi* debts to Government—	
	(*i*) Formerly managed under Act VI of 1862	4
	(*ii*) Others	30
8	On behalf of creditors	3
	Total ..	226

Collection of revenue in managed estates.

3. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including arrears of past years, was Rs. 5,22,982, out of which Rs. 1,10,610 were collected and

Rs. 45,122 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,67,250 for future collection. The sum of Rs. 45,122 shown as written off, includes not only remissions granted to the estates' tenants but also remissions and adjustments in the case of talukdars themselves on account of *gharkhed* or " home farm " lands given to them for maintenance, etc. The low recoveries made during the year and the big arrears remaining outstanding at the close of the year are due to the suspensions of tenants' rents on account of the failure of crops.

Settlement and liquidation of debts.

4. There were 51 *darkhasts* at the beginning of the year, to which 12 new ones were added during the course of it. Out of these, 20 were returned to the courts, leaving 43 at the close of the year. Rs. 7,461 were paid to the judgment creditors. The balance of decretal debts at the close of the year was Rs. 1,37,144.

Estates attached under the old Incumbered Estates Act.

5. Four estates originally taken under management under Act VI of 1862, though formally released by the operation of the clause limiting management to 20 years, still remained under management for the recovery of the debts due to Government. The amount paid towards liquidation of debts was Rs. 2,060 during the year. The debt due to Government at the close of the year was Rs. 55,925 excluding interest of 1920-21.

Loans.

6. Permission to borrow money under section 31, Gujarat Talukdars' Act, was granted to the extent of Rs. 88,025.

Partition.

7. There were 13 partition suits at the beginning of the year and 7 new suits were filed. Six were disposed of. Fourteen suits thus remained pending at the close of the year.

Survey and Settlement.

8. All the work in the Viramgaum taluka, except some miscellanceous work in 11 villages and the field and office work in the other two, has been completed. The work in the Dhandhuka takuka was taken in hand and the field work of nearly 101 villages had been completed. The remaining field work in the Dhandhuka taluka including the office work in the Limbdi villages was to be taken up later. The work in the Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal was to be entrusted to a new staff on the opening of the fair season.

Education.

9. There were 32 kumars receiving education at the talukdari hostel at Dhandhuka in the beginning of the year. Four new kumars were admitted and 13 left during the year. There were thus 23 kumars residing in the hostel at the close of the year.

General.

10. The Collector and the Talukadari Settlement Officer being now the same officer, the estates managed under the Court of Wards Act which were excluded last year from this report are this year included.

2.—Incumbered Estates, Sind.

Estates managed by district officers.

1. There was no estate under the management of district officers during the year.

Estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates.

2. The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year was 166. Thirteen new estates were taken under management and 36 were released, leaving 143 under management at the close of the year. The balance at the credit of the estates, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 87,141, to which receipts amounting to Rs. 6,01,249 were added. Out of the total of Rs. 6,88,390, Rs. 6,41,274 were spent, leaving Rs. 47,116 as balance in hand at the end of the year. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 16,291 in liquidation of loans, Rs. 1,67,759 in liquidation of private debts, Rs. 12,444 for cultivation expenses, Rs. 1,25,154 for Government assessment, Rs. 95,700 for maintenance, Rs. 1,21,435 for miscellaneous expenses and Rs. 49,056 for management expenses for 1919-20. Rs. 43,739 were also paid in advance for management expenses for 1920-21, and Rs. 9,696 were paid for refunds of produce. At the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 2,325 was due to Government on account of *takavi* loans and a sum of Rs. 27,850 was on account of private loans.

3.—Estates managed by Collectors.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

6.—Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

CHAPTER III.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

For—

Legislative Authority

See—

General Administration Report for 1911-12, Part II, pages 115—118.

1.—Course of Legislation.

In the period between the 1st of April 1920 and the 31st March 1921, twenty-one Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and after receiving the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Acts passed.

The Acts were as follows :—

(1) Act No. I of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879). This Act was passed with a view to provide for the recovery under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, of sums the recovery of which was necessary for the purpose of liquidating co-operative societies under section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. Till the passing of this Act, recovery was possible only through the agency of the civil courts, and this method had proved to be so dilatory that the need for the amendment of the law was recognised.

(2) Act No. II of 1920 (an Act to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919). The passing of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Amendment Act, 1920 (Bom. II of 1920), made it clear that no member or officer or servant of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board and no member of any committee appointed by the Board is personally liable for anything done in good faith under the provisions of the Act.

(3) Act No. III of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901). The Bombay District Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. III of 1920), was passed with the object of—

(1) extending the application of section 39 (*b*) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, which permitted of the joint levy of octroi duties by municipalities and other local bodies, to terminal taxes ; and

(2) relieving the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay of the duty imposed on him by the District Municipal Act, 1901, of recovering on behalf of mofussil municipalities arrears of taxes from persons resident in Bombay ; and providing for the recovery of such arrears by the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

(4) Act No. IV of 1920 (an Act to amend the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918). The Bombay Disqualification of Aliens (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. IV of 1920), extended the application of the main Act to companies and firms which are alien in character and to persons who (whether themselves aliens or not) are entered on an electoral roll or become members of a local authority in representative character on behalf of an alien company or firm.

(5) Act No. V of 1920 (an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888). The City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. V of 1920), was passed mainly with the objects of —

(1) bringing sweetmeat shops in the City of Bombay under municipal control, as their sanitary condition was thought most unsatisfactory ; and

(2) giving the municipal authority certain powers of control over the laying out of private estates, the development of which proceeded, till the passing of this Act, according to the requirements of individual owners without due regard to the interests of the neighbourhood.

(6) Act No. VI of 1920 (an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902). The City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. VI of 1920), was passed with a view to provide—

(1) for the more effectual control of prostitution in the City of Bombay ;

(2) a summary remedy for enforcing bonds taken under the Act

(3) means of enforcing an order prohibiting smoking and spitting in public buildings.

(7) Act No. VII of 1920 (an Act to amend the law relating to the regulation of public conveyances). The Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 (Bom. VII of 1920), was a redraft of Bombay Act No. VI of 1863, the provisions of which were revised and rearranged in a more concise and convenient form and much unnecessary matter omitted ; certain alterations of substance were also made.

(8) Act No. VIII of 1920 (an Act to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912). The Bombay Smoke-Nuisances (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. VIII of 1920), was passed with a view—

(*a*) to repeal clause (*iii*) of the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act as experience had shown that the concession granted under the above clause to ocean-going steamers to emit smoke of certain density prior to leaving port or to moving from one part of the port to another was not necessary and that it was possible to regulate by rule the times during which smoke exceeding a certain density might be emitted on such occasions ; and

(*b*) to vest the rule-making power in the local Government.

(9) Act No. IX of 1920 (an Act to provide for the constitution of village Panchayats). The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920 (Bom. IX of 1920), was passed with the object of establishing in certain villages, Village Boards or Panchayats, the duty of which will be to carry out under the control of the district local boards the requirements of the village in respect of sanitation, the supply of water, lighting, and the maintenance and repair of certain public works useful to the village community. In addition to this duty, it will be the business of the Panchayats to supervise the village school, the cattle pound and the labour employed by the local boards on works within the village. As the Panchayats will be elected, it was thought that the measure would give the public an excellent opportunity of learning the value of the vote which was most desirable in view of the extended franchise under the Reform Scheme.

(10) Act No. X of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917). The Bombay Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. X of 1920), empowered the Governor in Council to delegate to the Director of Industries the powers and duties

conferred and imposed upon the Collector of Bombay by the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917, in connection with the inspection of boilers.

(11) Act No. XI of 1920 (an Act to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898). The City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XI of 1920), was passed with a view to allow of certain lands, appropriated hitherto as open spaces, being used as open spaces or for building purposes, because provision was made in the neighbourhood for a public park and the reservation of those lands as open spaces was no longer required.

(12) Act No. XII of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890). The Bombay District Police (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XII of 1920), enabled Government to appoint an additional Superintendent of Police to any district or part of a district as may be needed for adequate supervision over the Police administration.

(13) Act No. XIII of 1920 (an Act to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915). The Bombay Town Planning (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XIII of 1920), remedied certain defects in the Act which had become apparent in its actual application to town planning schemes.

(14) Act No. XIV of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918), and to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2 Act, 1918). The Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Amendment Act, 1920 (Bom. XIV of 1920), was passed with the object of (*a*) preventing a landlord from recovering possession of any premises on the false plea that the premises are reasonably and *bona fide* required for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation or the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held ; (*b*) providing that no distress warrant shall be issued in the case of premises of which the monthly rent does not exceed Rs. 30 and that no suit shall be entertained in the case of any premises unless the applicant or the plaintiff, as the case may be, produces an order which will show their standard rent or that they are not small premises.

(15) Act No. XV of 1920 (an Act to provide for the extension of primary education in the City of Bombay). The City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920 (Bom. XV of 1920), was passed in order to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to introduce free and compulsory education for boys or girls or for both in the whole city simultaneously or by wards or parts of wards.

(16) Act No. XVI of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915). The Bombay Town Planning (second amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XVI of 1920), enabled a local authority or authorities to take over a town planning scheme initiated by another local authority which had ceased to exist or had ceased to have jurisdiction over any area included in such a scheme.

(17) Act No. XVII of 1920 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders in the presidency of Bombay. The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (Bom. XVII of 1920), was passed with a view to consolidate in a single Act the scattered provisions of the law relating to pleaders in the Bombay Presidency.

(18) Act No. XVIII of 1920 (an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902). The City of Bombay Police (second amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XVII of 1920), empowered the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to delegate to Superintendents of Police in the City of Bombay certain less important duties such as signing of licenses and permits, imposed on him by the Act.

(19) Act No. XIX of 1920 (an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888). The City of Bombay Municipal (second Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XIX of 1920), enable the Municipal

Corporation of the City of Bombay to raise the maximum of the general property rate leviable under section 140 (*c*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, from twelve per cent. to seventeen, thus increasing the power of taxation of the Corporation and its capacity to borrow. This increase was allowed as the Bombay Municipality had to face in the immediate future a very large capital expenditure on works urgently required for the improvement of the present condition of the City and to meet its rapidly growing demands. It was therefore considered necessary not only to enable the Corporation to increase its actual income but also to increase its potential income so that an ample balance of possible taxation against which loans would be raised would be provided and a guarantee that funds would be available to meet all repayment charges would be assured.

(20) Act No. XX of 1920 (an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898). The City of Bombay Municipal and Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XX of 1920)—

(*a*) provided the revenue for the schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Development Authority which had to coordinate the work of and assist the local and public authorities in regard to all matters affecting the development of Bombay and adjoining areas for removing the serious shortage of housing accommodation for the working classes in the City of Bombay and surrounding neighbourhood ; and

(*b*) allowed the employers who wished to construct chawls for their work people to do so by permitting them to repay the sum expended on such construction in 50 instead of in 28 years.

(21) Act No. XXI of 1920 (an Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879). The Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Bom. XXI of 1920), empowered the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to erect and manage hotels for the convenience of ocean-going travellers, thus increasing the facilities of the Port.

Bills introduced.

2. Nineteen Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report. The Bills were as follows :—

(*a*) Bill No. IV of 1920 (A Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in the City of Bombay).

(*b*) Bill No. V of 1920 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915).

(*c*) Bill No. VI of 1920 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders in the Presidency of Bombay).

(*d*) Bill No. VII of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(*e*) Bill No. VIII of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915).

(*f*) Bill No. IX of 1920 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912).

(*g*) Bill No. X of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890).

(*h*) Bill No. XI of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2 Act, 1918).

(*i*) Bill No. XII of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).

(*j*) Bill No. XIII of 1920 (A Bill to facilitate the citation of certain Acts in force in the Presidency of Bombay).

(*k*) Bill No. XIV of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(*l*) Bill No. XV of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902).

(*m*) Bill No. XVI of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917).

(*n*) Bill No. XVII of 1920 (A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

(*o*) Bill No. I of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).

(*p*) Bill No. II of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(*q*) Bill No. III of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures)).

(*r*) Bill No. IV of 1921 (A Bill to determine the salary of the Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council).

(*s*) Bill No. V of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904).

Bills Nos. XIII of 1920 and IV of 1921 were introduced into the Reformed Council, and were read for the third time and passed on the 15th March 1921. These Bills were not, however, published as Acts during the period under report.

Bills Nos. I, II and III of 1921 were read for the first time and referred to the Select Committee on the 15th March 1921.

3. Bill No. IV of 1919 (A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay) and Bill No. V of 1921 (A Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act) were withdrawn at the meetings held on the 27th September 1920 and 15th March 1921, respectively. Bills withdrawn.

4. Besides the above legislative work, the following work was transacted in the Council during the period mentioned :— Other work.

(1) Seven hundred and eighty-eight questions were put by the Honourable Members and answered by Government, and notices of 175 resolutions of general public interest were received from the Members.

Out of these 175 resolutions 11 were carried, 8 were lost, 34 were withdrawn, 9 were postponed, 112 were not moved, and 1 was ruled out of order.

(2) The following resolution was carried against Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1921 :—

Resolution by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council and acting with Ministers that in view of the need of more money for carrying out the various items of expansion and development in the new scheme of reforms it is necessary to appoint a Committee for (*a*) inquiry into the possibility of effecting retrenchment in the ordinary expenditure of the various departments and (*b*) formulating proposals for new sources of remunerative taxation."

5. During the period under report the Reformed Council was constituted with a non-official President as its head, and the inauguration was performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The number of Members of the Council has now been raised from 46 to 112 including the President and the four Honourable Members of the Executive Board. Reformed Council.

6. During the February and March sessions the Budget was laid before the Council in the form of demands for grants. Three days were devoted to general discussion and 11 to the discussion and voting on particular items. One hundred and Budget.

ninety-six motions were received for the reduction or omission of various items, 23 items were reduced or withdrawn by Government of their own motion and in 16 cases the motions were carried to a division. Of these divisions 8 were carried against Government. The demands were thus reduced by Rs. 3,16,000 owing to the adverse vote of the Council and by Rs. 18,48,447 by Government withdrawals, in all by Rs. 21,64,447. In no case did His Excellency the Governor exercise the prerogative of certifying a demand under section 72D (2) (*a*) of the Government of India Act.

2.—Criminal Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1920 and tables under Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. The number of offences reported during the year increased by 16,470 to 168,388. There was a noticeable increase in Ahmedabad district and Bombay city, while there was a marked decrease in Surat and Thana districts. Of the total number of offences reported, 51,613 were under the Indian Penal Code and 116,775 under Special and Local Laws. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, was 6,595, and the number of complainants fined under section 250 was 667. Of the total number of cases under inquiry, those found to be true rose from 145,142 to 160,896; and the number of cases brought to trial, including those found to be true and pending from the previous year, from 147,364 to 162,749. Out of 617 cases affecting human life brought to trial, 185 were murders, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 566 and 200.

Original Jurisdiction.

1.—Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

1. Of the total number of cases brought to trial, 85,536 were in the courts of Presidency Magistrates and before the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates against 73,114 in the previous year. The number of cases under Special and Local Laws increased from 61,442 to 71,927 and the number under the Penal Code from 11,672 to 13,609. The increase under the former head was most marked in offences under the Bombay City Municipal Act which rose from 10,669 to 15,907. The number of offences under the Bombay City Police Act rose from 31,814 to 35,141, under the Public Conveyances Act from 4,645 to 5,444, under the Motor Vehicles Act from 211 to 567, under the Railways Act from 53 to 148, under the Abkari Act from 226 to 452 and under the Rent Act from 28 to 360. On the other hand, there was no noticeable decrease in any other class of offences. As regards offences under the Penal Code, there was an increase in offences of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement and of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance which rose from 138 and 977 to 1,080 and 1,503, respectively. On the other hand, there was a noticeable decrease in offences of criminal force and assault which fell from 2,837 to 2,261. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 85,373, of which 31,255 came before Stipendiary Magistrates and 54,118 before Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and 90 persons were committed for trial to the High Court. At the close of the year 137 cases were pending. The number of witnesses examined rose from 120,401 to 146,102. The number of persons brought under trial was 95,340, of whom 22,945 were acquitted or discharged, 72,142 were convicted, 14 died, 12 were transferred, 90 were committed to the High Court Sessions and 137 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions by Stipendiary Magistrates and by Benches of Honorary Magistrates were 44·8 and 96·9, respectively.

Miscellaneous cases.

2. The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was 28, of whom 11 had, owing to default, to be sent to prison. Twenty-one persons were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accusations having been found to be frivolous or vexatious. Proceedings for maintenance under chapter XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code were taken against 62 persons and proceedings under chapter XLII of the Code for forfeiture of bail or recognizance were taken in the case of 879 persons.

Punishments.

3. Of the persons convicted, 3,895 were punished with rigorous imprisonment, 2,139 with simple imprisonment, 58,199 with fine and 555 with whipping. Seventy-

seven sentences of imprisonment were, in the case of youthful offenders, commuted to detention in a reformatory school, 6,666 convicted persons were warned and discharged, 99 were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga, and 501 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

2.—Magistrates and other Authorities outside Bombay.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

1. The number of cases disposed of outside Bombay rose from 70,337 to 70,850, of which 35 were dealt with by District Magistrates, 50,211 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, 6,439 by Honorary Magistrates, 412 by Special Magistrates, 12,003 by Benches of Magistrates, 112 by Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 1,523 by Village Officers. Besides, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates decided 115 cases referred to them under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the total number of cases referred to above, the cases of 1,437 persons were committed or referred to the sessions and the remainder, involving 124,468 persons, were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Out of the total 124,468, 56,148 or 45·1 per cent. were convicted and 57,651 or 46·3 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. Of the persons convicted, the numbers tried summarily were 4,936 by Benches of Magistrates, 9,263 by Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates, 3,172 by Honorary Magistrates, 1 by a Special Magistrate and 282 by Village Officers.

Miscellaneous cases.

2. Proceedings under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent a breach of the peace were taken in 129 cases involving 442 persons, Bijapur contributing the largest number, 108. There was a marked decrease in Broach and Kaira. The number of cases under chapter XII of the Code involving questions of the possession of land decided by Magistrates decreased from 100 to 94. Four hundred and ninety-three complainants were ordered to pay compensation for frivolous or vexatious accusations. Proceedings for maintenance under chapter XXXVI were taken against 315 persons. The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates in the mofussil fell from 166,656 to 157,836.

Punishments.

3. Of the persons convicted, 10,738 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 1,071 to simple imprisonment and 43,233 were fined. Whipping was ordered in 342 cases. In the case of 34 youthful offenders, the sentence of imprisonment was commuted to one of detention in a reformatory school. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-five persons were ordered to find security or give recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 3,237 were for terms not exceeding fifteen days; 7,655 for terms not exceeding six months; 1,628 for terms not exceeding two years; and 1 for a term exceeding two years. Sentences of whipping were passed on 342 persons as against 341 in the preceding year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,72,141, of which Rs. 3,34,871 were realized and Rs. 19,408 were paid as compensation to complainants.

3.—Courts of Session.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

1. The number of cases decided fell from 851 to 800. The number of persons brought to trial fell from 2,835 to 2,180. The cases of 1,925 persons were decided and of 255 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 1,925 persons tried, 1,060 or 55·1 per cent. were convicted and 809 or 42 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of 47 persons were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while 9 persons died during trial. The number of witnesses fell from 8,743 to 8,070. The average duration of Sessions trials rose from 38·3 to 40 days. The duration of cases was the highest in the district of Panch Mahals (61·1), Satara (51), Broach (49·7), Ahmedabad (48·3), Kaira (45·9) and Bijapur (45). There were noticeable reductions in Bijapur, Nasik and Belgaum.

Punishments.

2. Of the persons convicted, sentences of death were passed in 39 cases and of transportation in 119 cases, 852 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 47 to simple imprisonment. Fines were imposed in 164 cases and whipping was ordered in 10. Besides, 2 persons were sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment on failure to furnish security for good behaviour. The term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days in 64 cases, 6 months in 153 cases, 2 years in 175 cases, and 7 years in 469 cases. In 40 cases the term exceeded 7 years. The amount of fines

imposed decreased from Rs. 29,017 to Rs. 21,645 and the amount realized from Rs. 12,723 to Rs. 9,413. The amount paid as compensation fell from Rs. 1,010 to Rs. 403.

Trial by jury and with assessors.

3. The numbers of persons tried by jury and with assessors were 321 and 1,376, respectively. The jury's verdict was approved in respect of 313 persons. In cases tried with assessors the judge agreed with the opinion of both the assessors in the case of 992 persons. In the case of 137 he differed from the opinion of one, and in the case of 247 from the opinion of both the assessors.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Magistrates' Courts, 1,160 appeals involving 1,736 persons were decided. Appeals of 283 persons were summarily dismissed and sentences on 727, whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed. In the Sessions Courts, 1,367 appeals involving 1,976 persons were decided. The appeals of 699 persons were summarily dismissed and 631 appellants, whose appeals were admitted, were unsuccessful. Of the 208 revision cases which came before District Magistrates, applications of 166 persons were rejected and in the cases of 31 persons new trials or further enquiries were ordered. The cases of 11 persons were referred to the High Court. Of the cases of 716 persons decided on revision by Courts of Sessions, applications of 608 persons were rejected, in the case of 3 persons the proceedings were quashed, the cases of 44 persons were referred to the High Court and in cases of 61 persons new trials or further enquiries were ordered.

High Court.

1.—Original Jurisdiction.

All the 73 cases brought to trial during the year were disposed of. Altogether 96 persons were tried, of whom 64 were convicted and 32 were acquitted.

2.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

At the beginning of the year, 157 appeals were pending and 688 were preferred during the year. Of these, 782 were decided, leaving 63 pending at the close of the year. In the case of appeals against sentences of Courts of Sessions the sentences of lower courts were upheld in 504 cases, reversed in 18 and modified in 89. One case was remanded for re-trial. One hundred and fifty appeals against sentences by Presidency Magistrates were decided, the sentences being affirmed in 144, modified in 4 and reversed in 4.

3.—Superintendence, Reference and Revision.

Cases falling under these heads were received from lower courts and 40 were taken up by the High Court *suo motu*.

General.

Four hundred and seventy-seven cases in which the accused were European British subjects were decided during the year as against 463 in the previous year. Bombay city contributed the largest number, 432.

3 (*a*).—Civil Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1920 and tables under Civil Justice printed in Part VI of Statistics of British India.

Original Jurisdiction.

High Court.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

1. Including suits pending at the end of 1919 and those received by transfer, the total number of suits for disposal was 6,670, of which 2,921 were decided during the year, leaving 3,749 undisposed of. Of the 36 suits instituted under the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, 19 were decided and 17 remained pending at

the close of the year. Under the Admiralty Jurisdiction there were 2 suits, of which one was dismissed for default and the other was referred to the Commissioner. Of the 24 suits under the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Jurisdiction, 8 were decided and 16 remained pending. The number of Insolvency cases was 2,133, of which 563 were decided.

Appeals and references.

2. There were 86 appeals, of which 65 were decided and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. Including 16 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 22 appeals to the Privy Council for disposal, of which 1 was decided by the Privy Council, 8 were pending before the Privy Council and 13 were pending in the High Court.

Probates, Letters of Administration, etc.

3. During the year 868 petitions for probate and letters of administration, 21 pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*, 34 petitions under the Indian Companies Act, 26 petitions under the Indian Trusts Act, 12 references under the Land Acquisition Act, and 298 under the Guardians and Wards, Lunacy, and Arbitration Acts, etc., making in all 1,259, were filed for disposal.

Execution of decrees, etc.

4. The number of applications pending at the commencement of the year was 382 and the number of applications filed during the year was 1,149, making a total of 1,531 for disposal. Of these, 155 were disposed of by transfer to other courts, in 105 satisfaction was obtained in full, in 21 satisfaction was obtained in part, and 944 were wholly infructuous, making a total of 1,225, and 306 remained pending at the close of the year 1920.

Receipts and expenditure.

5. Receipts amounted to Rs. 26,61,379 and expenditure to Rs. 5,11,177.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

1.—High Court.

Under section 15 of the Letters Patent, 53 appeals from decrees on the Original Side were filed during the year and 33 were pending at its commencement. Of the total, 65 were decided and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was more by 4 than in 1919. On the Appellate Side, 111 such appeals were filed during the year and 54 were pending at its commencement. Of these, 117 were decided and 48 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was more by 32 than in 1919.

2.—Appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts.

Number of appeals.

The number of appeals pending at the end of the year 1919 was 1,361 and 1,457 were preferred during the year. Of these, 1,616 were decided, leaving 1,203 pending at the close of the year. At the beginning of the year, 8 appeals to the Privy Council were under preparation for despatch to England and 14 applications for leave were pending for orders. Fourteen new applications were filed during the year. Of the total for disposal, 10 were rejected or withdrawn, in 3 leave was granted and 15 applications remained pending. During the year 1 appeal was despatched to England and 10 were under preparation.

3.—Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

During the year 4,408 appeals were instituted, showing an increase of 171. The number of appeals instituted was larger than in the previous year in 9 and smaller in 7 districts, the largest increase, 90, being in Ahmednagar. Of the total number of appeals decided during the year, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed in 2,896 or 67·6 per cent. of the whole ; in 392 cases or 9·1 per cent. it was modified ; and in 573 cases or 13·4 per cent. it was reversed. Two hundred and twenty-six or 5·3 per cent. were remanded and 198 or 4·6 per cent. were either not prosecuted or dismissed for default.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

1.—Civil Courts in the Mofussil subordinate to the High Court.

Suits instituted and disposed of

1. The number of suits instituted rose by 14,055 to 117,942, while the total value of suits decreased by Rs. 53,02,968 to Rs. 3,37,30,807. In the suits disposed

of during the year, plaintiffs were unsuccessful in 18,956 cases, or 16·3 per cent., and in 24,950 cases, or 21·4 per cent., a compromise was effected. Plaintiffs were successful in 72,639 cases, or 62·3 per cent. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 53,326 against 50,510 in the previous year.

Execution proceedings.

2. There were 45,998 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year, and 110,504 applications were made during the year. Realization was complete in 27,593 cases and partial in 28,200. In 56,606 cases proceedings were returned as infructuous and 43,187 remained pending at the close of the year, while 916 were disposed of by transfer. Execution proceedings were markedly unsuccessful in Broach and Ahmednagar, the percentages of totally infructuous proceedings being 63·4 and 57·4, respectively. The total amount realized in Courts other than Small Causes Courts was Rs. 49,23,522. Debtors were imprisoned in 143 cases; moveable property was sold in 573 and immoveable property in 1,991 cases.

2.—Bombay Small Causes Court.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

1. The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1920, and the number pending at its close, were 25,902, 25,470 and 4,800, respectively. The number instituted shows a decrease of 143 and the number disposed of an increase of 237, while the number pending was more by 432 than in 1919. The decrease in the number of suits instituted occurred only in suits not exceeding Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. The total value of the litigation was Rs. 79,54,123, as against Rs. 71,96,701 in the preceding year. Out of the 25,470 suits disposed of, 1,164 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution or were withdrawn with leave, 20,096 were decided without contest and 4,210 were decided after contest or upon reference to arbitration.

Execution of decrees.

2. Of the 11,943 applications for the execution of decrees dealt with during the year, including 1,047 pending from the previous year, 10,709 were disposed of and 1,234 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the latter, 70 were more than 3 months old. Of the applications disposed of, 4,482 resulted in whole or partial satisfaction of the decrees granted, 5,833 were returned as wholly infructuous and 394 were transferred to other courts. The total amount realized was Rs. 14,24,755, as compared with Rs. 13,39,403 in the previous year. In order to enforce the execution of decrees, imprisonment was resorted to in 102 cases and sale of moveables in 303. These figures are less by 52 and more by 38, respectively, than those of 1919.

(*b*) Execution of Civil Court Decrees by the Revenue Department.

The number of decrees referred to the Collectors during the year was 10,098, which, with an opening balance of 6,950, gave a total of 17,048 for disposal. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 6,885, 6,690 and 13,575. The department disposed of 8,688 decrees, leaving a balance of 8,360 or 49·03 per cent. to be carried forward to 1921 as compared with 51·10 in 1919. Sales of land rose from 1,008 to 1,272, while 4,521 decrees of a total value of Rs. 10,83,130 were settled by mutual agreement as against 3,292 valued at Rs. 8,28,531 in the preceding year. The amount paid in these cases by judgment debtors was Rs. 10,39,319 and the amount remitted by creditors Rs. 42,070, the corresponding figures for 1919 being Rs. 8,01,867 and Rs. 26,664.

4 (*a*).—Registration.

For details see the Annual Report of the Registration Department and of the Registrar of Companies, tables under Registration printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India, and Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.

1.—Registration under Act XVI of 1908.

Registration offices.

1. The number of registration offices open at the end of 1920 was 288, the same as in 1919.

Number of deeds registered.

2. The total number of deeds registered in 1920 was 341,306 against 373,572 in 1919, showing a decrease of 8·6 per cent. The revenue has, however, advanced in spite of a fall in the number of operations. Deeds relating to immovable

property which constitute 97·8 per cent. of the total registrations show a decrease of 8·5 per cent. Out of these documents, compulsory registrations give a decrease of 8·5 per cent. and optional 9·1 per cent. Deeds relating to movable property show a decrease of 12·8 per cent. Wills and authorities to adopt also declined by 10 per cent. Co-operative Credit Societies presented 4,485 documents against 4,833 in 1919.

3. The income of the Department rose from Rs. 12,75,687 to Rs. 15,02,734, i.e., 17·7 per cent., and the expenditure from Rs. 5,02,788 to Rs. 5,66,665, i.e., 12·7 per cent. Financial.

4. There were three prosecutions for offences under the Registration Act, one in each of the districts of Ahmedabad, Thana and Ahmednagar. In the first two cases the accused were convicted, and in the third, acquitted. Prosecutions.

(*b*) Joint Stock Companies.

1. One hundred and eighty companies were newly registered during the year. Of these, 179 companies were limited by shares and one limited by guarantee. The Salvation Army Property Company, Limited, registered in the Punjab, was transferred and added to the list. There was a slight decrease in the number of new floatations owing to exchange disturbances, tightness of the money market and failure of some of the new companies floated last year. Forty-seven companies ceased to exist, of which 7 were wound up by the court, 33 went into voluntary liquidation and seven were removed from the register by constructive dissolution. Nine were dissolved. Of the companies that were in course of liquidation up to 31st March 1920, one was dissolved by court and five were completely wound up by liquidators. At the end of 1920-21 the number of working companies was 894 as compared with 760 in the previous year. Of the 894 companies, 19 were limited by guarantee. The remainder were share capital companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,85,73,77,748 and a paid up capital of Rs. 58,87,39,187. In the previous year there were 743 companies of this type, with nominal and paid up capital of Rs. 2,24,90,21,648 and Rs. 43,73,93,472. The number of public companies increased from 630 to 719. General.

2. Under the Societies Registration Act, 115 documents were registered. The number of documents registered under other Acts was 3,599 as compared with 3,944 in the previous year. The revenue from fees under the Indian Companies Act, the Societies Registration Act and the Provident Insurance Societies Act was Rs. 1,09,994, Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 205 against Rs. 1,44,045, Rs. 900 and Rs. 10, respectively, in the previous year. Registration of documents.

3. The expenditure rose from Rs. 30,362 to Rs. 32,465, due mainly to the progressive salary of the Registrar, revision of the clerical staff and the compensatory allowance to menials. Expenditure.

4. Two companies changed from private into public ones and seven companies changed their names. During the year 13 companies incorporated outside British India established places of business in this Presidency and two Societies were registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act. One Life Assurance Company went into voluntary liquidation, and the number of Life Assurance Companies existing at the end of the year was 15. The tendency of literary and charitable institutions to assume a corporate status continued to be as great as in the previous year. Alteration in names, classification, etc.

5. There was only one prosecution resulting in conviction and fine for publishing a prospectus before it was duly registered. Prosecutions.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE AND CRIME.

1.—Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1920 and the tables under Police in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1.—Mofussil, Sind and Railways.

Strength and cost.

1. The strength of the police, exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,120 officers and 25,162 men against 1,108 officers and 25,225 men in 1919. The cost rose from Rs. 99,96,937 to Rs. 1,24,40,788.

Education.

2. The number of educated officers and men stood at 13,822 or 57·83 per cent. of the actual strength against 13,923 or 58·69 per cent. in 1919. There was a decrease of 6 in the number of educated petty officers and 95 in the number of men as compared with the figures for 1919. The improved pay and prospects and the grant of the literacy allowance sanctioned towards the end of the year will, it is hoped, considerably help in attracting literate recruits in future and in stimulating literacy in the existing force.

Musketry.

3. In the Presidency proper, a total of 5,710 armed police, foot and mounted, went through the annual musketry course as against 5,282 in 1919. The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,228 as against 2,015 in 1919. In Sind the number of marksmen rose from 808 to 1,007. Out of 415 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency proper, 362 went through the complete course and 76 reached the standard of "marksman". Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions in the Presidency proper and Rs. 400 in Sind.

Punishments.

4. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the courts numbered 1,936 in 1920 as against 2,258 in 1919. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8·10 against 9·52 in 1919. Of the 1,936 punishments, 1,784 were inflicted departmentally and 152 by the courts, against 2,114 and 144, respectively, in the year before.

Rewards.

5. Rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants numbered 13,807 against 13,663 in 1919. Special promotion was given as a reward for good work in 17 cases against 15 in 1919. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the total strength was 57·77 per cent.

Reported crime.

6. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 121,804 against 126,334 in 1919—a decrease of 4,530 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and Class VI (Miscellaneous) cases separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was a decrease of 5,138 cases under the former and an increase of 608 cases under the latter head. Under cognizable crime there was a decrease of 4,669 cases while non-cognizable crime increased by 139 cases. The figure of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes during the year under report, though smaller than that for 1919, was still much higher than the figure for any one of the three years, 1916, 1917 or 1918.

Cognizable cases.

7. The number of reported cognizable cases of all classes fell from 47,069 to 41,406. The figure for 1920 is satisfactory in so far as it shows a decrease as compared with that for 1919, but it is still abnormally high. As compared with the figure for 1919 there was a decrease of 5,663 cases—5,622 under the Indian Penal Code and 41 under class VI.

Investigation of complaints.

8. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal fell from 53,900 to 49,033. The number of cases in which the

police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,761 against 3,240 in 1919. The number of cases that remained for investigation was 46,272 against 50,660 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 5·63 against 6·01 in 1919.

9. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact was 9,504 as against 9,469 in 1919. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal was 19·00 in 1918, 17·57 in 1919 and 19·38 in the year under report. Excluded cases.

10. Out of the excluded cases, 1,587 cases were classed as being maliciously false as against 1,784 in the preceding year—a decrease of 197 cases. Prosecutions were undertaken in 316 cases, of which 104 resulted in conviction, while 110 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 19·91 against 20·96 in 1919. False cases.

11. There were 6,770 cases pending at the close of the year as against 7,244 in 1919, showing a decrease of 474 cases. Of these 6,770 cases, 2,276 were pending with the police and 4,494 with the magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal was 13·80 against 13·44 in the previous year. Pending cases.

12. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, the number of real cognizable cases disposed of decreased from 36,939 to 32,534—a decrease of 4,405 cases. The decrease of 4,405 cases was distributed all over the Presidency, the Central Division returning the greatest decrease, viz., 1,653 cases; the Southern Division showed a decrease of 997; the Northern Division a decrease of 768; Sind, a decrease of 531; and the Presidency Railways, a decrease of 456 cases. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows that with the exception of classes II and IV (serious and minor offences against person) which return increases of 206 and 43, respectively, all other classes show decreases, those in classes V and and III (minor offences against property, and serious offences against person and property) being considerable, namely, 2,635 and 1,874 cases, respectively. Of the number of cases disposed of, those of murders were the same as last year, viz., 377, while those of dacoits, robberies, house-breaking, thefts and receiving stolen property rose respectively by 119 to 284, by 71 to 436, by 1,735 to 8,848, by 2,725 to 14,842 and by 8 to 1,001. True cases.

13. With the decrease in the number of reported cases and cases for disposal, there was a decrease of 1,696 in the number of undetected cases, the figures for 1919 and 1920 being 16,458 and 14,762, respectively. The decrease was distributed over the entire Presidency and was most marked in the Central Division (654 cases), which was followed by the Railways with 467 cases, Sind with 305 cases, the Northern Division with 139 cases and the Southern Division with 131 cases. There were comparatively fewer undetected cases in the year under report in Sind and on the Railways than in the preceding year; while the reverse was the case in the three Divisions of the Presidency proper. The Southern Division, as usual, returned the smallest number and the Railways the highest number of such cases during the year. Undetected cases.

14. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 33,703 against 39,595 in 1919. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 733 against 1,014 in 1919. Of the number for disposal, 33,055 persons were placed before the courts during the year and 19,910 were convicted, giving a percentage of 60·23 against 64·92 in 1919. At the end of the year there were 6,845 persons awaiting trial against 7,440 in 1919. Persons in police cases.

15. The value of property reported as stolen in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 25,28,334 against Rs. 35,20,384 in 1919 and the value of property recovered was Rs. 8,65,124 as compared with Rs. 9,37,605 in 1919. The number of cases in which property was recovered was 10,415 as against 13,332 in 1919. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen rose from 51·91 in 1919 to 54·13. Property stolen and recovered.

16. The number of inquiries undertaken during the year in the Presidency proper fell from 163 to 68, of which 44 were criminal. The Sind Criminal Investigation Department investigated 9 criminal cases. Criminal Investigation Department.

Finger Print Bureau.

17. At the beginning of the year there were 1,09,093 finger impression slips on record in the Presidency proper. During the year 9,747 slips were added and 3,171 were destroyed, leaving 1,15,669 slips at the end of the year. In the Sind Bureau the number of slips rose from 59,181 to 61,007. The number of references in Sind fell from 9,048 to 7,213 and the number traced from 2,254 to 2,028.

Miscellaneous.

18. In addition to their duties directly pertaining to the prevention and detection of crime, the police carried out as usual a large amount of miscellaneous work in connection with the serving of summonses and warrants, the licensing and control of public conveyances, inquiries into accidents, fires, suicides and suspicious or unnatural deaths, and the guarding and escort of prisoners and treasure.

2.—Rural Police.

The village police rendered special assistance in 540 cases in 1920 against 711 in the preceding year. In all 587 village policemen were rewarded, 93 by the grant of good service tickets and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 4,284. On the other hand, 376 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 370 in the previous year. Of the former, 272 were punished departmentally and the remaining 71, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted and 32 of them were convicted.

3.—Additional Police.

Temporary police to the number of 349 officers and men were entertained under the heads " Additional Police Establishments " and " Miscellaneous duties ".

4.—Bombay City Police.

Establishments.

1. Excluding the Commissioner, three Deputy Commissioners and ten Superintendents, the sanctioned strength of the police was increased during the year by 2 officers and 32 men to 195 officers and 3,546 men. The actual strength, however, was 190 officers and 3,058 men. The total cost of the force rose from Rs. 21,49,553 to Rs. 24,74,211.

Conduct and health

2. During the year 199 officers and men were punished departmentally and 8 judicially, while 39 were dismissed, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 157, 11 and 25. Rewards were given in 2,075 cases and 4 promotions were made. Admissions into the police hospital totalled 7,928 as compared with 6,746 in 1919, the daily average on the sick list rising from 89·6 to 101·4 in the case of Indian constabulary and from 0·42 to 0·50 in the case of European police.

Casualties and recruiting

3. There were 143 resignations, 26 discharges, 37 dismissals, 75 deaths, 119 retirements on pension or gratuity and 3 desertions. Four hundred and twenty recruits were enlisted, but approximately 30 per cent. of the recruits left before they were confirmed. As an experiment recruiting parties were sent to the Deccan where many recruits were secured. The majority, however, were not of a satisfactory stamp and a large number left before the completion of the six months' period of training.

Education.

4. Exclusive of European officers, the number of officers able to read and write stood at 90, of whom 66 were literate in English. Literate head constables and constables numbered 1,077, of whom 132 had a knowledge of English. The number of recruits attending the Recruits Training School at the beginning and end of the year was 148 and 63, respectively. The course for writer head constables initiated last year has not been repeated as it was found that the pay offered was not enough to attract men with a sufficiently good English education.

Cognizable offences.

5. The number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the year decreased from 67,110 to 67,013. Out of 66,235 cases classified as true, 59,384 or 89·65 per cent. resulted in convictions.

Non-cognizable offences

6. Including 18 cases pending from the previous year, non-cognizable cases reported direct to the magistracy rose in number from 16,475 to 22,418, of which 8,611 ended in convictions as against 6,169.

7. At the close of the year the number of undetected cases was 4,754 against 4,591. Undetected cases.

8. The value of property stolen rose from rupees twenty lakhs to over rupees twenty-four lakhs and the percentage of recoveries fell from 36·41 to 26·27. Property stolen and recovered.

9. The department dealt with 98 criminal cases, besides scrutinizing plays, maintaining a close surveillance over all outgoing and incoming vessels, and rendering assistance to the mofussil police and the police of other provinces. It was also in close touch with the Pilgrim Department and the military authorities, and rendered assistance in various ways to these officers. During the year the Department was actively engaged in connection with labour unrest, khilafat and non-co-operation movements. Criminal Investigation Department.

10. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 67,290, showing an increase of 7,700 over the figure of the previous year. Out of 8,906 references, 2,168 were traced as against 2,267 in 1919. Finger Print Bureau.

11. The number of licenses of all kinds under the Arms Act, except permits for the purchase of arms and ammunitions, rose from 3,710 to 6,225. The number of licenses under the Explosives Act increased from 370 to 379 and that under the Petroleum Act from 157 to 236. Sixteen persons were convicted under the Arms Act. Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

12. The number of motor vehicles registered during the year was 4,247, an increase of 2,367. Driving licenses to the number of 7,490 were issued and 575 vehicles were licensed to ply for hire. The number of motor vehicles running in Bombay was 5,982. Motor Vehicles Act

13. Licenses for 12 theatres and 7 cinema theatres were renewed. One new cinema theatre was opened during the year, and another was closed down as its lease had expired. Three theatres and two cinema theatres were under construction. The number of performance licenses issued was 252 against 233. Seventy-three plays were scrutinized by the Department, of which 63 were passed as unobjectionable, 6 were rejected and 4 were passed on revision. Theatre and performance licenses.

14. During the year 18,008 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz as compared with 9,218 in 1919. Pilgrims.

15. Fires increased from 265 to 339 and the loss of property involved from Rs. 25,73,988 to Rs. 60,24,459. Fires.

16. The number of persons killed in street accidents rose from 78 to 101 and the number of persons injured from 2,357 to 2,655. Tram cars were responsible for 21 deaths and 312 cases of injury and motor cars for 54 deaths and 1,168 cases of injury. Street accidents.

17. The miscellaneous work performed by the police included the investigation of applications for passports of persons desiring to leave Bombay by sea, which numbered 3,487 as compared with 4,209 in 1919. The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society has made a steady and satisfactory progress; its share capital and profits have increased and its liabilities decreased. Encouraged by the success achieved by this Society, another Society with a larger sphere of operations was inaugurated in October 1920, viz., the Bombay City Police Co-operative Society, which is open to the whole of the Bombay City Police Force including the Head Police Office clerical staff. Miscellaneous.

5.—Aden Police.

Information concerning the Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of the report.

6.—Vagrants.

1. The total number of inmates during the year was 113, and the daily average population 10 against 13 in the previous year. Employment was found for 32, 6 were deported to England, 14 were discharged, 6 were sent to friends, 2 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, 15 to the Salvation Army Home, 8 to the Strangers' Government male workhouse

Home and 1 was admitted in St. Mary's School. One died and 18 were accounted for in other ways. The number remaining at the end of the year was 10. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 8,609 to Rs. 7,949.

Government female workhouse.

2. One female vagrant was admitted and discharged and none remained at the end of the year.

2.—Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1920 and tables under Jails printed in Part IV of the Statistics of British India.

Number of jails and population.

1. The number of central, district, special and extra-mural prisons remained unchanged during the year. The total population in jails, lock-ups and civil jails decreased from 149,289 to 127,872 and the daily average population from 15,196 to 13,730. The daily average in prisons and second class jails also decreased from 11,545 to 11,171 and the number of females from 1,332 to 1,210. The number of juveniles under 15 years of age increased from 33 to 36, of whom one was released by order of the High Court and two were handed over to their parents on furnishing security.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. The number transported rose from 100 to 125. Of the 4,981 prisoners released, 72 were released on the issue of the Royal Proclamation in January 1920, 1 in celebration of signature of Peace, 37 were sent to the Salvation Army Home, Bombay, 14 were sent to the Criminal Tribe Settlement, Bijapur, 3 were sent to the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bijapur, 2 were released on finding that they had been convicted on false evidence and 1 female prisoner was released and sent to Bai Motlibai Hospital for confinement. During the year 16 convicted prisoners escaped against 23 in the previous year, while 5 were recaptured.

Nature and length of sentences.

3. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 776 to 558 and of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from 22,656 to 18,325. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was 143 against 132 in the previous year. The number of prisoners classed as habituals decreased from 2,573 to 2,313, excluding 1,579 prisoners sentenced under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Punishments.

4. The number of offences punished by the prison authorities increased by 5,062 to 22,261, while those punished by criminal courts decreased from 32 to 30.

Remission system.

5. During the year 3,627 prisoners were released under the remission system as compared with 2,875 in the preceding year. The percentage of those actually released to the total number who might have been released, if of average good conduct, was 98·3 against 97·8 in 1919. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 1,153 males and 13 females against 1,165 and 11, respectively.

Under-trial prisoners.

6. The number of under-trial prisoners decreased by 16,644 from 108,109 to 91,465. The daily average decreased from 3,621 to 2,530. There were 20 escapes against 61 in 1919. Deaths fell from 71 to 58.

Civil prisoners.

7. The number of male prisoners admitted to civil jails during the year was 522 against 547 in the previous year.

Finance.

8. The gross expenditure decreased from Rs. 23,27,911 to Rs. 21,98,623 while the cost per head increased from Rs. 153 to Rs. 160. The net cash earnings decreased from Rs. 2,51,811 to Rs. 1,93,881, a decrease of Rs. 57,930.

Vital statistics.

9. The death rate fell from 23·1 to 20·3 *per mille*, while the daily average of sick rose from 418·9 to 419·1. A recrudescence of influenza caused 87 deaths. There were severe epidemics in the Yeravda Central Prison (26), Deccan Convict Gang (22), Ahmedabad Central Prison (21) and Sukkur District Prison (7).

Miscellaneous.

10. The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society continued to do useful work during the year.

3.—Criminal Tribes.

For details see the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1920.

The genesis of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, and the lines on which it is worked are described in chapter III of the General Administration Report for 1918-19. The year 1919-20 was marked by steady progress. The settlers were employed mainly in the neighbouring spinning mills and partly in masonry and carpentry. Special attention had to be paid to cleanly housing and to sanitation and the health of the settlements was almost uniformly good. The year witnessed a striking rise in the number of children attending settlement schools from 1,964 to 2,468. The education given is as far as possible practical, the ordinary primary standards being supplemented with special instructions in cleanliness, gardening and first aid. Outings and holidays, training in trades and the encouragement of games combined to enhance the improving effects of the ordinary educational course and a useful educational exhibition was held at Bijapur. The Children's Homes at Bijapur and Hubli and the Women's Home at Hubli continued their valuable work. In the difficult task of reforming the children and women of criminal tribes the staff received substantial aid from a number of voluntary helpers.

CHAPTER V.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS, ETC.

I.—Agriculture.

For details see the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1920-21, the Report of the Agricultural Department for 1920-21 and tables appende to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—Area of Available Statistics.

The actual area to which all the statistics available apply for the year 1920-21 varies slightly from year to year, owing to the inclusion of land deposited from rivers, and particularly from the river Indus in Sind, and to the omission of the areas which these same rivers are always carrying away. It also varies slightly because of corrections which are continuously being made owing to more accurate survey and to the survey of villages which have not hitherto been properly measured. The number of villages varies also, owing to the creation of new ones, and to the amalgamation of existing village areas. Thus three new villages have been established in 1920-21 in the Karad taluka of the Satara district, and four in the Nausharo taluka of the Nawabshah district in Sind. Estimates of the probable cropping of the areas for which statistics of actual cropping were not forthcoming were, as usual, received from all districts except Ratnagiri. They were supplied for Ratnagiri by the Director of Agriculture.

2.—Cropped Areas.

1. One of the very striking features of all areas of very variable rainfall (as in most of the Presidency proper), or where the cropping depends on the rise of a river (as in Sind) is the very great variation from year to year of the total area actually under crop, and of the character of the crops sown in any particular season. The year 1920-21, with its very early withdrawal of the monsoon, and the premature fall of the Indus in Sind, was one of very restricted cultivation, particularly of *rabi* crop. The total area cropped fell in fact by 9·4 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency proper, and by 13·4 per cent. in Sind, resulting in an inevitable decrease in production. This decline in cropped area was practically general.

2. This reduction in area naturally affected some crops more than others. Among the cereals and pulses *bajri* suffered most in the Presidency proper as there was a very serious failure of rain at the time when this essentially *kharif* crop must be sown. The absence of late rains, or in Sind the rapid fall of the river, had an almost equally serious effect on the area under wheat and gram. The rice crop, on the other hand, was favoured by the weather, and there was a very large increase in the area both in the Presidency and in Sind. The most important cereal crop of the Bombay Presidency,—*jowar*—also increased in area in the Presidency proper,—though not in Sind. Much of the area, however, put in under this crop in the *rabi* season failed to yield anything but fodder, due to lack of late rains.

3. One of the most striking features of the year has been the curtailment of the cotton area. The immediate cause of this decline was the unfavourable character of the sowing season, but the rapid fall in the prices of cotton of every grade from that reached in 1918-19 is the real reason why the crop has fallen off so badly in area from the immediately preceding years. Even yet, however, the area is

considerably greater than the normal. It is being replaced to an appreciable extent especially in East Khandesh by groundnut, which is proving itself one of the very remunerative crops in many parts of the Deccan. The growth of most other oil-seeds declined, and this fall was particularly marked in that of rape and mustard (including *jambho*) in Sind.

4. There is only need to refer to two other crops,—tobacco and sugarcane. The area under both of these increased materially, due largely to the high prices the produce was obtaining in 1920 and the early part of 1921. In the case of tobacco the rise has been a steady one from the normal; in that of sugarcane it is, in part, due to gradual recovery from the collapse in the Presidency proper in the famine of 1918-19.

5. The proportion of crops grown under irrigation tends steadily to increase in the Presidency proper, chiefly owing to the greater area which is watered from Government canals. The extent to which wells are used depends on the character of the season, and with the early stoppage of the monsoon in 1920, they were brought into much greater employment than in the previous year. In Sind, where almost the whole of the irrigation depends on Government canals deriving their supply from the Indus, an unsatisfactory rise in the river means a much smaller irrigated area. The reduction in 1920-21 on this account amounted to little less than 300,000 acres.

6. The character of the season is reflected in the character of the crops grown under irrigation. Those used for fodder increased very largely in the Presidency, as is shown by the extension of the area under *jowar*, *bajri* and maize. Almost all other crops even grew less, except sugarcane, and in this case the increase is part of the gradual recovery from the water failure of 1918-19. In Sind, the decline was general, except with rice, owing to the late inundation and sudden fall of the water.

7. The features, with regard to the area under consideration, the area cropped with the more important crops, and the irrigated area are shown in the following tables:—

Total Area, Area Cultivated and Uncultivated.

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Details.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.
A.—Cultivated Area.						
Gross cropped area ..	27,719	25,126	−9·6	4,413	3,823	−13·4
Area cropped more than once ..	872	550	−37·0	344	258	−25·0
Net area cropped ..	26,847	24,576	−8·5	4,069	3,565	−12·4
Current fallows ..	6,538	8,783	+34·3	5,228	5,712	+9·3
Assessed ..	33,276	33,276	....	8,445	8,529	+0·9
Unassessed ..	109	83	−24·0	852	748	−12·2
Total, A ..	33,385	33,359	−0·1	9,297	9,277	−0·2
B.—Uncultivated Area.						
Available for cultivation—Culturable waste ..	993	1,012	+2·0	6,017	6,072	+0·9
Not available for cultivation .. Forest ..	8,533	8,510	−0·3	718	724	+0·8
Not available for cultivation .. Others ..	5,806	5,838	+0·6	14,109	14,069	−0·3
Total, B ..	15,332	15,360	+0·1	20,844	20,865	+0·1
Grand Total ..	48,717	48,719	....	30,141	30,142	....

CROPPED AREA.

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Crops.	Presidency Proper.					Sind.				
	* Normal.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Percentage by which area in col. 4 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) that in		* Normal.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Percentage by which area in col. 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) that in	
				Col. 2.	Col. 3.				Col. 7.	Col. 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jowari ..	7,506	7,803	8,402	+11·9	+7·7	639	605	408	−36·1	−32·6
Bajri ..	4,413	4,506	2 827	−33·7	−37·3	835	955	937	+12·2	−1·9
Paddy ..	1,586	1,931	1,906	+20·2	−1·3	856	1,113	1,235	+44·3	+10·9
Wheat ..	1,603	1,417	1,106	−31·0	−21·9	499	564	346	−30·7	−28·7
Gram ..	623	548	384	−38·3	−30·0	75	121	93	+24·0	−22·6
Other Cereals and Pulses ..	3,135	3,378	2,982	−5·0	−11·7	246	309	227	−8·0	−26·5
Total, Cereals and Pulses ..	18,866	19,583	17,607	−6·7	−10·1	3,150	3,667	3,246	+3·1	−11·5
Tobacco ..	77	100	106	+37·7	+6·0	9	6	8	−11·1	+33·3
Sugarcane ..	60	49	59	−1·6	+20·5	3	4	4	+33·3	..
Oil-seeds ..	1,124	688	771	−31·9	+12·1	403	254	161	−60·1	−36·6
Cotton ..	2,956	4,025	3,537	+9·7	−12·1	180	312	269	+49·4	−13·8
Other Crops ..	1,406	3,274	3,046	+116·6	+7·0	93	170	135	+45·2	−20·6
Total, Food-crops ..	19,462	20,208	18,086	−7·1	−10·5	3,194	3,715	3,300	+3·4	−11·2
Total, Non-food-crops ..	5,027	7,511	7,040	+40·0	−6·3	644	698	523	−18·8	−25·1
Total Crops ..	24,489	27,719	25,126	+2·6	−9·4	3,838	4,413	3,823	−0·4	−13·4

* Exclusive of areas for which regular statistics are not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS.

Percentage on District—Gross Cropped Areas.

No.	District.	Food crops.											Non-food crops.			Total.	
		Cereals and pulses.															
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																
	I.—Gujarat.																
1	Ahmedabad ..	4	6	1	24	10	..	1	1	4	51	2	36	3	8	53	47
2	Kaira	8	1	..	5	16	8	..	..	21	59	5	12	4	20	64	36
3	Panch Mahals ..	12	1	..	2	3	2	28	1	11	65	2	9	8	16	67	33
4	Broach	2	2	..	27	2	..	..	..	8	41	2	46	3	8	43	57
5	Surat	12	2	..	12	1	1	..	..	5	33	3	22	1	41	36	64
	Average 1920-21..	7	3	..	16	8	2	4	..	9	49	2	26	4	19	51	49
	Average 191 -20..	7	5	..	13	10	2	4	2	9	52	3	26	3	16	55	45

No.	District.	Food crops.											Non-food crops.			Total.	
		Cereals and pulses.															
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	*Jowári.*	*Bájri.*	*Rági.*	Maize.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER—*contd.*																
	II.—Deccan.																
6	West Khándesh ..	3	12	..	9	24	1	..	3	8	60	1	29	8	2	61	39
7	East Khándesh ..	..	2	..	17	17	..	..	..	13	49	2	45	3	1	51	49
8	Násik ..	4	8	..	7	39	7	1	3	11	80	2	2	7	9	82	18
9	Ahmednagar ..	..	2	..	69	12	2	..	2	3	90	1	..	1	8	91	9
10	Poona ..	4	3	..	46	24	2	..	2	5	86	2	..	2	10	88	12
11	Sholápur ..	..	2	..	73	7	..	1	1	1	85	1	1	2	11	86	14
12	Sátára ..	2	3	..	34	14	2	1	3	10	69	3	..	5	23	72	28
	Average (1920-21 ..	2	4	..	39	18	2	..	1	8	74	2	11	4	9	76	24
	Average (1919-20 ..	2	4	..	31	25	2	..	3	8	75	3	12	2	8	78	22
	III.—Karnatak.																
13	Belgaum ..	6	6	..	40	5	2	1	1	12	73	3	10	2	12	76	24
14	Bijápur ..	..	5	..	64	4	..	..	2	3	78	1	15	2	4	79	21
15	Dhárwár ..	6	14	..	26	..	2	..	2	12	62	1	27	2	8	63	37
	Average (1920-21 ..	4	8	..	44	4	1	..	1	9	71	1	18	2	8	72	28
	Average (1919-20 ..	3	9	..	42	6	1	..	2	10	73	1	17	2	7	74	26
	IV.—Konkan.																
16	Bombay Suburban ..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6	..	2	48	50	50
17	Thána ..	53	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	7	69	1	..	1	29	70	30
18	Kolába ..	68	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	88	2	..	1	9	90	10
19	Ratnágiri ..	40	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	24	78	3	..	6	13	81	19
20	Kánara ..	62	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	66	5	..	5	24	71	29
	Average (1920-21 ..	51	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	14	75	3	..	4	18	78	22
	Average (1919-20 ..	52	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	12	75	4	..	2	19	79	21
	Average A (1920-21 ..	8	4	..	34	11	3	1	1	8	70	2	14	4	10	72	28
	Average A (1919-20 ..	6	5	..	29	16	2	1	2	9	70	3	14	2	11	73	27
	B.—SIND.																
21	Karáchi ..	69	4	2	3	4	..	1	..	5	88	3	..	7	2	91	9
22	Hyderabad ..	46	4	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	77	3	9	5	6	80	20
23	Thar-Párkar ..	12	3	..	1	65	..	1	..	..	81	1	16	1	1	82	18
24	Nawábsháh ..	10	9	1	19	30	..	..	1	4	74	..	18	3	5	74	26
25	Lárkána ..	51	10	1	13	..	..	..	3	13	91	1	..	7	1	92	8
26	Sukkur ..	19	25	..	30	7	..	..	4	6	91	3	1	3	2	94	6
27	Upper Sind Frontier.	20	17	..	15	24	..	..	11	7	94	1	..	4	1	95	5
	Average B. (1920-21 ..	32	9	1	10	25	..	..	2	5	84	1	8	4	3	85	15
	Average B. (1919-20 ..	25	13	1	13	22	..	..	3	6	83	2	7	5	3	85	15
	Average for the Presidency. (1920-21	10	5	..	31	13	2	..	2	9	72	2	13	4	9	74	26
	Average for the Presidency. (1919-20	9	6	..	27	16	2	1	3	8	72	3	13	3	9	75	25

Irrigated Area.

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Details.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
A.—Area Irrigated..						
Irrigated from Government canals ..	222	261	+17·6	2,963	2,665	—9·3
Do. private canals ..	51	57	+11·7	13	7	—46·1
Do. wells ..	619	642	+3·7	50	66	+32·0
Do. tanks ..	109	118	+8·2	..	..	..
Do. other sources ..	31	27	—12·9	133	119	—10·5
Total, A—Area Irrigated ..	1,032	1,105	+7·1	3,159	2,857	—9·5
B—Crops Irrigated.						
Rice	173	168	—2·9	1,113	1,235	+10·9
Wheat	187	175	—6·4	382	249	—34·9
Barley	16	13	—18·7	26	13	—50·0
Jowári	188	277	+47·3	546	356	—34·8
Bájri	88	92	+4·5	502	499	—0·6
Maize	44	51	+16·0	2	3	+33·3
Other Cereals and Pulses	94	72	—23·4	197	158	—20·0
Sugarcane	47	57	+21·3	4	4	..
Other food crops	138	147	+6·6	44	64	+45·5
Cotton	9	7	—22·2	311	268	—13·8
Other non-food crops	200	174	—13·0	161	150	—6·8
Total, B.—Crops Irrigated ..	1,184	1,233	+4·1	3,288	2,999	—8·8

3.—Agricultural Experiments.

General.

1. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 16,09,000 as against Rs. 13,09,000 in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the continually widening activities of the Department and by the opening up of intensive work in several new directions. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,45,000 as against Rs. 4,22,000 in the previous year. Grants amounting to Rs. 28,665 were received from the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund during the year and were allotted for different objects of study and investigation. The progress achieved by the department is briefly described below.

Research and Investigation. Cotton.

2. Cotton investigation received special attention. In Surat and Kumpta cotton areas a successful search was made for better types of plant than those now grown. In the Broach district selection of strains of cotton suitable to the area was being carried on. Selection work on Dharwar American cotton has resulted in the development of a pure strain called "Gadag No. 1." In Sind the long continued testing of the suitability of various strains of American cotton has finally led to the conclusion that Punjab American F. 4 is the most suitable for Sind conditions and possesses considerable advantages over other types of American cotton, as well as over the ordinary Sind types. There is much likelihood of improvement in the *deshi* Sind cotton, and selection in this variety has been pursued with vigour, with the result that the Agricultural Department has now several excellent strains in hand, and of some of these, notably that to which the name "27 W. N." has been given, seed for over 500 acres has been supplied to the seed growers for multiplication in the current season. Selection is being continued with *deshi* Sind cotton specially with a view to improve it in ginning outturn and class. One of the staff of the cotton department in Sind has been sent to the United States of America for special training and study of the selection and other methods of improvement in vogue there.

Sugarcane.

Sugarcane investigation is largely concentrated at Manjri near Poona and important enquiries have also been conducted in the Gokak canal area in the Belgaum district and in the Konkan. At Manjri improvements have been

introduced in almost every detail of the tillage, treatment, manuring and watering of the cane as well as in the handling of the produce. The chief matters now under investigation are as to how the present cost of manure can be reduced, and the discovery and development of alternative types of cane, chiefly early ones, to the Pundya variety now almost exclusively cultivated. Three of the varieties ("Red Sports", "Manjau" and "White Transparent") have given very largely increased returns under difficult condition of limited water supply. In the South Surat district a serious attack has been made at Amalsad on the very difficult question of the eradication of red rot in sugar cane in this tract, where it is the worst enemy of the crop. The investigation will take some years. Potato investigation has been going on for some years and was continued during the year under report. Potato. Research work on rice is developing. Strains have been selected from *Kolamba* rice which will give at least 33 per cent. increased outturn, and even this result will probably be exceeded in the future. The multiplication of these high yielding strains will be the next step together with the selection and development of others still more valuable. Very detailed work is also going on at the Karjat rice station to determine the various factors which contribute to obtaining a maximum yield of rice. In the case of rice the question of manuring assumes special importance and the general value of bone-meal as a manure has now been proved and is ready for extensive demonstration. Investigation is also going on into the very difficult problem of the eradication of "Gonag" or wild rice in the *mallad* tracts of the Southern Division. Decided progress is being made, but the problem cannot yet be considered to have been solved. In Sind work on rice is chiefly conducted at Larkana and is hampered by a very irregular water supply. But varieties have been discovered which have given large yields even under unsatisfactory conditions of watering and if this is confirmed, a very valuable result will have been obtained. Rice. Grass investigation was taken in hand with the object of improving the great grazing areas of the Presidency. This will lead to the improvement of grass lands, particularly of those on poor soil. Another advantage would be that the cattle position in the Presidency would be materially altered. Grass. Fodder investigation work chiefly consisted in perfecting the system of using emergency fodder like *prickly pear* under famine conditions and in the discovery of new and useful fodder crops. Fodder. With regard to the improvement of wheat the selection of pure strains suitable to the Deccan was carried on at Poona and of those suitable to Sind at Mirpurkhas and Sukkur. In both cases striking preliminary results have been obtained. Wheat. Selection of drought resisting strains of bajri was undertaken during the year. Direct results cannot be expected for some years. Bajri. Fruit investigation is being conducted by an officer specially appointed for the purpose. Fruit. The cattle investigations consist chiefly of efforts to maintain and improve the chief breeds of the Presidency. Cattle. So far it has been possible to establish farms for this purpose for the Kankrej breed of Gujarat at Chharodi and for the Mysore breed at Bankapur. The former is now of old standing, and the herd there, which is regularly drawn upon for breeding bulls for the villages, is certainly the finest collection of typical Kankrej animals in India. Research is also being directed to the improvement of both the Kankrej and the Sindhi animals as milkers, the former in Gujarat and the latter at Poona, with the result that the dairies are gradually eliminating all but the best milk stock, and their yield of milk per animal is increasing. By the appointment of a soil physicist during the last year, it has been possible to undertake work of a fundamental character on the method of maintaining a higher amount of water in the soil of dry areas and of increasing the quantity of water that is retained. Soil. The results will be known within a year or two. Very carefully conducted investigations into the value and suitability of various types of motor tractor in the black soil areas of the Bombay Presidency have been conducted by the Agricultural Engineer. Agricultural engineering.

3. The propaganda of the department is done in part, by means of publications (bulletins and leaflets) issued every year. Propaganda. During the year under report 5 bulletins and 5 leaflets were issued.

4. Apart from the direct propaganda activities of the Agricultural Department there are a number of services which it undertakes, viz., seed supply, implement depôts, water finding and boring, steam ploughing, fodder storage, supply of premium bulls and famine cattle camps. Services undertaken for the public.

4.—Agricultural Education.

Poona Agricultural College.

1. The Agricultural College at Poona continues to be increasingly popular. Since the College buildings, after being used as a war hospital, were returned to their legitimate purpose in 1919, there has been a rapid increase in numbers. From 1915—18 the average number of students was 125 ; in 1919 it rose to 170 and in 1920 and 1921 it was 203 and 205, respectively. There has been a large influx of students from other parts of India and notably from Burma, but no properly qualified student from the Bombay Presidency has been hitherto refused admission.

Agricultural schools.

2. The schools are doing useful work, except the one in Sind. It is intended to open new schools at Bagalkot, Karad, Niphad, Dhulia, Surat, Jalgaon and other places.

5.—Advances to Cultivators.

The advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are contrasted in the following statement :—

District.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	21,604	860	2,68,173	43,785
Kaira	20,437	16,559	2,67,029	1,07,034
Panch Mahals	59,512	7,711	1,11,625	28,414
Broach	49,440	4,400	5,49,235	7,000
Surat	5,001	1,775	12,695	2,600
West Khandesh	94,148	4,800	1,89,457	74,619
East Khandesh	23,282	10,750	1,71,160	2,24,755
Nasik	64,070	9,260	8,67,672	5,66,155
Ahmednagar	5,91,644	27,057	17,18,106	4,44,396
Poona	22,650	45,165	1,08,001	1,97,865
Sholapur	7,063	11,800	1,20,002	2,77,614
Satara	5,610	13,750	23,576	1,57,933
Belgaum	22,322	7,215	1,84,830	3,44,700
Bijapur	1,28,595	56,406	4,35,368	7,34,915
Dharwar	50,966	29,680	44,493	27,462
Thana	9,915	3,150	8,595	9,680
Kolaba	2,790	5,500	7,840	2,700
Ratnagiri	6,242	300	2,404	*Nil*
Kanara	31,612	3,988	17,609	6,450
Bombay Suburban	....	....	*Nil*	*Nil*
Total for the Presidency proper ..	12,16,903	2,60,126	51,07,870	32,58,077
Karachi	1,73,859	54,082	1,35,266	62,945
Hyderabad	1,13,158	54,441	1,30,991	77,222
Sukkur	1,72,407	1,05,983	1,65,980	1,05,710
Upper Sind Frontier	72,485	74,430	87,134	1,18,350
Larkana	4,149	1,926	1,285	1,004
Thar Parkar	1,95,323	74,459	5,69,274	1,04,411
Nawabshah	2,87,070	63,115	3,05,575	1,55,885
Total for Sind ..	10,18,451	4,28,436	13,95,505	6,25,527
Grand Total ..	22,35,354	6,88,562	65,03,375	38,83,604

The figures given above are for the takavi year ending 30th September 1921. The aggregate amount advanced under the Acts increased by Rs. 74·63 lakhs to Rs. 1·03 crore. The amount advanced in the Presidency proper increased by Rs. 68·88 lakhs and that in Sind by Rs. 5·74 lakhs. The year being one of famine and scarcity heavy advances had to be made, chiefly for the preservation of cattle. The province of Sind was also affected owing to scanty inundation and large payments had to be made, the amounts so granted being spent in digging new wells, deepening existing wells, clearance of karias and the purchase of fodder, seed and cattle. In the Presidency proper the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was utilized mainly for the preservation of cattle and the purchase of seed, while the amount under the Land Improvement Act was spent on digging of many new

wells and repairing old ones. Rupees two thousand four hundred and fifty were advanced to the Co-operative Credit Society at Akola in Karmala taluka of the Sholapur district for land improvement. Most of the takavi works were inspected by the revenue officers concerned and cases of misappropriation, where they occurred, were duly dealt with.

6.—Agricultural Stock.

Information under this head is collected once only in five years. The last census was taken in 1920 and its results have been detailed in the report of that year. Detailed information on the subject of cattle disease will be found in Chapter VIII of this report under the head " Veterinary ".

7.—Breeding Operations.

1.—Presidency Proper.

Stud bulls.

1. Good pedigree bulls of the Kankreji breed are distributed from the Northcote Cattle Farm in the Ahmedabad district and from the Surat farm. Eleven bulls were put out on the premium system during the year. There were in all 40 premium bulls (including buffalo bulls) at the end of the year, 31 in Gujarat, 8 in the Deccan and Karnatak, and 1 in Kanara.

Bull-rearing and breeding farms.

2. The number of cattle belonging to Government at the Northcote Cattle Farm increased from 603 to 643. Twenty-two animals were sold during the year and 69 died. The farm suffered from an attack of hæmorrhagic septicæmia during the year, from which 13 animals died. The number of births increased from 68 to 125, as a result of a satisfactory season. The herd of the newly established cattle farm at Bankapur in the Dharwar district for the maintenance of the best class of cattle of the *Amrit Mahal* (Mysore) breed, numbers 60 animals, and the services of the bulls kept there are already being appreciated in the surrounding areas. A demand for premium bulls has already arisen which the farm will not be able to supply for a long time to come.

Horse-breeding.

3. At the beginning of the year 38 stallions were employed at stud, 17 being horses and 21 ponies. There was no increase or decrease in the number during the year. The stallion which was stationed at Broach last year has had a successful season having covered 62 mares. During the year 1,491 mares were covered against 1,336 in the previous year. The average per stallion was 39·47 against 36·43 last year which shows a satisfactory improvement considering the season. The annual cost of maintenance per head rose from Rs. 726 to Rs. 772. The increase is partly due to the higher wages that are being paid to syces and partly to a general increase in the cost of grain and fodder.

2.—Sind.

The Arab stallion maintained by the Larkana District Local Board covered 67 mares against 59 in the previous year. The cost of feed and upkeep rose from Rs. 666 to Rs. 737. There were two District Local Board bulls in the Upper Sind Frontier district. They covered 112 cows against 63 in the previous year. The work of the Willingdon Cattle Farm will be started in kacha huts pending the construction of pucca ones.

8.—Fairs and Shows.

Horse shows.

1. No horse shows were held in the Presidency proper during the year owing to the prevalence of famine conditions while a pony show was held during the year at Larkana in Sind.

Cattle fairs and shows.

2. Two cattle shows were held during the year in the Presidency proper, one at Chharodi in North Gujarat and the other at Jalgaon in East Khandesh. The former was a great success and was well attended, the breeders taking a keen interest in all the proceedings. The Jalgaon show was an experiment and was very well patronised. One cattle show was held at Larkana in Sind. Money prizes and medals were awarded.

2.—Weather and Crops.

1.—Meteorological Department of Western India.

Observatories.

1. There were two observatories under the control of the Meteorologist, Bombay, at Bhávnagar-Pára and Jámnagar. The Meteorologist's head clerk inspected the observatories at Verával, Dwárka, Jámnagar, Bhuj, Rájkot and Bhávnagar-Pára.

Observations.

2. The observations were generally satisfactory. Extracts from the logs of vessels that touched the port of Bombay were sent to Simla. Telegraphic summaries of weather experienced by mail steamers were sent to Simla from the 18th May to the 23rd December 1920.

2.—Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1920-1921.

Principal features.

1. The chief features of the weather of the Bombay Presidency and the adjacent parts during the year 1920-1921 were:—(1) The occurrence of thunderstorms giving rise to more than the usual amount of rain in the Konkan in April, the abundance of rainfall during the last week of May in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár and the prevalence during the week of low temperatures over these provinces and over the greater part of northern and central India. (2) The setting in of the monsoon at about the usual date in June and its advance at the normal rate up to the Konkan coast; the occurrence of a very severe storm off the Konkan and Káthiáwár coasts causing between the 10th and the 15th June heavy rains and great damage in Káthiáwár. The weakness of the monsoon in the Peninsula and in northwest India with the exception of Rájputána during the month of July, the continuation of that weakness and the generally unsteady character of the monsoon in the months of August and September. The short life of the storms from the Bay of Bengal, some of which travel right across the continent of India from the head of the Bay to Sind and beyond, stimulating the Bombay monsoon and giving good rain along their tracks, but none of which during the season under consideration passed westwards beyond the Central Provinces, causing a general deficiency of rain over the Presidency and the adjoining areas. (3) The weakness of the monsoon over the Peninsula with the exception of Madras and Malabar in October, its remarkable activity in November in the south of the Peninsula where rainfall was abnormally heavy, the activity of the monsoon being aided by an area of disturbed weather which persisted near Ceylon and over the southwest of the Bay from the 19th to the 26th, complete absence of any rain over the Presidency with the exception of Sind in December and the unfruitfulness of the disturbances of the winter type which passed into northern India from the west in giving rain. The prevalence of unusually dry weather conditions generally over northern and central India during the whole season October to December. (4) Disturbed conditions in central parts of India, giving rise to widespread rain from the east Punjab to Assam and in the central parts of the country, and to a few falls of rain in the north Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat about the 20th and the 21st January and those from the south of the Bay giving, between the 7th and the 14th and between the 18th and the 21st January, widespread rain in the southern part of the Peninsula and the Madras Presidency and a few falls in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. Unusually dry weather in February over the Bombay Presidency and several adjoining areas and the prevalence of high temperatures in northwest India during the last 10 days of the month and the continuance in March of similar dry weather conditions giving rise to very high temperatures for the time of the year in northwest India during the first three weeks of the month.

Monsoon.

2. Six disturbances of the winter type entered northwest India from the west during the month of April; one of these gave a few falls of rain in Káthiáwár on the 19th and another gave a few falls in Sind, on the 25th and the 26th. Thundershowers were numerous in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, mostly during the latter half of the month, and the total rainfall for the month was in excess by 63 per cent. in the former division and by 6 per cent. in the latter. It was in defect by 33 per cent. in Káthiáwár and by 55 per cent. in Sind; there being no rain in Gujarát during the month. Towards the end of the month weather was disturbed in the south of the Arabian Sea. During the month of May four disturbances passed into northwest India from the west. The third of these, in conjunction

with a pressure distribution favouring the inflow of moist winds from the Indian seas, gave rise between the 22nd and the 26th to widespread rain in northern and central India; while the fourth caused between the 28th and the 31st nearly general rain in Sind and local rain in Gujarát, Cutch and Káthiáwár. Practically no rain fell in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan during the first two weeks of the month; it was limited to scattered falls in the third week, and during the rest of the month it was more or less general, specially in the southern districts. Thus the amount of rain received was copious for the time of the year in Sind, Gujarát, and Káthiáwár, being about six times the usual amount in Sind and about eleven times the usual amount in Gujarát and Káthiáwár; it was however in defect by 80 per cent. in the Konkan and 52 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. During the last week of the month temperature was lowered in Gujarát, Káthiáwár, Cutch and Sind by the rainfall of the period. In fact owing to widespread snowfall in the hills to the north and rain in the plains the period from the 22nd to the end of May was one of exceptionally low temperatures for the season over the greater part of northern and central India; the maximum being 25° to 33° below normal at some stations in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The monsoon made an effort to appear at Colombo on the 28th but the advance was feeble and died out on the 31st. The aggregate rainfall of the season April and May was in defect by 48 per cent. in the Konkan and by 32 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall in Gujarát, Cutch and Káthiáwár and Sind amounted to 2·02″, 1·24″ and 0·65″ against the respective normals of 0·22″, 0·14″ and 0·21″. The monsoon set in on the Malabár Coast on the 2nd of June which is about the usual time and advanced at the normal rate up to the Konkan coast, reaching Mormugao on the 3rd and Bombay on the 7th. On the 6th a depression formed off the Kánara Coast in the Arabian Sea and moving first in a north northwesterly direction, lay about 100 miles off the Káthiáwár Coast on the 10th. It crossed the coast on the 11th, having meanwhile developed into a very severe storm with dangerous seas and hurricane winds. Passing inland it caused great damage to property in Káthiáwár besides stopping all traffic while it lasted. The storm continued to move very slowly and almost disappeared in northeast Gujarát on the 15th; but before disappearing it gave, aided by a western disturbance, widespread rain in northwest India. The storm however was instrumental in introducing the monsoon rains into northwest India at a much earlier date than usual. Although some rain fell in the southern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan, the monsoon did not arrive effectively into the interior of the Peninsula until the 19th when the Arabian Sea current was stimulated by a depression that had formed near the head of the Bay of Bengal. The bay monsoon extended into the United Provinces on the 20th and for the next four days there was widespread rain from Rájputána and the east Punjab to Assam. With the disappearance of the storm referred to above, a complete break supervened in Sind and Káthiáwár and during the last four or five days of the month there was more or less a break in the rains over the greater part of the Presidency and the adjoining areas. The total rainfall of the month was in defect by 32 per cent. in the Konkan, by 17 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan and 49 per cent. in Sind. It was in excess by 34 per cent. in Gujarát; while in Cutch and Káthiáwár, owing to the effect of the storm mentioned above, the rainfall received was about three times the usual amount. Cloud amount was in marked defect in Sind while temperature and humidity were nearly normal over the Presidency. The break in the rains at the end of June did not last long and the monsoon began to strengthen on the 2nd July. It extended into Gujarát and Rájputána on the 6th, on which date its activity was slightly stimulated by a feeble disturbance which entered the extreme north of India from the west and gave rain in the Punjab on the next two days. From the 6th to the 13th the monsoon was fairly active over the greater part of the Presidency and from 13th to the 18th it gave only scattered falls of rain. Depressions formed at the head of the Bay on the 3rd and 14th but were shortlived and during the first half of the month rainfall was accordingly widespread in northern and central India rather than concentrated as it would otherwise have been in limited areas. After the 18th a break set in which lasted till the 24th when the activity of the monsoon was apparently increased by a depression from the Bay of Bengal which lay in the neighbourhood of Raipur in the Central Provinces on that date. The monsoon remained active thereafter till the 28th. During the month of July the monsoon current was active in Central India, Rájputána and the Gangetic plain but over the Bombay

Presidency it was on the whole weak and the rainfall received was deficient in amount. The deficiency was great in Sind where rainfall was in defect by 83 per cent.; it was in defect by 29 per cent. in Gujarát, by 18 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan and by 17 per cent. in the Konkan. In Cutch and Káthiáwár rainfall was nearly equal to the usual amount. The situation in the East Khándesh and Bijápur districts was bad and rainfall was quite insufficient. Cloud amount, humidity and temperature did not differ much from the normal over the Presidency. During the month of August the monsoon remained fairly active till the 5th but throughout the remainder of the month it was very weak and unsteady and rainfall was in defect over nearly the whole country. About the 16th there was a fresh accession of the monsoon conditions in the south of the Presidency but the effect lasted only about a week. Two depressions formed near the head of the Bay of Bengal and crossed the coast on the 6th and the 25th. They took a northwesterly course and gave fairly heavy rain along their tracks; but they were both shortlived and disappeared in Central India. The second of these which lay in the northwest of the Central Provinces on the 27th apparently stimulated the Bombay monsoon and gave a few falls of rain in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Bombay Deccan for the next two or three days. The total rainfall of the month was in defect by 42 per cent. in the Konkan and in the Bombay Deccan, by 53 per cent. in Gujarát, by 55 per cent. in Cutch and Káthiáwár and by 83 per cent. in Sind. Humidity and cloud were in defect generally. Mean temperature was 2° below normal in Rájputána and 3° above it in Hyderabad but was mostly normal over the Presidency. The monsoon remained weak during the greater part of the month of September and rainfall was in defect over the whole Presidency. There was practically very little rain in the first week. On the 6th a storm formed in the Bay of Bengal and caused general extension of rain into the United Provinces and the central parts of the country between the 7th and the 10th. It was also instrumental in giving nearly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan and a few falls in other parts of the Presidency excluding Sind. One of the four disturbances which appeared in the extreme north caused nearly general rain in the plains of the north and central Punjab on the 17th and this was the only occasion during the month when there was widespread rain in any division in northwest India. During the latter half of the month the monsoon was fairly active over the southern half of the Presidency and a peculiar feature in the distribution of rain was that more fell in the interior than at the coast stations. The total rainfall of the month was in defect by 34 per cent. in the Konkan, by 13 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan, by 76 per cent. in Gujarát and by 72 per cent. in Cutch and Káthiáwár. Sind was entirely rainless throughout the month. The air was much drier than usual in the United Provices, the Punjáb, Rajputána, Central India, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad and cloud amount was below normal almost everywhere. Mean temperature was generally higher than usual, the excess above normal being 2° or more in northwest India and Hyderabad. The aggregate rainfall of the monsoon season—June to September—was in defect by 28 per cent. in the Konkan, by 22 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan, by 32 per cent. in Gujarát and 81 per cent. in Sind. It was in excess by 11 per cent. in Cutch and Káthiáwár. During the month of October the monsoon continued to remain weak and its activity was chiefly controlled by two depressions from the Bay of Bengal and an area of unsettled weather in the Arabian Sea. The former however gave little or no rain in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country where ordinarily moderate rainfall occurs in this month. The latter carried rainfall to the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, but the amount received was generally insufficient. Thus the total rainfall of the month was in defect by 35 per cent. in the Konkan and by 51 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. No rain fell throughout the month in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Sind, and even in northwest India, with the exception of Kashmir, weather was dry. Temperature was generally higher than usual over the area of scanty rainfall. Except for a few falls of rain in the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan weather during the month of November was unusually dry over the Presidency. The monsoon was however remarkably active and aided by the area of disturbed weather which persisted near Ceylon and the southwest of the Bay from the 19th to the 26th produced abnormally heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula. Four winter depressions passed through the extreme north of India, but the associated rainfall was confined to Káshmir and the hills of the North-West Frontier Provinces. As in the previous month there was absolutely no rain in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Sind, while even in the

Konkan and in the Bombay Deccan the rainfall received was only 13 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the usual amount. The distribution of the other climatic elements followed that of rainfall and in general humidity was in defect and temperature higher than usual over the Presidency. Six western disturbances affected the weather in northwest India during the month of December, but the fifth—that of the 22nd to the 26th—which was a fairly deep depression, followed a more southerly path than the others and caused widespread rain or snow in Baluchistan, Káshmir and the hills around the Punjáb with a few falls in the Punjáb plains. It was also instrumental in giving some rain in Sind. Thus the average rainfall received over that region amounted to 0·02″ as against the normal amount of 0·09″, giving a defect of 78 per cent. There was no rain during the month over the rest of the Presidency, although normally the Konkan should have 0·15″, the Bombay Deccan 0·31″, Gujarát 0·05″ and Cutch and Káthiáwár 0·05″. Distribution of cloud and humidity followed generally that of rainfall. Temperature however was 3° below normal in Sind. The aggregate rainfall of the period October to December was in defect by 46 per cent. in the Konkan and 64 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. There was no rain in Gujarát and Káthiáwár although normally these provinces should have 1·14″ and 0·72″. Sind received only 0·02″ against the small normal amount of 0·18″ showing a defect of 89 per cent. Seven western disturbances entered northwest India during the month of January. One of these gave, between the 10th and the 16th, local precipitation in Baluchistan, the hills around the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces and the submontane plains. The other which entered northern India, on the 19th, aided by disturbed conditions in the central parts of India, intensified into a definite depression over central India on the 20th. It caused widespread rain from the east Punjab to Assam and in the central parts of the country on the 20th and 21st and gave about these dates local rain in the north Bombay Deccan and a few falls in Gujarat. Twice during the month disturbed conditions from the south of the Bay gave widespread rain in the southern half of the Peninsula and in the Madras Presidency between the 9th and the 14th and 18th and the 21st. These conditions were instrumental in giving a few falls of rain in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. The total rainfall of the month when averaged amounted to 0·02″ in the Konkan, 0·05″ in the Bombay Deccan and 0·02″ in Gujarát against respective normal amounts of 0·09″, 0·11″ and 0·05″. No rain fell during the month in Cutch, Káthiáwár and Sind although normally the former division should have 0·04″ and the latter 0·25″. Thus rainfall was in defect by 78 per cent. in the Konkan, by 55 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan, by 60 per cent. in Gujarát and 100 per cent. in Cutch, Káthiáwár and Sind. Skies were clearer and the air generally drier than usual; temperature was above normal in the Bombay Deccan. February was an exceptionally dry month. The Peninsula and several areas in northern India received practically no rain during the month, and the rainfall over the plains of India as a whole, was only 17 per cent. of the normal amount; conditions resemble in this respect those in February 1918 which was also an exceptionally dry month. Five winter disturbances entered northwest India during the month but only one of them caused appreciable rain or snow, precipitation being fairly widespread in the hills surrounding the Punjab on the 3rd and the the 4th and extending to the Punjab plains on the latter date. The other four disturbances gave little more than light scattered falls of rain in northern India. A depression which appeared in Gujarát on the 11th travelled eastwards and caused a few falls in the central parts of India on the 11th and the 12th. None of these however gave any rain over the presidency although in a normal year there should have been rainfall amounting to 0·31″ in the Konkan, 0·03″ in the Bombay Deccan, 0·09″ in Gujarát, 0·06″ in Cutch and Káthiáwár and 0·32″ in Sind. In agreement with the very deficient rainfall, cloud amount and humidity were below the average almost everywhere. Temperature—especially maximum temperature—was very high in northwest India during the last 10 days of the month. Four western disturbances passed into northwest India during the month of March. Weather however remained dry over the presidency except for a few falls of rain which occurred in the south Bombay Deccan about the middle of the month. The monthly rainfall amounted to 0·05″ in the Konkan and 0·03″ in the Bombay Deccan, showing a defect of 17 per cent. in the former division and of 80 per cent. in the latter. Ordinarily Gujarát should have 0·06″, Cutch and Káthiáwár 0·10″ and Sind 0·25″, but no rain fell during the month in any of these divisions. In general cloud amount was below the average, humidity was lower and temperature higher than usual; very high

temperatures for the time of the year being recorded in northwest India during the first three weeks. During the period—January to March—the aggregate rainfall amounted only to 0·07″ in the Konkan, 0·08″ in the Bombay Deccan and 0·02″ in Gujarát against the small respective normals of 0·46″, 0·29″ and 0·20″ showing respective defects of 85 per cent., 72 per cent. and 90 per cent. There was no rain in Káthiáwár and Cutch and Sind although normally these provinces receive 0·20″ and 0·82″, respectively. The aggregate rainfall for the year under report was in defect by 30 per cent. in the Konkan, by 29 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarát, and by 75 per cent. in Sind. It was in excess by 11 per cent. in Cutch and Káthiáwár.

3.—Bombay (Colaba) and Alibag Observatories.

These observatories continued to take and record magnetic, meteorological and seismological observations throughout the year.

4.—Season and Crops.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations :—

No.	District Head Quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June 1920 to 30th September 1920).				Rabi Rains (1st October 1920 to 28th February 1921).				Hot Weather Rains (1st March 1921 to 31st May 1921).				Total.			
		Average.		1920.		Average.		1920-21.		Average.		1921.		Average.		1920-21.	
		Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.	Fall.	Rainy Days.
	Deccan.	Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.	
1	Dhulia (West Khandesh) ..	19·32	30	12·04	19	2·66	4	..	..	0·40	1	..	..	22·38	35	12·04	19
2	Jalgaon (East Khandesh) ..	27·29	41	12·38	24	2·00	3	0·10	1	0·62	2	..	..	29·91	46	12·48	25
3	Nasik	25·90	41	14·19	31	3·66	6	1·03	1	0·90	2	..	..	30·46	49	15·22	32
4	Ahmednagar	17·74	28	8·79	21	4·38	7	0·47	2	1·17	3	0·18	1	23·29	38	9·44	24
5	Poona	21·81	37	19·12	40	5·40	7	2·73	5	1·98	3	1·13	2	29·19	47	22·98	47
6	Sholapur	21·34	30	10·76	13	4·52	6	1·70	2	1·62	4	0·34	2	27·48	40	12·80	17
7	Satara	32·99	54	32·99	59	5·21	9	1·69	4	2·49	5	0·16	1	40·69	68	34·84	64
8	Hilly Deccan Tracts ..	64·77	69	57·50	75	3·99	7	1·02	2	1·40	3	0·06	..	70·16	79	58·58	77
	Karnatak.																
9	Belgaum	39·65	61	40·64	69	6·61	11	5·03	7	4·47	9	4·89	7	50·73	81	50·56	83
10	Bijapur	15·27	26	11·66	13	5·82	8	0·96	3	2·38	6	0·17	1	23·47	40	12·79	17
11	Dharwar	20·44	45	18·36	48	7·30	11	4·84	8	5·05	10	1·76	3	32·79	66	24·96	59
12	Hilly Karnatak Tracts ..	59·98	66	53·56	67	6·33	10	5·02	7	3·84	7	2·02	5	70·15	83	60·60	79
	Konkan.																
13	Karwar (Kanara) ..	107·59	89	76·54	92	7·18	10	5·40	6	3·59	4	0·63	1	118·36	103	82·57	99
14	Ratnagiri	91·10	83	55·90	83	4·16	6	1·67	4	1·21	2	..	..	96·47	91	57·57	87
15	Alibag (Kolaba)	82·44	76	43·04	62	2·83	4	0·38	1	0·81	1	..	..	86·08	81	43·42	63
16	Thana	94·60	86	68·66	85	3·32	5	0·26	1	0·84	1	..	..	98·76	92	68·92	86
	Gujarat.																
17	Surat	37·85	43	27·14	56	1·81	3	0·07	..	0·15	..	..	..	39·81	46	27·21	56
18	Broach	38·35	40	21·13	42	1·50	2	0·05	..	0·18	..	..	..	40·03	42	21·18	42
19	Kaira	32·18	36	20·58	27	0·81	2	0·01	..	0·26	1	..	..	33·25	39	20·59	27
20	Godhra (Panch Mahals) ..	37·84	42	23·08	31	1·13	2	..	..	0·50	1	..	..	39·47	45	23·08	31
21	Ahmedabad	28·09	34	20·09	24	0·71	1	..	..	0·33	1	..	..	29·13	36	20·09	24
	Sind.																
22	Karachi	5·72	5	0·16	1	1·36	3	0·20	1	0·61	1	..	..	7·69	9	0·36	2
23	Hyderabad	6·24	7	0·40	1	0·66	1	..	..	0·39	1	..	..	7·29	9	0·40	1
24	Mirpurkhas (Thar Parkar) ..	5·93	8	0·35	1	0·36	1	..	..	0·38	1	..	..	6·67	10	0·35	1
25	Nawabshah	6·45	6	0·22	1	0·43	1	0·01	..	0·37	1	..	..	7·25	8	0·23	1
26	Larkana	2·99	3	0·29	1	0·48	1	..	..	0·54	1	..	..	4·01	5	0·29	1
27	Sukkur	1·82	3	0·51	1	0·45	2	0·05	..	0·35	1	..	..	2·62	6	0·56	1
28	Jacobabad (U. S. Frontier) ..	2·53	4	1·45	2	0·88	2	..	..	0·54	2	..	..	3·95	8	1·45	2

It will be seen that the average rainfall figure for each station is different from that given in previous reports. Up to the present, the average rainfall had been

based on the records for the eleven years previous to 1905, excluding 1899 which was altogether exceptional. The Meteorological Office, Simla, has now begun to supply average figures based for each station in all years for which rainfall statistics are available up to and including 1915. The monsoon current throughout the season was weak and prejudicially affected the crops. The kharif rains were only a little over half of the average throughout the Presidency except in the West Deccan, and in Belgaum where they were about normal. The rabi rains were altogether a failure in Gujarat and were very poor at all stations except in parts of Belgaum, Dharwar, the hilly Karnatak tracts, and Kanara where they were nearer the average, while in Satara and Sholapur they were about one-third of the normal. In the Karnatak and Poona there were some hot weather showers but practically none elsewhere. In the east of the Deccan there was a fodder famine and cattle had to be sent to the western parts for grazing or to cattle camps opened for relief purposes. Sind received only a few drops of the kharif rains except at Jacobabad where they just reached half the average, while there were none in the rabi and hot weather periods. The inundation commenced late, fell off prematurely and rapidly about the middle of August which is the usual time for giving the kharif crops their full supply and for flooding the rabi lands. The Jamrao and Mitharo canals failed absolutely in the rabi season owing to the supply being cut off through a slight change in the set of the river. The absence of rain again added to the difficulties. The areas cropped were hence curtailed and the yields of wheat, cotton and rice were only about quarter to half the average.

5.—Outturn of Crops.

The following table gives the approximate outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop):—

No.	District.	Kharif.											Rabi.						Perennial Sugarcane.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Kodra.	Nagli.	Vari	Tur.	Urid, Mug and Masur.	Sesame.	Cotton. Early	Cotton. Late.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.	Linseed.	Rape and Mustard.	
1	Ahmedabad ..	67	58	30	32	26	47	25	25	25	..	42	50	40	39	42	25	32	49
2	Kaira ..	58	44	13	29	25	..	11	4	11	..	25	33	58	34	61	17	8	61
3	Panch Mahals ..	50	50	8	42	33	25	33	20	25	..	58	63	75	38	33	8	17	92
4	Broach ..	42	33	25	17	..	..	42	17	42	..	42	42	33	8	58	..	..	67
5	Surat ..	74	85	55	89	73	83	57	58	62	..	72	83	49	45	67	33	..	71
6	West Khandesh ..	42	50	67	67	50	50	58	50	38	29	..	42	39	42	50	58	..	50
7	East Khandesh ..	33	58	33	..	..	33	25	33	33	50	..	..	33	42	53	42	..	58
8	Nasik ..	17	33	83	..	83	75	58	56	23	21	..	44	44	50	23	47	28	70
9	Ahmednagar ..	..	28	42	17	50	50	17	17	17	3	..	18	58	33	33	17	..	8
10	Poona ..	17	42	75	50	75	75	42	55	50	37	..	42	52	57	83	17	..	75
11	Sholapur ..	33	37	39	50	50	58	33	46	33	39	..	67	57	25	38	25	..	67
12	Satara ..	67	50	60	67	67	67	42	50	75	58	..	75	46	50	..	..	42	67
13	Belgaum ..	67	50	83	67	83	67	42	46	75	..	58	50	67	33	50	..	42	67
14	Bijapur ..	33	33	42	25	25	25	33	33	50	..	50	50	33	33	58	58	..	67
15	Dharwar ..	75	67	50	25	58	58	50	50	58	..	58	67	58	67	50	58	17	67
16	Thana ..	93	67	88	83	83	83	83	83	67	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	83	83
17	Bombay Suburban.	..	..	100	..	92	83	..	83	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kolaba ..	83	..	83	83	92	83	83	78	83	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	83
19	Ratnagiri ..	..	..	83	92	92	83	67	75	75	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	183
20	Kanara ..	67	..	83	..	75	..	58	75	67	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	83
	Sind.																		
21	Karachi ..	42	50	58	..	58	58	..	63	50	..	58	42	67	67	42	..	42	67
22	Hyderabad ..	50	44	57	..	75	62	..	63	33	..	42	..	50	50	42	..	33	50
23	Thar Pakar ..	50	50	50	33	33	25	25	25	25	..	33	..	33	33	25	..	25	25
24	Nawabshah ..	25	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	42	25	33	67	50	..	42	33
25	Larkhana ..	25	42	50	..	50	..	..	42	33	..	50	42	45	50	50	..	33	50
26	Sukkur ..	..	33	17	..	33	67	..	50	42	..	50	33	50	33	75	..	33	50
27	Upper Sind Frontier.	42	42	50	..	58	..	..	42	33	..	50	..	58	58	..	..	25	67

6.—Insect and other Pests.

The year was, on the whole, fairly free from severe attacks of insect pests, though the annual loss on their account even in an average year probably amounts to several crores of rupees. In one case, however, there was an attack of unprecedented severity; this was in the case of sugarcane where in the Deccan areas, the sugarcane borer (*Diatroea auricilia*) has done enormous damage during the past season, in many cases leading to the removal of the immature cane from the land and in others to the delaying of the crop for six months. The work of the agricultural department seems to show that if planting is done early the attack by this pest can be very largely minimised. The ordinary pests were, however, present in every district, and did the usual damage. Probably the most serious insect pest in the whole Presidency is the *jowar* borer (*Chilo simplex*) and similar caterpillars, which damages the young *jowar* crop in every district, and in some areas in Sind makes it impossible to grow the crop profitably at all. It has now been possible to devote a special officer to the investigation of this pest and similar pests of the *jowar* crop for three years, through contributions from the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. Investigations recently made have traced to their source certain obscure diseases affecting the potato, chilli, and other crops, known by various names such as *tambera* in the case of potato, but which are now all traced back to the work of a minute mite. The diseases in question are sufficiently serious to make it impossible to grow some of these crops at certain seasons of the year. The cause having been discovered, an application of sulphur, either by dusting or in the form of a spray, at a suitable stage in the growth, has been found an effective remdey, and its use is being demonstrated on a large scale. The usual cotton pests were present this year, and the cotton boll worm was rather severe, particularly in Gujarat, where in some cases during the month of November the average proportion of flower heads attacked in cotton plants reached nearly 18 per cent. The cotton stem borer, and the mealy bug of cotton known as *Chasio* in Gujarat (*Eriophyes gossypii*) also did considerable damage. Other principal insect pests of the year were (1) the mango hopper, a jassid which annually does enormous damage to the mango flowers and so prevents the fruit setting. This, it seems probable, can now be dealt with by spraying. (2) The swarming caterpillars of *jowar* and other crops, one species of which is known as *Katra* (*Amsacta Moorei*) in the lighter soil areas of North Gujarat, while other species (*Cirphus loreyi* and *Prodenia retusa*) are injurious over very large parts of the Presidency. (3) The aphids of lucerne, which are the most serious pest of this crop, particularly in the hot weather. But the most common complaints of the people are not of insect pests, but of other enemies like rats, crabs and wild pig. With regard to rats, damage from this source was reported from Karachi and Hyderabad in Sind; from Ahmedabad, Broach, the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar in Gujarat; and from West Khandesh in the Deccan. The special crops damaged were the ordinary *kharif* cultivations and cotton. Damage by crabs is the usual complaint over much of the Konkan and the *maval* districts of the Deccan, the seed beds of rice being the principal crops actually damaged. The complaints against wild pig increase year by year, and in many areas, otherwise suitable, the more intensive crops have been abandoned as a result of their activities. Serious investigations are now in hand to see how the pest can best and most economically be dealt with, whether by the organisation of hunting parties partly paid for by Government and partly by the cultivators of a particular area, or by systematic poisoning of the animals in their runs. So far the latter system has given more promising results as a practicable method.

7.—Prices.

For details see Prices and Wages in India.

Owing to the unfavourable season and also owing to the general rise in world-prices, the prices of all the staple food grains continued to rule high during the year under report as in the previous year. In Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad, Karachi and Nawabshah the prices of the principal food-stuffs, viz., jowari and bajri, continued high and pressed heavily on poor and middle class people. The price of wheat increased in Panch Mahals, Surat, East Khandesh, Belgaum, Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, while in Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Larkana the price decreased. In some of the districts the

price of ghee was lower than in the preceding year due to want of demand during the "sinhast" year in which no marriages are allowed among the Hindus. In almost all the districts the prices of cloth and of all the principal necessaries of life continued high as in the previous year.

8.—Wages.

The rates of wages of both skilled and unskilled labour ranged high throughout the year in the Presidency except in Broach, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Bijapur. There was no perceptible change in the rates of wages in the Poona district which continued almost as high as last year. With the rise in wages of labour there was no corresponding improvement in the efficiency of the labourers. In Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, there was a keen demand for both skilled and unskilled labour and wages increased considerably. The ordinary rate for unskilled labour was generally eight to twelve annas a day and for skilled labour Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 a day. In Kaira the wages for field labour were abnormally high though the season was unfavourable. In the Broach district field labour is usually drawn from the adjoining parts of the Baroda and Rajpipla States, but this was not necessary during the year under report owing to scarcity of rain. In Surat the supply of field labourers was reduced owing to the employment of persons in the Railway mills and factories, and owing to migration to South Africa and other places for work, the landlords and cultivators found it increasingly difficult to cope with the agricultural needs. In Dharwar agricultural labour was deficient in the sowing season. In the Thana district the work of the new bridges on the Bassein creek, the quadrupling of the railway line between Borivli and Bhayandar and the development work at Ambernath added to the difficulty of getting labour. Labourers from the parts of the Deccan that were affected by famine went to Bombay for work. The proximity to Bombay affects the Kolaba district very considerably as skilled men find easy occupation there; Mahars especially migra into Bombay in large numbers. The exodus of labourers to Bombay in the fair season denuded the Ratnagiri district of all surplus labour. This emigration naturally leads to a scarcity of labour locally and an increase in wages. In the Ahmednagar district a large number of labourers was employed on famine relief works and a still larger number left the district in search of work for Poona, Bombay and other centres. Much of the agricultural population, especially in Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas of the Sholapur district, was in search of employment and had to be provided with work. The mills and other industries in Sholapur and Barsi absorbed a large number of labourers as usual. Bombay and other industrial centres provide a large field for labour from the poor parts of the Satara district. In East Khandesh there was no keen demand for labour either in the gin and press factories or in the fields owing to the unfavourable season. In Sind, where wages are generally higher than in the Presidency proper, the high level which they had reached was maintained. The ordinary rate for unskilled labour was 10 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 and for skilled labour from Rs. 1-11-0 to Rs. 3. The periodical immigration of Kachhis to Sind has now practically ceased, due to their being able to earn good wages nearer their homes. Another cause of wages rising in the province is the increased cost of living and the construction of the new railway line for the Larkana-Jacobabad Light Railway. On the whole the condition of the labouring classes has been very satisfactory from their point of view but not from the employers' point of view. The earnings of the labouring classes enabled them to compete with the middle classes in their standard of living, and they are inclined to become independent and restless and have less inducement than formerly to do a hard and honest day's work. The wages in the mill industry have increased 100 per cent. since the war.

9.—Famine Relief.

General.

The rainfall of the past season made a good start but there was a long break and by the end of July 1920 the kharif outlook, especially in the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, was serious. The August rain was also not so copious and the failure of rain in September destroyed the kharif almost totally in the tracts mentioned above. Rabi rains also were hopeful in the beginning, but October and November proved almost rainless, and the rabi crops also gave a very little return. In Gujarat also the outturn was not so satisfactory and parts of Broach and Panch Mahals suffered to some extent.

Human relief.

2. Of all the districts of the Presidency, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur were the worst hit, as the failure of crops came after the interval of only one year following on the famine of 1918-19. It was found necessary to declare famine in these two districts, and relief operations on a considerable scale had to be undertaken in accordance with the prescriptions of the Famine Code. In the other affected districts distress was not so severe and scarcity was declared in the several talukas of the districts as shown below :—

Panch Mahals—Eastern Mahal.

Broach—Jambusar taluka.

Nasik—All talukas, except Peint and Igatpuri.

Poona—Indapur, Bhimthadi, Sirur, Purandhar, Dhond and parts of Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas.

Sholapur—Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas.

Satara—Man, Khatav, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Valva talukas and Khandala petha.

Belgaum—Athni, Chikodi and Gokak taluka.

Relief works.

3. Relief works under the Famine Code were opened in the Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts, while in the others labour was provided on works carried out on a modified system where the full machinery of the Famine Code was dispensed with. The numbers on Government works were not very large as people have now learnt to migrate to great centres of labour, and Poona, Bombay and other places provided ample employment. Another great factor in reliveing the pressure on works was the grant of takavi on a lavish scale. The money lent to the landlords went a great way to afford employment to the cultivators especially in the hot weather when relief works would ordinarily have been flooded.

Gratuitous relief.

4. Gratuitous relief was given to the decrepit and needy who could not migrate and to the dependents of workers who had to remain at home or who could not be employed on works. Similar relief was also granted to the village servants who were required to be present in their villages, and could not leave them in search of employment.

Cattle relief, etc.

5. The scarcity of fodder was rather acute, and steps were taken to supply grass from the Khandesh reserve and Government kurans. About four hundred lakhs lbs. of grass was despatched to the several districts by the Forest Department and sold to the cultivators at cost price for cash or advanced as takavi. In addition to this, arrangements were made for the local purchase and distribution of grass and kadbi wherever it could be done. Every effort was made to popularise cactus fodder which proved so beneficial in the last famine with remarkably good results. Cattle camps under Government supervision were opened in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur districts where cattle of the agriculturists were kept and were sold to them at the end of the famine. Private people and bodies also assisted in the supply of grass and other fodder. The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam kindly consented to the removal of the restrictions on the export of cotton seed to the affected districts.

Water supply.

6. The supply of water also ran short in almost all districts and every effort was made to improve the existing sources of supply and to dig new wells wherever necessary. Special grants were sanctioned for the purpose for all the Divisions.

Tagai.

7. Owing to the bad season and the tightness of the money market credit was severely restricted, and even well-to-do cultivators found it difficult to obtain loans in the open market. Hence a liberal policy in the distribution of tagai was followed. Loans were advanced for deepening wells, and purchase of well gear, grass and cotton seed, and where needed, for maintenance.

Private charity.

8. In addition to the measures described above Government officers were assisted by District and Taluka Relief Committees which were formed for the relief of distress with the assistance of charitable funds. The largest donations were received from the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund, in addition to which many charitably disposed people helped with money, clothes, fodder, etc. The committees generally co-operated with the Government officers of their district and their activities were subsidiary to the relief organised at Government expense.

9. The relief measures of the season, which cost Government nearly 50 lakhs, in addition to the suspensions and remissions of land revenue, were adequate and went a great way towards the alleviation of distress.

10. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in each district of the Presidency proper during the revenue year ending 31st July 1921 are shown in the following table :—

District.	Current year fixed demand.	Current year's revenue.	
		Suspended.	Remitted or written off.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	15,30,071	12,82,434	5,19,279
Kaira	21,35,339	16,76,788	7,20,230
Panch Mahals	3,53,374	1,83,892	52,360
Broach	19,68,397	10,13,643	1,84,871
Surat	23,65,637	63,583	89,399
Thana	13,09,198	34,649	2,355
Ahmednagar	19,64,157	28,23,999	71,520
East Khandesh	30,96,821	9,40,983	55,224
West Khandesh	19,97,463	7,67,745	41,747
Nasik	18,87,605	14,02,765	83,622
Poona	15,64,286	9,53,025	17,204
Satara	16,34,257	9,40,856	1,05,127
Sholapur	12,21,218	8,84,218	1,347
Belgaum	4,92,298	4,24,989	17,641
Bijapur	15,56,732	12,24,665	497
Dharwar	29,02,631	71,597	23,455
Kanara	9,99,115	18,034	61,106
Kolaba	13,42,684	....	4,375
Ratnagiri	8,91,263	11,507	4,567
Bombay Suburban	87,577	41,199	2,123

Control over imports of Burma rice.

11. The control over import of Burma rice was still in force in 1920. From June 1920, many pre-war Indian importers were restored to their old position as importers of Burma rice in bulk. They got 77 per cent. of the monthly allotted quantity while the European millers of Burma received 23 per cent. As supplies were plentiful, the detailed control over distribution and prices had already been withdrawn. The public could thus choose their own market and profit by free and healthy competition. This system continued till the end of the year. The total imports from April to December 1920 amounted to 329,377 tons. The Government of India decided that there should be free trade in rice between India and Burma from 1921, while restricting overseas export from Burma. The result was that prices fell appreciably in the early months of the season. But unfortunately stocks of Burma rice turned out short and the Indian demand was strong. So prices began to rise as the season advanced. Speculation and cornering in Burma prevailed to a great extent. A stimulus was given to this tendency by the shortage of Indian grain crops owing to failure of rains in many parts of India. The price of Big Mill Quality of Burma rice per 100 baskets went up by degree to Rs. 600 in Burma in July 1921. During the months of January, February and March trade imports of rice from Burma to Bombay amounted to 221,704 tons.

Wheat and other foodgrains.

12. Prices of wheat and other foodgrains were very high on account of short stocks. Wheat prices especially were much higher than those in the famine year of 1918-19. Supplies to Goa of foodgrains are still controlled.

Other articles

13. Maximum prices of grass, firewood, charcoal, salt and kerosene (retail) were fixed under the Defence of India Rules. Those of kerosene, firewood and charcoal were however discontinued from the beginning of 1921. There was an embargo on the overseas export of potatoes and onions from Bombay Port. As prices fell at first and good arrivals were expected, the Government of India were requested to remove the prohibition from 15th May 1921. At the close of the year the prices of potatoes and onions were higher than in pre-war times.

3.—Co-operative Societies.

For details see the Annual Report on Co-operative Societies for the year 1920-21 and tables under Co-operative Societies in Part II of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. (*a*) The year was singularly adverse to the progress of the Co-operative Movement owing to the general failure of the rains and of inundation in Sind, the financial stringency and other adverse circumstances. In spite of difficulties the

development has on the whole been very gratifying. The total number of societies increased during the year from 2,571 to 2,956, the number of members from 237,954 to 271,958, and the working capital from Rs. 260 lakhs to practically Rs. 3½ crores. The Provincial Bank while carefully and anxiously scrutinizing the situation and making all its preparations well ahead and in good time never departed from its policy of giving prompt and sufficient finance. By the excellence of its management, the Bank had ample support from the Imperial Bank and at a price in the market. It had to increase its rates for deposits and interest upon loans. The District Banks and the primary societies on the whole in view of the difficulties of the situation did their duty remarkably well. In the district of Kaira the movement extended its scope to a remarkable extent. In Sind the growth was surprising both in quantity and quality.

(*b*) Since last year the societies in this Presidency have been classified into three groups. These groups or types are known as (A) Resource Societies, (B) Consumers' Societies, including Building Societies as a sub-head and (C) Producers' Societies. The Central Co-operative Institute stands at the head of all the three groups of societies.

(*c*) Last year the most important matter taken up was the reducing of the finance of the Resource movement to a more systematic plan, mainly by a clear demarcation of the functions of the Provincial and District Banks, respectively. The same task was continued throughout the year. The end and object have been universally accepted and very considerable practical results have been achieved. The introduction of cheques and discount business among co-operative banks received much attention in the last six months of the year. The rise in the status of the co-operative movement and in particular of the Banks within the movement was recognised by Government in two notable ways during the course of the year. In the first place Government empowered Urban and District Banks and a few selected societies to take up the new Government Loan issued during the year and authorised municipalities to deposit their funds in co-operative Banks certified to be fit for the purpose by the Registrar. The permission has been very freely made use of to the good of the banks and the municipalities. The question of further co-ordinating the Agricultural and Co-operative Department was taken up actively.

Research Branch, Agricultural Societies.

2. (*a*) The growth in the Agricultural Credit Societies is distinctly gratifying. The total number is now 2,264 as compared to 1,993 last year and 1,648 in the previous year, and the working capital has increased from Rs. 108 lakhs to Rs. 133½ lakhs. The owned capital of these societies now amounts to over Rs. 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 30·7 lakhs consists of members' deposits. This gives over 30 per cent. as the percentage of owned capital to total working capital . Of the borrowed capital it is also satisfactory to notice that Rs. 27½ lakhs are received from deposits from private persons. Sixty lakhs were borrowed from the Provincial or from the Central Banks. These figures are sufficiently encouraging, but overdue loans have grown from Rs. 8¼ lakhs to over Rs. 16 lakhs.

(*b*) The number of Guaranteeing Unions has increased by 2 to 66. Four hundred and nine or roughly speaking one-fifth of the total number of societies are affiliated to these Unions. The working capital of the affiliated societies amounts nearly to Rs. 47 and half lakhs. In most cases the supervising work done by the Unions has been poor although fortunately there have been brilliant examples to the contrary. In order to revivify them the model by-laws for Guaranteeing Unions were recast and they are given duties of organization and power of purchase on indent and of sale of goods. A real attempt is thereby made to convert them into something like the French Agricultural Syndicates.

Agricultural Noncredit societies.

3. The total number of non-credit Agricultural Societies is 110. Progress under this head has not been very rapid. The growth of the movement in the Province of Sind has been very important. It is only three years since co-operation was seriously taken in hand in this Province. At that time there were only 65 societies with a total working capital of Rs. 1½ lakhs. On the 31st March 1921 Sind had 3 Central Banks, two Unions, 256 Agricultural Societies and 16 Non-agricultural Societies, with a total membership of nearly 11,000 and a total working capital of over Rs. 14½ lakhs. For the first time in the Province the conferences were held at Nawabshah and Larkana. The State of Khairpur has made a beginning in the Co-operative Movement.

4. The number of non-agricultural Credit Societies has increased from 273 to 313. Most of the Police Forces in the Presidency are now provided with at least one co-operative Society per district. Similar arrangement with equally fruitful results has been made for the Postal Department. A very constant and serious effort was made to organize and improve real co-operative Urban Banks as compared with mere lending societies. In the Southern Division steps were taken towards combining these banks with a view to cashing each others' cheques and facilitating trade operations between their respective members. The membership of limited societies rose from 63,000 to 68,500 and their working capital from Rs. 68½ lakhs to Rs. 83½ lakhs. The reserve fund of Urban Credit Societies increased by a lakh while their profits were again well over Rs. 2 lakhs. The extension of the operation of societies of this class with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 or over is notable. Their working capital increased from Rs. 53½ lakhs to Rs. 67 lakhs while deposits increased by about Rs. 11 lakhs. The growth in the use of cheques is very noticeable. Excluding the Railway societies, the total reported amount of turnover by cheques or bills of exchange was Rs. 53·7 lakhs. What is desred in the long run is that any cheque drawn by any co-operative society or upon aniy co-operative credit bank, by a known and identified member shall be honoured anywhere at sight and that the co-operative credit movement as a whole should be recognised as the Peoples Bankers. Non-agricultural credit societies.

5. In the year 18 Central Banks were registered, compared to 14 in the previous year. As a result of the year' s work the relations of the District Banks to the Provincial Bank have been better defined and more amicably understood and followed. The working capital of all District Central Banks rose from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 89¼ lakhs which includes Rs. 10 lakhs increase in the Provincial Bank, leaving an increase of Rs. 13¼ lakhs with District Central Banks. The share capital increased by two lakhs and the loans given to societies from Rs. 50½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 76 lakhs. The receipts from the societies also increased from Rs. 35 to Rs. 55½ lakhs. District Central Co-operative banks.

6. The Provincial bank continued to be the main spray of co-operative finance as well as the main directing, advising and supervising body in all financial operations. By its influence it is enabled to obtain resources from the market to support co-operative institutions in times of stress or stringency. The working capital rose by more than one quarter from Rs. 37 to Rs. 47·1 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 16 lakhs is non-withdrawable and long term capital and over Rs. 31 lakhs of withdrawable sums. The proposals for handing to the Provincial Bank large and increasing sums out of tagai grant for land improvement and for a further issue of debentures are under consideration. Under a methodical system only 22 loans to societies aggregating Rs. 83,597 were advanced for debt-redemption; but it gave in all 1,288 loans aggregating Rs. 28,33,200. Maximum credits aggregating Rs. 9,82,000 were sanctioned to 11 district banks. To Guaranteeing Unions 50 maximum credits aggregating nearly Rs. 36 lakhs were given, against which the total drawing at the end of the year amounted Rs. 21 lakhs. Two thousand and eighty-two bills of exchange were paid or collected, the payment amounting to Rs. 24½ lakhs and collections to Rs. 4·33 lakhs. The total turnover of the bank during the year was Rs. 3 crores 24 lakhs and profits earned Rs. 79,684; dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid. The Provincial Bank also undertook much educational work during the year. Provincial banks.

7. The figures in the Resource Movement have reached an imposing total of Rs. 3·10 crores of working capital, a figure which excludes all the turn-over of Sale Societies since they technically sell on commission. It has brought into annual circulation at least two crores and a half, which represents money that only a few years ago would have been lying idle and would have been unprofitable to the cultivator and indeed to the country. The slow spread of Agricultural Non-Credit Societies and their poor quality is, however, a weak point of the Resource Movement. Resource Movement.

8. The progress of the Consumers' Movement during the year was again slow. The number of societies increased from 59 to 88, out of which 56 are in working order. The greatest need of the movement appears to be that of educated and enlightened men who will take up its leadership. The main need is a spiritual one, more than anything material. Consolation is, however, to be derived from the Consumers' Movement.

fact that the movement is being directed on proper and correct lines, and even if the progress is slow, it should at least prove genuine and consistent.

Building Societies.

9. In the organization of co-operative Building Societies and in regard to their management and working much hard work and thought has been expended. The legal difficulties, this class of societies had to face, centred round the problem of legally combining ownership in any sense of the word with restrictions on transfer, alienation, sub-letting and even user which were essential, if these societies were to be in any real sense co-operative. During the year considerable progress was made in clearing the ground in these matters of legal difficulty and a co-partnership lease was provided that could serve as a model, while the scale of amortization payments on the co-partnership system had also been satisfactorily worked out. The first thing needed before a Housing Society can do any work is that it should obtain building sites, and the whole system of making allotments of sites must be quickened up and sympathetically dealt with by the public bodies concerned. Satisfactory rules for the allotment of land have now been drafted by the Karachi Municipality and approved by Government. To overcome the great practical difficulties of obtaining materials and labour, the societies in Karachi have formed a Union. In spite of difficulties, some of the societies were able to show good progress. By the close of the year 29 societies with 3,295 members were registered. Nineteen of these societies were situated in Bombay and its suburbs and 5 are at Karachi. Loans funds provided by Government could this year be used practically in full by three of the Bombay and suburan societies. So far, all Housing societies continue to be formed on a communal basis, a system which seems likely to give the best results in the conditions of this country.

Producers' Movement.

10. (*a*) The Producers' Movement is quite new in this Presidency. Last year the work done had been nearly preparatory but real progress has this year been made in regard to industrial production. Three new societies were registered, one of which at least—The Twasta Kasar Producers' Society in Poona—has done extremely well. It is run in strict accordance with model by-laws drawn up on the lines of those used by the French Producers' Societies. This society has produced articles worth Rs. 39,122 and made a profit of Rs. 2,107. Steps were taken to organize a Producers' Society among salt-workers at Mauryapur in Sind. An interesting innovation was made at Broach and a society which approximates closely to the Italian Societies of the Bracchianti type, was organized. The object of the society is road construction and repair and building of houses. There is considerable room for the workmen who work under municipalities, local boards and Public Works Department to form themselves into such societies and take up contracts for themselves.

(*b*) Under this head are also included Weavers' Societies. In the Presidency proper there are 44 such societies, of which 1 was for weavers of woollen blankets and others for weavers of cotton and silk cloth. The total membership is now 2,510 and working capital Rs. 2,36,344. The Reserve Fund rose from Rs. 32,750 to Rs. 36,055. There are three such societies in Sind, one of which is not working and the other two have together a working capital of Rs. 65,000. A weavers' Conference was held in the Southern Division. Twenty-one societies which dealt in yarn bought yarn worth nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs. Seven of these tried to facilitate joint sale. The movement has had to struggle not only against illiteracy but also against external unfavourable influences. The real test of the success of this type of societies will be the conversion into true Producers' societies by successive stages when all the work from the purchase of the yarn to the sale of the finished articles would be done for their joint benefit at the society' s risk.

Co-operative Central Institute.

11. One of the most remarkable features of the year was the great extension of the activities of the Co-operative Central Institute. A central Standing Committee for the prompt despatch of work was appointed and the Institute' s sphere was enlarged and there was growth in all directions. A training class in English was held in August and a scheme of continuation classes was framed to cover the whole year. Schemes for training Honorary Organizers and Bank Managers were also formulated. Six lectures on housing were organised and supplementary leaflets were issued. Three Secretaries' classes were conducted successfully during the year by the Institute and five junior training classes were held. Four Branches were organised, viz., the Bombay City Branch and three divisional Branches at Poona, Dharwar and Broach. The Bombay Co-operative Quarterly fully

maintained its high level and continues to be a model publication. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda made a generous donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Institute. The Government grant was increased to Rs. 5,000 *plus* a grant equal to Registrar's former expenditure on Provincial Conference.

12. A thoroughly representative and elective Provincial Conference, which was the last organized by the Registrar as such, was held in September and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. Several important subjects were discussed and such of the resolutions as required action from Government were submitted by the Registrar for orders while action, where possible, was taken by the Department. Eight smaller conferences, including two in Sind, were held during the year. Provincial Co-operative Conference.

13. The work of night schools for adult members of the societies was continued. The results so far have been encouraging and satisfactory. In all 29 schools were working at the close of the year. Four hundred and twenty-four school boys' societies started by the officers and school masters of the Educational Department were working at the close of the year. Night schools.

4.—Horticulture.

Public Gardens.

1. Ten public gardens, including the site of the band-stand at Chowpatti, were maintained by the municipality. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens rose from 2,027,387 to 2,356,024, the highest on record. Ninety band performances at the different band-stands were held against 95 in the previous year. The number of visitors on band days at the Victoria Gardens when admission fees were charged decreased from 13,261 to 7,392. The levy of fees has since been discontinued by the Corporation. Concerts of Indian music were introduced at the Victoria Gardens during the year. The Victoria Gardens were provided with gymnastic apparatus. Thirty-three animals were presented during the year, 27 were born in the gardens, 65 were purchased and 5 were received in exchange. There were 41 casualties. The municipal budget grant for all the gardens was Rs. 1,81,433, out of which Rs. 1,73,608 were expended, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,67,119 and Rs. 1,61,288. Bombay municipal gardens.

2. These gardens are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. The rainfall at the gardens was less than the local average by six inches and did not counteract the ill effects of the long drought owing to its erratic distribution. As a result the germination of the seeds was not satisfactory and in a large number of cases the seedlings withered or were damped off. The weather was always variable. The mango crop fetched the record price of Rs. 1,100, the highest ever realised in the gardens. The income of the Empress Gardens, including an opening balance of Rs. 11,149, was Rs. 42,923, of which Rs. 11,581 were realised by the sale of plants, Rs. 8,182 by the sale of seeds, Rs. 7,084 by the sale of flowers, Rs. 1,460 by the sale of fruits and Rs. 482 by the sale of vegetables. The expenditure was Rs. 31,682. The closing balance was Rs. 11,242. The cost of maintaining the Bund Gardens decreased from Rs. 3,714 to Rs. 3,533 which was met from sale proceeds (Rs. 3,472) and contribution from the Poona Suburban Municipality (Rs. 100). The surplus of Rs. 39 was credited to the Empress Gardens funds. Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

5.—Forests.

For details see the Annual Report on Forests for 1920-21 and tables under Forests printed in Part IV (*b*) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—Northern Circle.

1. The total area under forest was 3,834·6 square miles as against 3,834 square miles and 393 acres, of which 3,021·7 square miles were reserved forest and 812·9 square miles protected forests. Area.

2. The cost of repairs and annual colouring of the existing cairns amounted to Rs. 2,000 against Rs. 2,194. Boundaries.

Working plans. 3. Two hundred and ninety-two coupes aggregating 20,365 acres were laid out at a cost of Rs. 1,435 *plus* Rs. 216 debited after March 1921.

Forest offences. 4. Including the cases pending from last year, prosecutions decreased from 271 to 211, of which 171 were decided, 158 resulted in convictions and 13 in acquittals. The percentage of convictions was 91·4. Cases compounded, including those pending from last year, were 4,226 against 4,603 and compensation recovered was Rs. 21,600 as against Rs. 25,318. In 866 cases offenders were not detected. The number of cattle impounded fell from 46,452 to 45,744.

Forest fires. 5. The area successfully protected from fire was 2,019,099 acres. The cost of protection was Rs. 22,326 against Rs. 22,341 in the previous year. There were 577 fires covering an area of 67,594 acres as against 57,626 acres.

Free grants. 6. Timber worth Rs. 5,380 was granted free.

Plantations. 7. The expenditure on plantations and nurseries amounted to Rs. 23,624 as against Rs. 23,359 in the previous year.

Communications and buildings. 8. The total outlay under this head fell from Rs. 1,39,293 to Rs. 1,28,890, of which Rs. 46,147 were spent on roads, Rs. 76,563 on buildings and Rs. 6,180 on other works.

Financial results. 9. Revenue decreased from Rs. 25,56,424 to Rs. 25,34,974 but the expenditure increased from Rs. 9,87,686 to Rs. 11,39,639. Thus there was a net surplus of Rs. 13,95,335 as against Rs. 15,68,738 in the previous year.

2.—Central Circle.

Area. 1. The total forest area was 5,389 square miles as against 5,392 square miles.

Boundaries. 2. The demarcation of 7 miles of new boundaries was carried out at a cost of Rs. 62 and 8,688 miles of the existing boundaries were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,351.

Working plans. 3. The working plan for the Satpuda Forests was sanctioned during the year.

Forest offences. 4. Including 193 cases pending from the previous year the number of prosecutions decreased from 625 to 376. Of the 376 cases, 69 cases were still pending at the end of the year. Of the 303 cases disposed of by magistrates, 274 cases resulted in convictions and 29 cases in acquittals, giving a percentage of 90·4 as against 91·9 in the previous year. The number of compounded cases decreased from 6,966 to 4,661. Eight hundred and twelve cases were pending. The amount of compensation in 4,695 cases increased from Rs. 29,541 to Rs. 33,374. Offenders were undetected in 872 cases. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 44,694 to 41,333.

Forest fires. 5. The number of fires increased from 639 to 895, and the area traversed from 135,318 acres to 252,667 acres. Expenditure on fire protection decreased from Rs. 14,976 to Rs. 10,460.

Free grants. 6. The value of forest produce granted free was Rs. 4,144 as against Rs. 7,384.

Communications and buildings. 7. The expenditure on roads and bridges fell from Rs. 18,281 to Rs. 7,409, on buildings from Rs. 23,286 to Rs. 11,272 and on other works from Rs. 1,862 to Rs. 1,184.

Financial results. 8. The revenue decreased from Rs. 9,95,259 to Rs. 8,56,701 and expenditure from Rs. 7,07,750 to Rs. 5,53,006. This was exclusive of famine fodder operations, the revenue and expenditure whereon amounted to Rs. 1,205 and Rs. 37,128, respectively.

3.—Southern Circle.

Area. 1. The area of reserved forest decreased from 4,447 square miles to 4,430 square miles, while the area of protected forest remained the same, i.e., 138 square miles.

Boundaries. 2. Fifty miles of new boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,845.

Working plans. 3. No new working plans were sanctioned during the year. A partial modification of the revised plan of Kanara Northern Division was sanctioned during the year, and the revision of the Yellapur Mundgod High Forest was undertaken.

4. The number of prosecutions decreased from 121 to 107 but the percentage of acquittals rose from 14·05 to 16·82. The number of compoundings was 1,997 against 2,832 and the compensation recovered was Rs. 12,337 against Rs. 18,107. Forest offences.

5. The area attempted to be protected against fire was 4,244·85 square miles as compared with 4,119 square miles in the preceding year. The percentage of failure was 14·74 against 6·6 in 1919-20. The cost of protection was Rs. 4·94 per square mile against Rs. 5·9 per square mile in 1919-20. Forest fires.

6. The value of forest produce granted free was Rs. 35,607 against Rs. 50,753 in the previous year. Free grants.

7. The expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 54,565 against Rs. 65,218 in the preceding year, that on new roads and other works was Rs. 1,06,403 and Rs. 4,643 against Rs. 2,28,590 and Rs. 7,874, respectively. Repairs to existing constructions cost Rs. 3,46,601 against Rs. 1,83,565. Communications and buildings.

8. The revenue decreased from Rs. 28,84,563 to Rs. 22,14,180 while the expenditure increased from Rs. 21,76,226 to Rs. 22,07,746. The net surplus was thus Rs. 6,434 as compared with Rs. 7,08,337 in the previous year. Financial results.

4.—Sind Circle.

1. During the year 21 square miles and 159 acres were added by accretion, while an area of 25 square miles and 425 acres was disforested, transferred or eroded. The total area under forest at the close of the year amounted to 1,130 square miles and 42 acres. Area.

2. External boundaries to the extent of 20 miles were artificially demarcated during the year. Repairs to the existing boundaries were carried out over a length of 2,041 miles. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Of the internal boundaries 65 miles of new compartment lines were cut during the year, of which 31½ miles were cut free of cost while 33½ miles were cut at a cost of Rs. 165. Old rides, twenty feet wide, were kept clear over a length of 2,937 miles. This latter work was also done free by maldars. Boundaries.

3. The area awaiting forest settlement at the close of the year was 77 miles 420 acres. Settlement.

4. The prescriptions of the working plans were adhered to and the prescribed coupes duly exploited. Dead wood was also exploited in Sukkur, Larkana and Karachi divisions. Thinnings were carried out in all divisions of the circle. The experiment of cutting coupes semi-departmentally on the share system was tried in all divisions of the circle. The resultant material was sold in Shikarpur division and a large quantity in Sukkur and Larkana divisions. The results so far were very satisfactory. The working plans report of the Upper Sind Forests was submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency. Working plans.

5. Of the 154 cases tried by magistrates, 49 resulted in convictions and 10 in acquittals, 15 cases were withdrawn as the offenders could not be traced, 3 cases were compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act and 77 cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of failure was 16·9 as compared with 15·4 in the preceding year. Including cases of illicit grazing, the number of forest offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 2,399 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 14,513. Of the above number, 25 cases were let off with a warning. Forest offences.

6. One hundred and sixty-two fires occurred during the year as compared with 101 in the preceding year, the area burnt being 2,738 acres against 2,396 acres. Forest fires.

7. Natural reproduction during the year under review was good on the whole though the river rose only for a very short time and went down again abruptly. The area flooded was 431,306 acres as against 475,049 acres in the previous year. Works of artificial reproduction were carried out with and without the aid of cereal cultivation. The results were satisfactory though damaged by frost in Lower Sind. Natural and artificial production.

8. The value of timber and other forest produce given free for agricultural purposes, construction of dwellings, mosques and temples was valued at Rs. 754 against Rs. 525 in the preceding year. Free grants.

Communications, buildings and irrigation.

9. No roads for inspection or transport purposes were constructed during the year. New houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 600. Repairs to existing buildings cost Rs. 4,521. Nothing was spent on new irrigation works as none such were carried out during the year. Rs. 4,305 were spent on clearing old karias and maintaining the existing bunds.

Financial results.

10. The revenue decreased from Rs. 7,37,414 to Rs. 6,83,113. This decrease was mainly due to less realizations from the sale of standing coupes in Upper Sind and reservation of certain coupes for departmental working. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,88,255 to Rs. 3,43,599 due to the exploitation of coupes departmentally, increased cost of uniform supplied to forest subordinates during the year, grant of revised pay to subordinates serving in the office and protective establishment and grant of enhanced rates of travelling allowance to rangers and foresters in the protective establishment.

6.—Mines and Quarries.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

1.—Power Industries and Handicrafts.

For—

Decennial review

See—

General Administratration Report for 1911-12, part II, pages 146-152.

For details see the Annual Report of the Department of Industries for 1920-21 and the Statistics of British India, Part I.—Industrial.

1.—Review of the Year 1920-21.

The expenditure incurred by the Department of Industries during the year amounted to approximately Rs. 1,45,542. For various reasons the gazetted staff could not be maintained at its full strength. For advice in matters relating to fisheries a Marine Biologist was appointed. The Advisory Committee which includes some of the foremost businessmen in the city continued to co-operate with the Director and tendered advice on a number of important subjects. The year was one of industrial depression and this was reflected in the diminution of requests for advice in the selection and installation of small plants. Owing to these circumstances, the financial stringency and the lack of personnel there were no notable developments in the department except in fisheries. The activities of the department in particular industries are briefly referred to below. Cottage industries received much attention during the year. Special measures were adopted to improve the hand-loom weaving industry by introducing improved appliances and methods among the weaving population so as to raise the standard and increase the amount of their output, e.g., the introduction of the fly shuttle slay, the mechanical dobby and imported healds, reeds, shuttles and pirns. Weaving schools and demonstrations greatly facilitated this scheme. Technical advice and assistance were confined to a few projects only, viz., the erection of a plant for refining common salt at Kharaghoda, the manufacture of aluminium combs and the metal parts of umbrellas, the design and construction of new chimneys, reservoirs and mill buildings at Ahmedabad, and the establishment at Malegaon of works for dyeing cotton yarn by modern methods. Chemical Research was carried on with regard to a number of industries with varying results. Research was undertaken at Ahmedabad on casein and a sample was sent to the Imperial Institute, London, which reported that the casein was regarded by experts as of good quality. Work was done on the treatment of castor oil by devising simple methods for reducing the acidity of the oil and the results were found to be satisfactory. Research work in connection with the development of the bitterns industry at Kharoghoda was continued during the year, and a number of experiments on large scale batches of the article were conducted with varying results. The work done so far has been justified both by the commercial success of the Pioneer Magnesia Company and by the suggestions for continued research by the Chemical

Services Committee and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London. At the instance of the Geological Survey analyses of minerals from Salsette was undertaken. In the Pottery Department experiments were made with red clays found in the vicinity of Bombay. The results achieved indicate that suitable raw materials exist for the manufacture of flooring tiles and articles such as tea-pots, for both of which there is a large local market. The Geological Survey made a complete survey of the building resources of the Salsette Talukas. The total number of samples of clay, sands, etc., received for testing during the year was 203, of which 176 had been tested. The Superintendent of Fisheries visited a number of fish-curing yards and assisted the staff of the Salt Department in organizing them on efficient and sanitary lines. Owing to the failure of the sardine season no further experimental work was done in the manufacture of fish oil and fish manure. A private fish oil factory was completed during the year. With the object of making full enquiry into the conditions of the fishing industry on the west coast and of making recommendations regarding the measures necessary for its development Government obtained during the year the loan of the services of a marine biologist from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the United Kingdom. The requisite trawler and its fittings however arrived in Bombay towards the close of the year. At the Industrial Workshops at Dapuri a beginning has been made in the training of mechanical engineers and three appointments have been created to enable graduates in engineering to secure practical training. A small amount of experimental work was also undertaken at the workshops. Improved twisting machines for the silk industry were prepared for trial in a silk factory. A set of experimental button making machines was under manufacture. A plant for the improved distillation of rosha grass oil was prepared at Dapuri and approved by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The officer in charge of the workshops gives advice and assistance to industries in Poona and the neighbourhood. The progress of industries in the mofussil is referred to below.

2. The only really important industry in the Presidency is the cotton industry of which the principal centres are Bombay and Ahmedabad. Despite the general depression of trade, the year under report was very prosperous. Ginning factories are spread over the Presidency. Those in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Bijapur, Dharwar and Thar Parkar worked fairly well during the year; the two at Nasik worked for short periods, while those at Broach, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum, remained closed throughout the year. The ginning and pressing factories in Ahmedabad, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nawabshah also worked fairly well. The "charkha" movement has not made very appreciable progress, though the demand for *khadi* cloth made by local weavers has increased; but it is difficult to say what effect the "charkha" movement will have on the mills. The handloom industry in Kaira and Broach shows some development as the demand for hand-woven cloth is gradually increasing; the Churchill loom in the Ahmednagar district worked well; the handloom industry at Bijapur continued as in previous year, the outturn being barely sufficient for local needs. The glass bangles factory at Kapadwanj (Kaira) worked during the year whilst the Sunth Road Glass factory in Panch Mahals remained closed. The glass factory at Talegaon in the Poona district continued to do well. The Universal Soap Mills factory started at Kapadwanj for manufacturing soap on a large scale and of a better class proved unsuccessful. The Century Flour Mill at Shikarpur was in a flourishing condition; the flour mills in Panch Mahals, Poona City, Panwel (Kolaba), Malwan (Ratnagiri) and Larkana worked fairly well; while the Saraswati flour mill at Godhra in Panch Mahals district went into liquidation. The oil pressing factories in Panch Mahals, Dhond (Poona), Satara, Chiplun (Ratnagiri) and Sukkur worked well. The Belapur Company is taking up the erection of an up-to-date oil mill in Ahmednagar. Several new brick factories and kilns in the Thana District were erected, especially in the Kalyan taluka, and a tile factory has been started at Umbarde in the same taluka. Two brick and tile factories at Khanapur in Belgaum district are doing well. In the Kanara district there is a tile factory at Manaki. The industry of rice husking is confined to the Larkana, Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts; while the rice husking factories in the Tando division (Hyderabad) remained closed. A few new rice mills have been established in Kolaba. The saw mill in the Panch Mahals worked fairly well during the year. A sawing mill at Savata Bunder in the Dahanu taluka of Thana district which is driven by steam power, is turning out

good building materials, and another such mill, worked by means of crude-oil, was erected during the year and is doing good work. Sand was largely exported to Bombay from Mumbra and Bhyandar, Thana district, by rail and sea, as it is much in demand in Bombay for construction work. The leather tannery at Pano Akil (Sukkur) is doing well. The bone-mills at Thana and Kalwa are working at intervals. The milk industry in Thana flourished as before. The timber trade was in a flourishing condition in Thana and Nasik, while Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara did fairly well. The Belapur Sugar Manufacturing Company of Ahmednagar, which has been formed with a view to improving sugarcane cultivation and the manufacture of sugar, is making good progress. The plantation of sugarcane on the Nira Canal in Poona district continued on a large scale and the Hanuman sugar factory at Fursungi in the same district worked well. The Rug factory at Ahmednagar is reported to be working satisfactorily. The carpet factory at Kune in the Poona district continued to do well, while woollen carpets made in Bubak (Larkana) and Sukkur did fairly well. The Reay paper mills at Mundhava in the Poona district continued to work at a profit. Owing to the prospects of making profits from the "Sinhast" pilgrims the local manufactures of silver, copper and brass wares for which Nasik is famous, but in which the trade had languished during the war, received an impetus during the year. The industry in copper and brass ware in the Ratnagiri district was carried on on a small scale. At Vijayadurg in the Ratnagiri district there are six small concerns which manufacture aluminium goods from metal imported from Bombay. In the Man taluka of the Satara district the chief industry is the preparation of coarse country blankets from the wool of sheep which abound there. At Talikot in the Bijapur district Jajams and the peculiar cloth used by lamanis were produced as usual. The industry of quarrying white stone used in the construction of buildings was carried on at Badami in the same district.

2.—The Factories Act.

For details see the Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1920.

Number of factories.

1. During the year the number of factories subject to the control of the Act rose from 891 to 894. Eighteen factories were struck off the list. The new factories were distributed over the province and comprised 11 ginning and pressing factories, 1 cotton spinning and weaving mill, 3 saw mills, 1 surgical work, 1 pharmaceutical work, 3 glass works and 1 button factory. The number of factories at work rose from 784 to 809. Of the total number of factories, 334 were perennial and 560 seasonal. Of the former 183 and of the latter 557 were connected with the cotton industry.

Number of operatives.

2. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency increased from 318,236 to 338,758, of whom 261,672 were employed in the cotton industry. The number of women employed rose from 60,578 to 64,834, due partly to the prosperity of industries and partly to the necessity for more women to earn their livelihood. The number of children employed increased from 14,875 to 15,435.

Accidents.

3. There were 108 serious accidents including 28 fatal accidents. The latter caused the death of 33 persons. Minor accidents numbered 768. The average number of accidents per 100 operatives employed fell from ·32 to ·27.

Prosecutions.

4. Four prosecutions were instituted by inspectors. Convictions were obtained in all cases and fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 were inflicted. All these prosecutions referred to child employment irregularities. Besides these, 13 convictions were secured in cases instituted by additional inspectors.

Inspection.

5. Out of the 334 perennial factories, 101 were inspected more than three times, 125 three times, 68 twice and 36 once. Of the four perennial factories which escaped inspection one was removed from the register at the close of the year. Of the seasonal factories, 2 were inspected more than three times, 3 three times, 17 twice and 336 once, while 202 escaped inspection altogether, of which, however, 41 were closed throughout the year. Thus 161 factories remained unvisited. All these inspections were performed by the whole-time inspectors. In addition extra visits were made for purposes of inspection and enquiry into accidents while special

visits were paid for checking tallow refund claims and the excise returns under the Cotton Duties Act.

General. 6. A serious accident occurred in the Belgaum district in which six lives were lost. Partly by the instrumentality of strikes an almost general 10-hour day has been established in the textile industry and several mills obtained permission to work double shifts, especially in the spinning department. A considerable amount of welfare work was carried on in several mills. Works Committees have been established in a few concerns. There was a large increase in the number of trade unions during the year under report. The schemes proposed by Government for housing the factory workers will undoubtedly improve the conditions of life for many of the Bombay millhands. In Ahmedabad the question of housing of factory workers has received the attention of several millowners.

Education. 7. In Bombay very little progress was made in providing education for children of millhands. Some of the mills provide free schools for their half-timers but very little advantage is taken of this opportunity by mill-children. If compulsory education was introduced for one part of the day, double employment of half-timers would practically cease. In Ahmedabad there was a development in the education of mill-children, largely due to private efforts. A small number of mills provide schools for the half-timers.

3.—The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

Number of boilers and inspections. 1. The total number of boilers on the register for the Presidency, including Sind, Aden and the Native States, rose from 4,398 to 4,603. This is not, however, the number of boilers in working order, as owing to the practice of giving each new boiler a new number it is found very difficult to discover what boilers on the register have become unserviceable or ceased to exist. The number of boilers inspected and certified fell from 2,377 to 2,286. The inspectors carried out 2,582 inspections and paid 2,288 casual visits as against 2,755 and 2,169, respectively, in the previous year. In addition to these, 1,173 visits were paid for witnessing hydraulic and steam tests as against 1,068 in the previous year.

Boiler commissions. 2. No commission sat during the year to hear appeals, nor was any enquiry held under section 17.

Offences and accidents. 3. Three irregularities came to light during the year. In one case the owners were given a severe warning. Ten accidents were enquired into as against 9 in the preceding year. In no case did a steam boiler explode and no physical injury was caused to any person.

Finance. 4. Receipts fell from Rs. 75,631 to Rs. 66,658.

Examinations. 5. During the year four examinations were held in Bombay, four at Karachi and one at Aden. At Bombay 217 out of 572, at Karachi 28 out of 52 and at Aden 1 of the examinees passed.

Miscellaneous. 6. During the year the Government of India appointed the Boiler Laws Committee to consider the question of the unification of the Acts and Regulations relating to the inspection, working and construction of boilers in India and connected matters. The Amalgamation Scheme for the Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Departments could not be put into practical operation till the 1st of December 1920.

4.—Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

The Smoke Nuisances Department has been amalgamated with the Factory and Boiler Departments. The provisions of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act VII of 1912 have been extended to the municipal areas of Karachi in Sind and Ahmedabad in Gujarat from January 1921. The chief and assistant inspectors took 2,795 observations as against 5,731 in the previous year and visited 1,350 factories, etc., as against 2,181. The number of tests made was 314. The average emission of smoke of high density increased from an amount represented by 1·254 minutes per hour to 1·41. During the year 705 reports, 18 intimations and 8 statutory warnings were issued. One stoker appeared for examination and passed.

2.—Trade.

For details see—

(1) Reports on the Maritime Trade of the Bombay Presidency and of the Province of Sind.
(2) Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency.
(3) Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.
(4) Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
(5) Review of the Trade of India.
(6) Statistics of British India, Part II.
(7) Report on the External Land Trade of Sind.
(8) Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries.
(9) Report on the Rail-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.
(10) Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India.
(11) Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Aden.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1.—Sea-borne Trade.

The year 1920-21 was the second complete year after the war. It was remarkable for many violent changes in the trade and commerce of the country. On the one hand the great purchasing power, which India had accumulated after the war and which was enhanced by the high exchange value of the rupee, stimulated imports of manufactured goods from foreign countries whilst on the other hand the purchasing power of many countries in Europe was restricted to such an extent as a result of the war that there was no demand for India's raw products. Consequently the export trade suffered such an unprecedented depression since June 1920 that for the first time the trade balance went against India. So persistent was the rush of imports that not only did the volume of import trade break all records but the Indian markets were seriously overstocked and dealers found themselves face to face with a very difficult financial position. This was especially the case with dealers in piece-goods who taking advantage of the extraordinary rise in exchange ordered enormous quantities. When, however, the goods actually arrived, the exchange had rapidly fallen and the dealers were unable to take delivery without incurring serious losses. In December 1920 the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association passed a resolution pledging its members not to settle any contracts at a lower rate than 2*s.* to the rupee: this action produced a complete dead-lock in the business which at the close of the year began to be undone by mutual accommodation on the part of importers and dealers. The mill-industry of the Presidency had a very prosperous year. As the internal demand was great and exceeded the supply, large profits were made both by the spinning and weaving mills despite the heavy fall in the export trade. The most important item in the import trade of the Bombay Presidency is cotton piece-goods. Owing to the revival of the Lancashire trade and the rise in exchange imports of these goods very much increased. Japanese competition in grey piece-goods grew to such an extent that imports of this class of goods from Japan far exceeded those from the United Kingdom. Imports of cotton twist and yarn from Japan were almost equal in value to those from the United Kingdom. Imports of silk piece-goods and matches fell; Japan has the virtual monopoly of trade in these articles. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier of iron and steel, railway plant and rolling stock and machinery and millwork. Java continued to be the chief source of supply of sugar though the supplies were far below those of the previous year. Mauritius sugar ceased to be imported in appreciable quantities. Imports of kerosene oil fell off considerably, smaller supplies having been received from America, Persia and Dutch Borneo. Foreign coal was not imported in appreciable quantities and the mill industry of the Presidency was largely dependent upon the supply of Bengal coal. Owing to the shortage of wagons and other causes there was much difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies for bunker and industrial purposes and it appears certain as a result that there will be an increased tendency to import foreign coal from Durban, South Wales and Japan. Imports of motor cars further increased, more than half the total number of cars imported being from the United States of America. The general resumption of trade with Germany rendered possible large imports of synthetic dyes from that country and aniline and alizarine dyes—the most important of this group—arrived in large quantities. Raw cotton, cotton manufactures

and yarn and seeds were the most important articles in the export trade of the Presidency and these suffered most owing to the general depression in exports.

A.—Chief Port—Bombay.

The total trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was valued at Rs. 322·35 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 43·92 crores over the previous year's figures. Government transactions were valued at Rs. 21·86 crores, a decrease of Rs. 36·02 crores. Almost all the foreign trade of the Presidency proper is carried on through the port of Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private), including treasure, was Rs. 249·38 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 42·9 crores or 20 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The abnormal rise in exchange in the latter part of the previous year and the sales of Reverse Councils stimulated imports of foreign manufactures to such an extent that the value of the imports of merchandise rose by Rs. 49·24 crores to Rs. 128·13 crores, beating all previous records.

(i) *Foreign Trade.*

General.

1. The aggregate value of private foreign trade was Rs. 249·37 crores against Rs. 206·48 crores or about 20·77 per cent. The general course of foreign trade is shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Average for 5 years ending 1913-1914.	Average for 5 years ending 1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1221	Increase or Decrease in 1920-1921.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,21·84	8,20·20	15,95·99	12,09·81	−3,86·18
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ..	5,88·60	5,04·34	8,73·31	8,31·71	−41·60
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	37,58·94	39,18·36	51,56·80	1,02,91·57	+51,34·77
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ..	1,40·37	2,18·18	2,62·98	4,80·10	+2,17·12
TOTAL, IMPORTS ..	51,09·75	54,70·14	78,80·08	1,28,13·19	+49,24·11
EXPORTS.					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,28·40	6,28·82	5,27·04	3,63·15	−1,64·79
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ..	38,87·52	41,05·46	67,25·83	43,70·57	−23,55·26
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	15,09·78	12,93·24	27,64·15	17,25·41	−10,38·74
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ..	55·78	70·68	92·66	99·73	+7·07
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures ..	58,81·48	60,98·20	1,01,10·58	65,58·86	−35,51·72
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	44·99	1,50·67	3,02·76	4,37·85	+1,35·09
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ..	30·96	34·69	61·74	1,33·36	+71·62
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	2,37·04	3,70·81	8,23·18	5,93·23	−2,29·95
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ..	10·21	9·70	21·34	29·30	+7·96
Total, Foreign Merchandise ..	3,23·80	5,65·96	12,09·02	11,93·74	−15·28
TOTAL, EXPORTS ..	62,05·28	66,64·16	1,13,19·60	77,52·60	−35,67·00

Imports

2. Imports increased in value during the year under review. All articles excepting sugar, silk (raw and manufactured), oils, grain, pulse and flour, matches and a few other minor articles show considerable increases, the most conspicuous being cotton manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, metals and ores, machinery and mill-work, motor cars and motor cycles, railway plant and rolling stock, hardware, articles by post, dyeing and tanning substances, wool manufactures, paper and pasteboard, instruments and apparatus, raw cotton and haberdashery and millinery. A considerable advance is recorded in the arrivals of instruments and apparatus,

which rose from Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs. 2·57 crores. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 1·52 crore and those from the United States of America Rs. 74·95 lakhs. Imports of paper and pasteboard increased by Rs. 1·69 crore to Rs. 2·75 crores, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Norway and Sweden being the principal suppliers. Imports of hardware mainly supplied by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The increase doubled in value compared with the previous year of Rs. 1·05 crore under haberdashery is due to larger arrivals from Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Imports of glassware rose from Rs. 1·1 crore to Rs. 1·8 crore, Japan and Austria-Hungary being the principal suppliers. The value of stationery was more than double that of the previous year, the largest supply being from the United Kingdom. The increase under leather manufacture was mainly in imports from the United Kingdom. The fall in the quantity and value of timber was due to local sales of timber by Government. Some of the more important features of the import trade are discussed in more detail below. *Apparel* advanced by Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 1·62 crore. Imports of *articles by parcel post* have been increasing since the war, the total value in the year under review having risen by Rs. 2·02 crores to Rs. 4·55 crores. The share of the United Kingdom was 83 per cent. and that of Egypt 11 per cent. Arrivals from France declined from Rs. 15 lakhs to Re. 1 lakh. Actually 544,881 parcels valued at £3,632,668 arrived during the year as against 480,210 of the value of £2,865,435 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 13·09 lakhs in duty no articles imported by post. Imports of *Chemicals and Chemical preparations* doubled in value, the United Kingdom contributing 77 per cent. and Germany 7 per cent. Owing to labour troubles and freight difficulties imports of *coal* from foreign countries did not increase appreciably. *Dyeing and tanning substances* require special mention. The removal of restrictions on the imports of synthetic dyes before the end of the previous year and the general resumption of trade with Germany rendered possible imports of alizarine and aniline dyes from that country. Consequently the total imports of dyeing and tanning substances rose by Rs. 1·5 crore to Rs. 3·02 crores to which Germany contributed 35 per cent., the United Kingdom 27 per cent. and the United States of America 21 per cent. Of the total imports of aniline dyes valued at Rs. 2·23 crores the United Kingdom supplied 31 per cent., Germany supplied a larger proportion of the alizerine dyes than of the aniline dyes. But it may be mentioned that the imports from the United Kingdom included large quantities of German reparation dyes allotted to India. Imports of *grain, pulse and flour* fell by Rs. 2·04 crores owing chiefly to the discontinuance of the official import of Australian wheat undertaken in the previous year to meet the internal demand. Imports of bottled *beer* further declined by Rs. 7 lakhs owing to the collapse of the Japanese trade under this head, arrivals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland showing increases. Imports of *ale, beer and porter* in casks, from the United Kingdom only, show a further increase of 394,000 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 12·65 lakhs in value. Increases are recorded in all classes of *spirits*. *Brandy* advanced by 134,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 20·49 lakhs in value. Imports of *perfumed spirit* from the United Kingdom and France also show a large increase of 8,745 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 5·74 lakhs in value. *Rectified spirit* from Java advanced by 239,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3·53 lakhs in value. Imports of all sorts of *wines* also advanced by 31,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 5·8 lakhs in value. *Champagne* shows a further increase of 8,745 gallons in quantity and Rs. 2·63 lakhs in value. Imports of *machinery and mill-work* further increased in value by Rs. 5·04 crores to Rs. 7·39 crores. *Matches* declined from Rs. 1·05 crore to Rs. 68 lakhs. Imports of *Metals and ores* doubled in value to Rs. 13·58 crores, the United Kingdom supplying 63 per cent. and the United States of America 17 per cent. The continued demand for *motor cars* and the rise in exchange stimulated imports under this head which rose by Rs. 2·84 crores to Rs. 4·44 crores in value. Imports of kerosene oil both in bulk and in tins declined, the former by 14 million gallons and the latter by 193,000 gallons owing to decreased supplies from America, Dutch Borneo and Persia. The Straits Settlements and British Borneo for the first time supplied kerosene oil in bulk during the year to the extent of 1½ million gallons and 782,000 gallons, respectively. Imports of fuel oil increased by 6 million gallons owing to larger supplies from Persia and the Straits Settlements. Lubricating oils were supplied in larger quantities by America and the United Kingdom but the supplies from Burma decreased. As in the previous year the sole source of supply of petrol was Burma

but the quantity which arrived by sea was less by 54,000 gallons than in the previous year. *Railway plant and rolling stock* increased from Rs. 1·29 crores to Rs. 5·19 crores to which the United Kingdom contributed 97 per cent. In the last few months of the previous year there were abnormal importations of Java *sugar* and prices fell with the rise in exchange until in April 1920 they touched Rs. 34 per cwt.; thereafter with a continuous fall in exchange and no other sugar competing they gradually rose until they reached the high level of Rs. 50 per cwt. in August and September. After October they again fell until at the close of the year they stood at Rs. 30 per cwt., the lowest figure recorded in the whole official year. On account of these fluctuations and the certainty of the exchange situation, and transport facilities merchants were unwilling to enter into forward contracts causing a heavy decline in imports. Imports of *tea* from foreign countries fell by more than 1½ million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 12·66 lakhs in value owing to reduced shipments from all countries except Hongkong, while arrivals by sea from Calcutta increased by 600,000 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 2·75 lakhs in value. The deficiency in the imports of cotton manufactures, the most important item in the import trade of the Presidency, noticed last year was not only made up but the imports rose to such an extent that the total value was more than double that of the average of the preceding five years. Owing to the high rate of exchange and possibly in the belief that suppliers would not satisfy indentors in full, dealers who had found their purchases very cheap, were tempted to order goods on a very large scale. Other reasons for this action were the deficiency in stocks at the beginning of 1920 (25,500 packages against the usual average of 60,000) and the belief that exchange would not go much below 2*s.* By the time the goods arrived exchange had fallen considerably below 2*s.* (it was nearly 1*s.* 5*d.* in December 1920 and has since dropped still lower) with the result that dealers were either unable or unwilling to meet their liabilities. The total imports of cotton piecegoods advanced by Rs. 12·25 crores to Rs. 24·87 crores. Greys rose by Rs. 3·62 crores to Rs. 6·67 crores, whites by Rs. 1·11 crore to Rs. 5·46 crores and coloured by Rs. 7·52 crores to Rs. 12·74 crores. The share of Japan in greys was 72 per cent. and that of the United Kingdom 22 per cent., while in both white and coloured piecegoods the United Kingdom predominated, the shares of Japan and the United States of America being insignificant. The special feature of this trade is the ever-increasing competition of Japanese with Lancashire greys. The Japanese trade in this line is likely to grow as certain varieties have taken strong hold over the chief consuming centres, where the prices are considered low and to represent good value for money. Longcloth and shirtings and drills and jeans are always Manchester's specialities but the arrivals from Japan exceeded those from the United Kingdom by Rs. 1·67 crore in the case of former and by Rs. 41·33 lakhs in that of latter. Japanese imports of sheetings were also in excess of those of Manchester by Rs. 1·89 crore. Of white piecegoods the most important varieties are longcloth and shirtings and nainsooks which show substantial increases. Prints and chintzs and unspecified descriptions were the principal items under coloured piecegoods which also show large increases. Imports of cotton twist and yarn have advanced by Rs. 5·17 crores to Rs. 6·91 crores, owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan. The increase in the imports of *raw silk and piecegoods* noticed last year was not maintained, the former having fallen by Rs. 30·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·22 crore and the latter by Rs. 1·41 crore to Rs. 3·1 crores. Imports of *raw wool* further fell by Rs. 1·48 lakhs to Rs. 4·37 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Persia and the cessation of imports from Mesopotamia.

Re-exports.

3. Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and East Africa are to a large extent dependent upon Bombay for the supply of foreign goods. Re-exports fell off by Rs. 15·28 lakhs only. The principal items of export were cotton manufactures and sugar. Exports of the former decreased by Rs. 1·26 crore to Rs. 3·25 crores owing to smaller shipments of white and coloured piecegoods to Persia and Mesopotamia; while those of sugar increased by 8,000 tons to 37,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·51 crore to Rs. 3·18 crores in value owing to larger shipments to most of the countries in Asia and Europe: a new feature was the shipment of 9,700 tons to America. Another new feature is the re-shipments of Uganda raw cotton valued at Rs. 25·87 lakhs to the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain. A third item worthy of note is the re-shipment of raw fur bearing skins valued at nearly Rs. 57 lakhs to the United Kingdom for making furs. These were imported from Bokhara.

Exports proper.

4. In consequence of the inability of many European countries to purchase the raw produce of India and a marked falling off in Japan's consumption of raw cotton coupled with the continuance of many restrictions on the exports of food-grains there was an unprecedented decline (Rs. 35·52 crores) in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures. Almost all the important articles show considerable decreases. The more important of these are detailed below. Of the remaining articles, raw wool, which was exported to the United Kingdom only, shows a decrease of Rs. 1·33 crore, sandalwood oil, cocoanut oil and hemp (raw), which were also chiefly exported to the same country, Rs. 10·01 lakhs, Rs. 22·55 lakhs and Rs. 47·79 lakhs, respectively. Under spices, which fell off by Rs. 33·33 lakhs, are included cardamoms, ginger and pepper. Cardamoms were mostly exported to Aden, Bahrein and Egypt; ginger to Aden and the United States of America and pepper to the United Kingdom and Aden. Exports of tea, which is largely exported to Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the Red Sea ports, fell off by Rs. 35·42 lakhs to Rs. 28·67 lakhs. Tobacco is one of the few articles which show an increase. Exports rose by Rs. 15·53 lakhs to Rs. 26·13 lakhs owing to larger shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden. The monsoon of 1920 was unsatisfactory and the prices of *food-grains* remained at a high level. Consequently the many restrictions imposed in the previous year on the exports of food-grains were continued in the interest of the Indian consumers. Exports of *grain, pulse and flour* fell by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2·12 crores in value. The export duty of 15 per cent. levied in September 1919 on *raw hides and skins* with a rebate of two-thirds in favour of goods tanned within the Empire was continued throughout the year. Exports of raw hides from Bombay are comparatively small and diminished further by Rs. 1·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·64 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. Exports of raw skins which are largely shipped to America also fell by Rs. 1·12 crore to Rs. 97·39 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom rose by Rs. 6·46 lakhs to Rs. 23·02 lakhs. Exports of tanned hides and tanned skins also show the large decreases of Rs. 1·88 crore and Rs. 26·74 lakhs, respectively, owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom. *Metals and ores* record increases. The principal article under this head is manganese ore which was exported to the United Kingdom only. The total exports from the whole of India amounted to 779,842 tons, showing an increase of 397,726 tons. Of these, exports from Bombay were 391,650 tons, from Calcutta 375,582 tons and from Madras 12,610 tons. The shipments from Bombay exceeded the previous year's figure by 141,983 tons. *Oilseeds* are an important item in the export trade of Bombay. These are mostly exported to Europe. But owing to the restricted purchasing power of European countries the total exports, which amounted to 234,375 tons in quantity and Rs. 5·62 crores in value, fell to the level of the year 1918-19 when the trade in these articles was the lowest recorded for very many years. Excepting rape seed and castor seed all the varieties show decreases and the absence of demand tended to lower prices. Since the war Japan has been the largest consumer of Indian cotton. Owing to the prevalance of a general business depression in Japan the Japanese cotton mills worked little more than half time. Consequently the demand for Indian cotton was much restricted. The total exports fell by 57,498 tons in quantity and Rs. 14·33 crores in value despite low prices. This decrease is principally due to reduced shipments to Japan, the United Kingdom and France, though shipments to Germany, Belgium, Spain Czechoslovakia and China have increased. The internal demand for *Indian cloth* was sustained throughout the year and prices varied from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-10 per lb. in spite of large imports of foreign cloth. The exports fell by 46 million yards in quantity and Rs. 1·13 crore in value owing to a smaller demand from the chief consuming countries. This decrease affected all the three varieties, grey, white and coloured, though the exports of coloured piece-goods exceeded those of greys and whites together. With regard to *cotton yarn* the spinning mills in the Bombay Presidency had an exceedingly profitable year and in spite of reduced demands from China—the largest consumer of Indian yarn—and other countries the internal demand was so great that large quantities were imported from the United Kingdom and Japan. Owing to the absence of demand from the chief consuming countries the exports fell by 59 million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 6·76 crores in value to 78 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·44 crores.

Distribution of trade.

5. The abnormal fluctuations in the import and export trade affected the percentages of the different countries in the total values of imports and exports, but the relative importance of each of the principal countries remained practically the same as in the previous year, the chief exception being Germany, whose trade showed

signs of revival. In imports the share of the United Kingdom went up from 41 to 54 per cent. and the total value was more than twice that of the previous year owing chiefly to the revival of the Lancashire trade in cotton manufactures which occupy the predominant position. Imports from the United Kingdom of other important articles such as metals and ores, railway plant and rolling stock, cotton twist and yarn and machinery and millwork also greatly increased. Japan occupies the second place in the import trade though her share has slightly declined from 13 to 12 per cent. owing to reduced shipments of silk piecegoods. Imports of cotton manufactures, which had fallen in the previous year, have increased enormously, especially grey piece-goods, as previously mentioned. Matches are still largely imported from Japan though the imports have fallen. In other commodities the trade captured by Japan from enemy countries during the war has dwindled to insignificance owing to revival of trade with those countries. America stands third in the import trade and her share also declined slightly from 10 to 9 per cent. owing to smaller shipments of mineral oils; imports of motor cars, copper, instruments and hardware advanced. Next in importance is Java, which is now the only chief source of supply of sugar though her share has fallen from 8 per cent. to 4 per cent. There are practically no imports of Mauritius sugar, which is chiefly supplied to Europe. The great German trade in synthetic dyes shows signs of revival, imports other than reparation dyes from that country having advanced from the insignificant value of Rs. 1·49 lakh to Rs. 2·65 crores. Other articles imported were iron and steel and brass mixed or yellow metal. Imports from other countries in Europe have also appreciably improved owing to the revival of their industries. Japan occupies the first place in the export trade though her share fell from 31 per cent. to 24 per cent. owing solely to smaller shipments of raw cotton, which decreased from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 18·65 crores in value. The share of the United Kingdom, which stands second in importance, fell from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent., exports to that country having receded from Rs. 17·45 crores to Rs. 9·87 crores owing to smaller shipments of seeds, raw wool and raw cotton. Next comes China, whose share slightly improved from 7·44 per cent. to 7·97 per cent. though exports of cotton twist and yarn, which are largely exported to that country, fell by Rs. 4·05 crores in value. The share of Mesopotamia advanced from 6·37 per cent. to 7·04 per cent. in spite of a fall of Rs. 1·75 crore in the total exports, which is largely due to smaller shipments of cotton piece-goods. The share of Belgium rose from 3·89 per cent. to 5·55 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton. Exports to Germany rose from practically nothing to 3·27 per cent. owing to larger shipments of raw cotton.

Government transactions.

6. Imports of stores on Government account advanced by Rs. 66·36 lakhs to Rs. 4·17 crores owing to larger importations of ammunition, instruments and metals though imports of fire-arms, hardware, textile goods and telegraph materials, decreased. Exports also increased by Rs. 1·8 crore to Rs. 6·02 crores owing chiefly to larger exports of drugs and medicines and articles registered under the head "All other articles—manufactured".

Treasure.

7. As a result of the Currency Committee's recommendations, which were published in February 1920, the prohibition on the import of silver was at once removed, and the import duty of annas 4 per ounce was abolished. Subsequently in June and July the prohibitions on the import of gold and on the export of silver were removed. In consequence of these steps imports and exports of both gold and silver on private account increased. The increase in imports of gold is confined to sovereigns and Turkish gold coins, imports of bullion having decreased by nearly Rs. 1 crore in value. Of the total imports of silver, bullion was valued at Rs. 8·88 crores against practically *nil* in the previous year. The greater portion of the silver bullion came from the United Kingdom and China. High prices of gold in Japan and America stimulated the export of gold on private account; this was valued at Rs. 19·56 crores against Rs. 6·93 crores in the previous year, the value of gold bullion exported being Rs. 16·95 crores and that of sovereigns and other coins Rs. 2·61 crores. The increase in the exports of silver is due to large shipments of silver bullion to China, Government of India rupees to Mauritius, Zanzibar, Muscat, Persia and China and Straits dollars to Singapore, there having been none in the previous year. Imports of gold on Government account were valued at Rs. 11 crores against Rs. 31 crores in the previous year and consisted mostly of bullion sent from the United Kingdom. Imports of silver and exports of gold and silver on Government account were insignificant.

8. The total number of steam and sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade decreased from 1,935 to 1,775 and the total tonnage from 4,388,487 tons to 4,252,414 tons. The following table shows the distribution of shipping according to nationalities. British shipping has pride of place though its tonnage has decreased by 139,513 tons; Japanese tonnage has decreased by 70,983 tons whilst that of America has increased by 86,427 tons. Shipping.

Total steam tonnage entered and cleared.

Nationality.	1913-1914.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	2,739,773	3,556,049	3,416,536
Japanese	261,757	433,892	362,909
American	....	21,897	108,324
Others	1,201,156	310,214	313,824

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The coasting trade of the port of Bombay excluding treasure has been on the increase since 1915-16. During the year 1920-21 imports fell by Rs. 1·35 crores from Rs. 41·49 crores to Rs. 40·13 crores, while exports rose by Rs. 2·19 crores from Rs. 30·43 crores to Rs. 32·62 crores. The increase in imports was mainly due to larger importations from Travancore (+ Rs. 34 lakhs), Bengal (+ Rs. 1·84 crores), Kathiawar (+ Rs. 2·42 crores) and Cutch (+ Rs. 22 lakhs). On the other hand imports from Sind declined by Rs. 2·88 crores, Burma by Rs. 2·47 crores, Goa by Rs. 79 lakhs, British ports by Rs. 3 lakhs and Madras by Rs. 3 lakhs. In exports there were larger increases in Bengal (+ Rs. 3·81 crores) and Kathiawar (+ Rs. 22 lakhs) and large decreases in Sind (— Rs. 2·47 crores), Burma (— Rs. 36 lakhs), Goa (— Rs. 32 lakhs) and Cutch (— Rs. 6 lakhs). General.

2. Imports from coast ports into Bombay almost entirely consist of articles of Indian produce, which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries. Coal and jute manufactures are the principal articles imported from Bengal, rice, kerosene oil and teakwood from Burma, raw cotton and wheat from Sind, raw wool from Cutch, raw cotton, ghi and raw wool from Kathiawar, seeds and spices from Madras and raw cotton from Southern Maratha Country (*viâ* Goa). The fall of Rs. 135 lakhs in the total imports is due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice from Burma and raw cotton from Sind though imports of the latter article from Kathiawar show a large increase. The rise in imports from Bengal is due to larger arrivals of coal for bunkering steamers, since with effect from September 1920 steps were taken to prevent the use of rail-borne coal for bunkering purposes. Imports.

3. Of the total exports to coast ports from Bombay nearly three quarters consist of Indian produce and one quarter foreign produce. The increase of Rs. 218 lakhs in the total exports was due mainly to larger exports of cotton manufactures and cotton twist and yarn to the Bengal and Madras Presidencies though exports of cotton manufactures to Sind fell considerably. Figures for the most important items are given below. *Indian Produce*:—Exports of cotton twist and yarns, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour amounted to 382 lakhs, 1,347 lakhs and 372 lakhs of rupees against 225, 1,206 and 483 lakhs of rupees, respectively. *Foreign Produce*:—Exports of metals increased from 63 lakhs of rupees to 93 lakhs of rupees, while those of cotton manufactures, sugar and matches decreased from 311, 115 and 22 lakhs of rupees to 305, 114 and 9 lakhs of rupees. Exports.

B.—Subordinate Ports.

1. The direct foreign trade of the subordinate ports is insignificant. Imports which almost entirely consisted of dates from Mesopotamia, other dried fruits Foreign trade.

from Portuguese East Africa and stones from Muscat Territory, were valued at Rs. 2·22 lakhs as against Rs. 3·51 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to foreign ports amounted to Rs. 1,996 only against *nil* in the previous year and mostly consisted of timber other than teakwood to Mesopotamia.

Coasting trade.

2. More than half of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports is with the port of Bombay. Imports declined by Rs. 89·98 lakhs to Rs. 4·14 crores owing chiefly to smaller supplies of rice from Bombay. Exports also declined by Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 3·2 crores. This decline is due mainly to smaller shipments of paddy to ports in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and also of rice and spices to Bombay. For statistical purposes the subordinate ports of the Presidency proper are divided into five ranges, namely, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Uran, Thana and Surat. There was a decrease of Rs. 1·42 crore in the total trade of these ranges. Surat showed an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs, while Ratnagiri, Uran, Thana and Kanara recorded decreases of Rs. 52 lakhs, Rs. 42 lakhs, Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 21 lakhs, respectively. *Spices* are largely exported from Kanara, *cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice* from Ratnagiri, *salt and rice* from Uran, *lime, fish and salt* from Thana and *raw cotton and wool* from Surat.

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

2.—SIND.

Sea-Borne Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind in 1920-21 was Rs. 8052 lakhs, representing an increase of Rs. 1832 lakhs, or 29 per cent. as compared with 1919-20. The foreign trade, which rose from Rs. 3973 lakhs to Rs. 6230 lakhs, or by 56 per cent., not only contributed the whole of the increase but also made up for the deficit of 18 per cent. in the value of the coasting trade which fell from Rs. 2247 lakhs to Rs. 1823 lakhs. The outstanding feature of the year's foreign trade was the great disproportion between volume and value, in the case of both imports and exports, as compared with the average of the three years immediately preceding the war. The cause in both cases was the worldwide rise in the prices of almost all articles. Taking some of the more important articles, imports of cotton piece-goods declined in quantity by 26 per cent., sugar by 67 per cent,, and metals by 14 per cent., as compared with the average of the three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14, whereas their values advanced by 153 per cent., 11 per cent. and 211 per cent., respectively. As regards exports, grain, pulse and flour, hides and skins and raw cotton show a decline in quantity of 77 per cent., 49 per cent. and 35 per cent. and in value of 58 per cent., 46 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively. Other prominent features were, *firstly*, the adverse effect of exchange on dealers, especially those trading in cotton piece-goods; the appreciation in the buying power of the rupee during the first part of 1920 tempted dealers to contract for large quantities of merchandise, but by the time the goods arrived exchange had fallen to such an extent that many drafts drawn against them could not be met, with the result that at the close of the year large stocks remained on the hands of the banks and indenting firms: *secondly*, the slump in the exports of raw hides and skins and raw wool owing to the large accumulations held on the continent of Europe and in the United Kingdom: and *thirdly*, the decision of the Government of India to permit the shipment, under certain conditions, of 400,000 tons of wheat to destinations outside the Indian Ocean. Owing, however, partly to the rise in the price of wheat upcountry, but chiefly to the fall in its world price, it was found impossible to ship the whole of this quantity by the end of the year. Only 229,145 tons had been shipped up to the 31st March, but a further quantity of 52,193 tons, purchased before that date, was awaiting shipment when the year closed. Under *Foreign trade*, the value of imports of private merchandise rose by Rs. 1760 lakhs, or 102 per cent., but re-exports of private merchandise fell by Rs. 17·56 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of raw wool to the United Kingdom and cotton piece-goods to Persia. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 288 lakhs in spite of the heavy fall in exports of hides and

skins and raw wool. The deficit in the exports of these articles was more than counterbalanced by heavier shipments of wheat, raw cotton and rapeseed. Under *Coasting trade*, imports and exports declined in value by Rs. 115 lakhs and Rs. 309 lakhs, respectively, on account of smaller imports of cotton piece-goods and smaller shipments of raw cotton. The inundation of 1920 was poor and the rainfall throughout Sind negligible. The sudden fall of the river in the middle of August, when water is most urgently needed, was disastrous to the standing crops.

A.—Chief Port—Karachi.

(*i*) *Foreign Trade.*

1. The total value of the foreign trade amounted to the record figure of Rs. 5,600 lakhs and rose by 58 per cent. as compared with 1919-20 and by 13 per cent. as compared with the previous record for 1912-13. The increase was almost wholly in imports which showed an advance of 104 per cent. as compared with 1919-20. The following table gives the figures of the import, re-export (*i.e.* export of foreign merchandise) and export trade of the port of Karachi under the four main heads for the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :— General.

Articles.	1913-14.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Increase or decrease in 1920-21 as compared with 1919-20.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ..	3,99,06,893	2,54,55,366	2,74,28,093	4,29,02,664	5,27,60,602	+98,57,938
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	64,03,163	44,30,364	36,44,696	1,19,93,181	1,23,39,747	+3,46,566
III.—Articles wholy or mainly manufactured	11,59,72,433	10,09,88,909	8,32,69,361	11,47,32,651	7,94,10,287	+16,46,77,636
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	4,89,252	5,07,496	9,43,133	13,02,675	24,58,055	+11,55,380
Grand total of Imports ..	16,27,71,741	13,13,82,135	11,52,85,283	17,09,31,171	34,69,68,691	+17,60,37,520
EXPORTS.						
(Foreign Merchandise.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ..	10,54,978	44,16,606	58,56,123	57,89,056	1,12,18,432	+54,29,376
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	42,27,081	1,02,51,902	1,46,54,071	1,47,65,337	75,11,271	−72,54,066
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,54,491	43,71,562	71,38,589	74,65,297	75,36,287	+70,990
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	32,216	11,211	8,143	11,953	9,375	−2,578
Total Foreign Merchandise ..	65,68,766	1,90,51,281	2,76,56,926	2,80,31,643	2,62,75,365	−17,56,278
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)						
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ..	13,00,57,943	24,56,43,542	13,56,96,825	1,27,71,4 6	6,87,50,041	+5,59,78,595
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . ..	12,69,06,464	3,93,72,574	5,24,97,429	13,56,97,228	10,93,65,744	−2,63,31,484
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	13,76,892	44,74,745	66,85,567	49,21,981	40,89,239	−8,32,742
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	4,52,783	82,669	4,98,651	2,35,726	2,38,897	+3,171
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures	25,87,94,082	28,95,73,530	19,53,78,472	15,36,26,381	18,24,43,921	+2,88,17,540
Grand total of Exports ..	26,53,62,848	30,86,24,811	22,30,35,398	18,16,58,024	20,87,19,286	+2,70,61,262

2. There was a heavy advance in the values of almost all articles in the case of imports and a decline in those of exports. The most important increases under imports were in the case of *cotton twist* and *yarn* and *cotton and woollen piece-goods ;* Imports.

under exports *indigo, wheat, hides and skins* and *raw cotton* showed the largest decreases. The most important fluctuations are noted on below. The total of imports under Class I (*food, drink and tobacco*) amounted to Rs. 527·6 lakhs as against Rs. 429·02 lakhs in the previous year, representing an increase of Rs. 98·58 lakhs. Imports of *grain* at Karachi are ordinarily negligible and the heavy fall of 31,019 tons in quantity and Rs. 43·42 lakhs in value was due to the partial famine in India. The total imports of *liquors* rose in quantity from 431,502 gallons to 774,676 gallons and in value from Rs. 42·27 lakhs to Rs. 71·5 lakhs. The increase occurred under all the sub-heads and was chiefly due to the favourable rate of exchange combined with cheaper freight. In the case of *sugar* there was a rise of 8,315 tons in quantity and Rs. 83·95 lakhs in value owing chiefly to large imports from Java. The remarkable rise from 753,823 lbs. to 1,265,959 lbs. in the imports of *cigarettes* was due to heavy arrivals of cheap American cigarettes. Class II (*Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured*).—Under *metallic ores and scrap metal for remanufacture* there was an increase in quantity from 106 tons to 455 tons and in value from Rs. 64,424 to Rs. 2,32,589. Large imports of *lead ore* from France account for almost all the increases in quantity and value. Imports of *oils* fell in quantity by 1·7 million gallons but rose in value by Rs. 5·2 lakhs. Class III (*Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*).—The total value of articles under this class was Rs. 2,794 lakhs, the highest on record, and represented an increase of Rs. 1,646 lakhs or 143 per cent. over the imports of 1919-20. The value of *apparel* increased from Rs. 2·12 lakhs to Rs. 10·56 lakhs owing to larger imports from the United Kingdom. Owing largely to the favourable rates of exchange which prevailed during the first half of the year there was an increase of Rs. 92·55 lakhs in *carriages and carts*. One æroplane valued at Rs. 1,56,970 was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of *Chemicals, drugs and medicines* rose from Rs. 22·3 lakhs to Rs. 31·84 lakhs, chiefly from the United Kingdom. There was a striking increase of Rs. 69·81 lakhs under *cutlery, hardware, etc.*, valued at Rs. 93·77 lakhs against Rs. 23·96 lakhs worth in 1919-20. Germany sent 8,514 lbs. *aniline dyes* valued at Rs. 40,791. The year under review witnessed an unprecedentedly large increase in the imports of all descriptions of *machinery* including *belting*, due to the overtaking of arrears resulting from the war and to industrial developments in Northern India. The value of *iron and steel and manufactures thereof* rose from Rs. 101·64 lakhs to Rs. 248·38 lakhs. Imports of *metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof*, amounted to 43,629 cwts. valued at Rs. 37·35 lakhs and rose by 30,364 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 27·44 lakhs in value. Imports of *printing paper* from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 7·38 lakhs against Rs. 1·55 lakhs and those from Norway and Sweden at Rs. 2·55 lakhs and Rs. 2·48 lakhs against Rs. 70,559 and Rs. 84,763, respectively, in 1919-20. There were large imports of *railway plant and rolling stock* from the United Kingdom valued at Rs. 18·43 lakhs, giving an increase of Rs. 30·57 lakhs or 313 per cent. The total value of *yarns and textile fabrics* rose by Rs. 1,040·68 lakhs to Rs. 1,852·49 lakhs, the highest figure on record. Imports of *cotton twist and yarn* amounted to 1·72 million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 55·75 lakhs in value, an increase of over one million lbs. in quantity and Rs. 40·26 lakhs in value. Imports of *grey piece-goods* rose from 16·47 million yards valued at Rs. 83·2 lakhs to 17·52 million yards valued at Rs. 99·33 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger arrivals of *grey drills and jeans* from the United States of America and Japan and of *longcloth* and *shirtings* from the United Kingdom. *Imports of white piece-goods* rose from 97 million yards to 133 million yards, but the value rose from Rs. 464 lakhs to Rs. 669 lakhs. The heavy increase of 17 million yards under *longcloth* and *shirtings* was partly due to large arrivals of unsold goods on consignment account and partly to heavy speculation by local and upcountry dealers. The total imports of *white piece-goods* from the United Kingdom was 131 million yards valued at Rs. 655 lakhs against 96 million yards valued at Rs. 457 lakhs. Imports of *coloured, printed and dyed piece-goods* amounted to 124·03 million yards valued at Rs. 819·74 lakhs against 34·71 million yards valued at Rs. 202·7 lakhs. Increases occurrred under all the sub-heads but chiefly under *coloured shirtings and twills* from the United Kingdom and *unspecified descriptions* from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy.

Re-exports.

3. The total value of re-exports was Rs. 262·75 lakhs as against Rs. 280·32 lakhs in 1919-20.

Exports proper.

4. The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufacture showed a small rise from Rs. 1,536 lakhs to Rs. 1,824 lakhs or 18 per cent. Shipments of *food-grains*, which constitute the chief articles of export, continued to be restricted as in the previous year. The more important articles are discussed in detailed below. Class I (*Food, drink and tobacco*).—The total value of exports under this head rose by 438 per cent. chiefly on account of larger shipments of *wheat*, *wheat flour* and *rice*. The increase under rice was due to larger shipments to the Bahrein Islands (+23,595 tons) and other Native States in Arabia (+17,149 tons). Exports of *wheat flour* increased by 15,461 tons on account of heavier shipments to Mauritius, Ceylon and Persia. In addition to the quantities of *wheat* shipped to the Persian Gulf, Aden and Dependencies and Red Sea ports under licenses, 229,145 tons were exported to Europe out of 400,000 tons sanctioned for export on Government account. The average price of wheat during the year was lower than that of the previous year. The total value of exports under Class II (*Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured*) fell from Rs. 1,357 lakhs to Rs. 1,094 lakhs. There was a fall of 84 per cent. in the value of *hides and skins, raw*, due to the consuming markets being overstocked. Exports of *metallic ores* rose from 8,109 tons to 23,215 tons, chiefly on account of larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Shipments of *textile materials* increased by 30 per cent. in value owing to larger shipments of *raw cotton*. The increase in the exports of *raw cotton* to foreign countries was due to a heavy demand from Belgium, Germany and Italy, consequent on the revival of the cotton industry after the war. There was a heavy decline in exports of *wool, raw* due to a serious fall in prices in the United Kingdom. The value of exports under Class III (Articles *wholly and mainly* manufactured) fell by Rs. 8·33 lakhs chiefly on account of smaller shipments of *tanned skins* to the United Kingdom.

Distribution of trade.

5. The value of the import and export trade with ports in the *British Empire* was Rs. 3,261 lakhs, or 58·68 per cent. of the value of the total foreign trade. The United Kingdom as usual headed the list with 55·84 per cent. of the total. Imports from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1,072 lakhs to Rs. 2,487 lakhs owing chiefly to larger imports of cotton piece-goods, but exports fell from Rs. 850 lakhs to Rs. 615 lakhs due to smaller shipments of raw wool and hides and skins. The total trade with foreign countries in Europe also rose from Rs. 442 lakhs to Rs. 1,194 lakhs. The share of Belgium, representing 886 per cent. of the total foreign trade, was greater than that of any other European country. The increase was mainly owing to heavier shipments of raw cotton and rapeseed. Business with Germany was resumed during the year and amounted to Rs. 275 lakhs. As regards Asia imports as well as exports show some improvement as the result of larger arrivals of sugar from *Java* and increased shipments of food-grains to the *Persian Gulf ports* and of raw cotton to *Japan*. The value of the import trade with *America* rose from Rs. 171 lakhs to Rs. 302 lakhs due to larger arrivals of motor cars, kerosene and lubricating oils. The decrease in exports was due to smaller shipments of goat skins.

Government transactions.

6. The value of the trade on Government account rose from Rs. 4·46 crores to Rs. 6·29 crores. The increase of Rs. 21 lakhs under imports was chiefly due to larger imports of *machinery and mill work, metals and ores* and *railway plant and rolling stock*. Exports rose from Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 1·65 crore and re-exports from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 69 lakhs.

Shipping.

7. The number of vessels, both steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade, which entered inwards at ports in Sind, rose by 125 and their tonnage by 306,716, and the number outwards rose by 106 and the tonnage by 276,676. The figures for vessels engaged in the coasting trade show a decrease in number of 29 vessels but an increase in tonnage of 203,645 in the case of arrivals and an increase of 420 vessels and 228,334 tons in the case of departures. The number of steamships entering increased from 560 to 760, of which 656 were British and 44 British Indian.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

The total value of imports of Indian produce was Rs. 957 lakhs and fell by Rs. 13 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals on *cocoanut* oil (−Rs. 6 lakhs) and copra (−Rs. 11 lakhs). After a period of four years 64,617 tons of Bengal coal were

imported during the year. The value of foreign merchandise imported from coast ports fell by Rs. 70 lakhs chiefly because of smaller imports of foreign cotton piece-goods of all kinds. The value of *Indian produce* exported to coast ports fell from Rs. 832 lakhs to Rs. 517 lakhs owing mainly to smaller shipments of *raw cotton* (—Rs. 306 lakhs) and rice (—Rs. 36 lakhs). The value of exports of *foreign merchandise* fell by Rs. 9 lakhs owing to smaller exports of *dates* and *cotton piece-goods.*

B.—Subordinate Ports.

Keti Bunder and Sirganda.

The total value of the entire trade of these two ports increased from Rs. 9·6 lakhs to Rs. 16·06 lakhs.

C.—Sind—External Land Trade.

General.

1. The total value of the import and export trade amounted to Rs. 373·62 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 48·28 lakhs or only 11 per cent. as compared with 1919-20, which was a record year, but an increase of Rs. 75·92 lakhs or 25 per cent. as compared with 1918-19.

Distribution.

2. The aggregate value of imports declined by 11 per cent. to Rs. 144·15 lakhs, but was 39 per cent. in excess of the figure for 1918-19. Exports decreased in value from Rs. 260·36 lakhs to Rs. 229·46 lakhs or by 12 per cent. The trade with Afghanistan showed a considerable falling off both under imports and exports, the figures for the former being Rs. 108·29 lakhs and the latter Rs. 124·16 lakhs as against Rs. 158·59 lakhs and Rs. 156·89 lakhs, respectively. The value of imports into Sind and British Baluchistan from Southern and Western Afghanistan fell from Rs. 146·13 lakhs to Rs. 99·03 lakhs. Exports to Southern and Western Afghanistan receded in value from Rs. 152·25 lakhs to Rs. 121·27 lakhs. The value of imports from Northern and Eastern Afghanistan was Rs. 9·26 lakhs against Rs. 12·46 lakhs in 1919-20, while there was a decrease of Rs. 1·75 lakhs in exports. The import trade with Persia during the year under report attained the unprecedented figure of Rs. 35·87 lakhs as against Rs. 2·93 lakhs in the preceding year, the previous best being Rs. 4·90 lakhs in 1909-10. The trade by the Nushki route between Sind and Afghanistan fell by Rs. 41 lakhs to Rs. 43 lakhs and that between Sind and Persia rose by Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 141 lakhs.

3.—ADEN.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden decreased from £13,641,082 to £11,861,849. The sea-borne trade decreased from £13,220,106 to £11,491,995. The total value of Indian trade increased from £3,095,410 to £3,858,130, due mainly to exports of treasure. Land trade decreased from £420,976 to £369,854 or by £51,122. Imports decreased by £123,999, but exports increased by £72,877. Government transactions increased from £328,616 to £444,080, or by £115,464, but exact figures are not available.

I.—Sea Borne Trade.

Imports.

1. The total value of the import trade, exclusive of treasure, decreased in value from £6,580,474 to £5,775,443. The value of class I.—(Articles of food, drink and tobacco) decreased from £1,538,776 to £1,491,846. Decrease was due to coffee (—£87,179); *grain and pulse* (—£146,472); *dates* (—£8,042); *tea black* (£15,549); *spices* (—£8,761) and sugar (—£60,680). Increases were observed in *ghee* (+ £15,119); *tobacco unmanufactured* (+£185,197) and *cigarettes* (+£55,626). The decrease in coffee was due to the decline in imports from Djibouti and Gaizan chiefly. Some direct shipments were made from Djibouti to Europe; demands were small in European markets, except from America. *Grain and pulse* decreased mainly in *rice* (—£102,028) and in *jowari* and *wheat flour*, from Bombay. *Dates.*—Though the value decreased, the quantity increased, chiefly from the Persian Gulf.—*Tea.*—The decrease was due to smaller imports from Bombay; arrivals from Calcutta

improved owing to better opportunities of direct shipments from Calcutta. *Spices* decreased in value but increased in quantity. Imports of *ginger* and *pepper* were mainly from Bombay and *cloves* from Zanzibar. *Sugar* decreased in quantity and value, nearly wholly from Bombay. *Ghee* increased in quantity and value owing to large consignments from Somaliland and Djibouti; arrivals from Bombay declined. *Tobacco, unmanufactured* increased in Imports from Bombay to a very great extent; there were also larger consignments from Egypt and Arabian Gulf Ports. Cigarettes increased in quantity and value, mainly from the United Kingdom. The total value of Class II.—(Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured) decreased from £2,340,772 to £1,598,010 or by £,742,762. *Gums and resins* decreased in value by £40,805, chiefly in *gum Arabic* (—£23,607) from Suakin, Somali ports and Massawah; imports of *gum incense* decreased nearly wholly from Independent Somali ports; *gum Benjamin* from Bombay, and *gum other sorts* from Somali ports and Italian East Africa. Arrivals from Arabian Gulf ports improved perceptibly. *Hides, raw,* decreased to a very great extent; in value by £366,160; the year previous showed a large increase in this item. The decrease is mainly due to the heavy fall in imports from Djibouti, and, to a smaller extent, from Italian East Africa, Somaliland and Gaizan. Demands from Europe and America almost ceased, compared with the year before. *Skins, raw.*—The decrease was very great in value by £557,058 due to smaller imports from Djibouti, Gaizan, Italian East Africa, Somali ports and Massawah. *Seeds* decreased in value by £19,330; the principal subhead, *til or jinjelli* decreased in value by £16,420, mainly from Bombay; arrivals from Zanzibar increased. *Wax* decreased in value by £24,058, mainly in imports from Djibouti. Other decreases were in *feathers* (—£1,705); *shells* (—£1,796), chiefly in *mother of pearl* (—£861) and *tortoise, etc.* (—£674). The principal increases in class II were in *Coal,* which increased in quantity by tons 25,814, and in value by £155,127, mainly due to increased imports of Indian coal from Calcutta. Natal coal increased slightly, but imports of Welsh coal of course declined. For the first time on record there was a consignment of coal from the United States of America. *Oils* increased in value by £87,817, wholly due to *fuel oil* (+£113,433) from the Persian Gulf. *Oil kerosene* decreased in value by £23,932 mainly from the United States of America. *Wood and timber* increased in value from £18,719 to £33,317; *ivory, unmanufactured,* increased by £8,985, and *pearls unset* from £13,067 to £16,101. The value of Class III.—(Articles wholly or mainly manufactured) decreased from £2,578,910 to £2,532,672 or by £46,238. The principal decrease was in *cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn)* which decreased in value from £2,021,703 to £1,745,327, or by £276,376. *Piece-goods grey* decreased in value by £300,137, the chief decrease being in *drills and jeans* from the United Kingdom. *Whites* increased in value by £42,885, due chiefly to *longcloth* and *shirtings* from the United Kingdom. *Dyed piece-goods* decreased in value by £30,223, principally in *dhuties* from the United Kingdom and rather largely in *unspecified* from Bombay. Other important decreases were seen in *chemicals,* declined from £34,443 to £13,085; *silk and manufactures* from £20,545 to £11,335 and *candles* decreased by £4,550. The most important increases in this class were in *cotton twist and yarn,* which increased in quantity by lbs. 910,466 and in value by £104,375 chiefly in *bleached white* from Bombay. *Handkerchiefs* increased from £3,895 to £11,081. *Drugs and medicines* increased in value from £14,383 to £17,782, or by £3,399; *hardware and cutlery* from £23,848 to £42,524; *dyeing substances* from £15,075 to £32,400; *earthenware* from £6,796 to £9,360; *machinery and mill works* from £12,852 to £36,805; *metals* from £43,429 to £68,387; *motor cars* from £24,633 to £56,926, mainly in *motor cars* from the United States of America. Class IV.—(Miscellaneous and unclassified) increased in value from £122,016 to £152,915 or by £30,899, due mainly to *articles per post,* which increased from £81,862 to £111,039; *animals, living* increased in value from £31,558 to £35,085. *Specimens of natural science* show a decrease of £1,950 in imports from Italian East Africa.

2. Aden being the principal distributing port for supplying the Arabian, African and Red Sea Coastal ports, and the chief entrepôt for exports to Europe and America, the salient features of the import trade are naturally reflected in the export, as the bulk of imports is re-exported. The total value of the export trade, exclusive of treasure, amounted to £4,119,419 as compared with £6,292,691, the year previous, showing a decrease of £2,173,272. Class I decreased in value from Exports.

£1,478,685 to £1,257,293 or by £221,392. The chief decreases were in *coffee* (—£115,883); *grain and pulse* (—£138,157), including *rice* (—£103,892); *jowari* (—£21,294) and *wheat flour* (—£13,991). *Fruits and vegetables dried* from £112,215 to £83,508; *spices* decreased in value by £19,975, chiefly in *pepper* (—£10,836); *tea, black,* (—£3,063) and *sugar refined* (—£10,470). The chief increases were noticed in *ghee* (+£18,758); *salt* (+£31,856), mainly to Calcutta; *tobacco, unmanufactured* decreased in quantity but increased in value by £22,443; *cigarettes* (+ £8,800) and *tobacco manufactured, other sorts* (+ £3,940). Class II decreased in value from £2,443,769 to £716,556, or by £1,727,213, chiefly in *gums and resins* (—£59,228); chiefly in *gum incense* (—£30,902); *hides, raw,* mainly *cow hides* which decreased in value by £463,670 chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Italy. *Skins, raw,* decreased in value by £1,193,864, including *goat skins* which decreased in value by £947,393; *sheep skins* decreased in value by £243,526. There were small consignments to Germany of goat and sheep skins. *Seeds* decreased in value by £916; *wax* by £24,237; *ivory unmanufactured* by £6,875; *shells and cowries* decreased from £14,787 to £8,067. The only important increases were in *oils* (+£19,489), including *oils kerosene* (+£8,646) and *til or jinjelli* (+ £72); *wood and timber* (+ £2,984); *pearls unset* increased from £40,867 to £54,600. The total value of Class III, decreased in value from £2,332,825 to £2,073,256 or by £259,569. The principal decrease was exhibited in *cotton manufactures* (including twist and yarn), which decreased from £2,112,954 to £1,817,466 or by £295,488. Twist and yarn decreased in quantity but increased in value by £4,650. *Grey piece-goods* decreased in value by £243,722; *white piece-goods* by £14,686 and *dyed piece-goods by* £44,131. Other decreases were observed in *chemicals,* decreased from £16,986 to £9,639; *paper, &c.,* from £6,846 to £4,787; *candles* from £5,097 to £1,362; *perfumery* from £16,134 to £13,731 and *soap* decreased from £11,793 to £8,370. The chief increases in this class were in *carriages and carts* which increased in value from £8,324 to £12,065; *hardware and cutlery,* from £14,801 to £21,405, *dyeing* and *tanning materials,* from £11,518 to £28,004; *metals,* from £21,835 to £24,467, and *machinery and mill works,* from £6,669 to £12,387. Class IV increased in value from £37,412 to £72,314, or by £34,902, due to *articles per post* which increased from £31,596 to £68,695. There was a slight increase in *animals* and *fodder, &c.,* but *specimens* decreased in value from £4,136 to £1,273.

Treasure.

3. The total imports and exports of treasure increased, respectively, by £299,790 and £950,402. *Gold* increased in imports by £23,804, and in exports by £618,102, mainly in *sovereigns* to Bombay. *Silver* increased in imports by £275,986, and in exports by £332,300 to Bombay and Arabian Gulf Ports, chiefly in *M. T. Dollars* which amounted to £412,568 in imports and to £366,985 in exports.

Distribution.

4. The total Sea-borne trade, exclusive of treasure, amounted to £9,894,862. The British Empire exhibits the highest total, the value being £5,225,600, with a percentage of 52·81, of which India's share was £3,009,280. Africa occupies the second position with a total of £1,861,980. Asia regained her position of third, with a total of £1,761,530; the United States of America follows with a total of £760,300, and Europe occupies the last place with a total of £285,450. The British Empire increased in imports, but decreased in exports. Imports increased chiefly from the United Kingdom in *machinery, &c., metals* and *piece—goods, white;* in *coal* from *Natal* and Zanzibar and *tobacco unmanufactured* from Egypt. Exports decreased in *hides and skins raw* to the United Kingdom, and in *coffee, grain* and *pulse, gums and piece-goods* generally. Africa decreased in value from £2,936,530 to £1,861,980, in imports from Djibouti, chiefly of *hides and skins, raw,* and *coffee,* and in *gums, &c.,* from Independent Somali Ports. In exports, of *grain and pulse, cotton piece-goods* and *tobacco unmanufactured* to Djibouti. Asia increased in value from £1,748,420 to £1,761,530 in exports; imports decreased from Muscat, Red Sea and Arabian Gulf ports. Imports from Persian Gulf increased in *fuel oil,* and in *gums, &c., hides and skins, raw, &c.,* from Muscat. Exports increased chiefly in *kerosene oil; ghee* and *cotton twist and yarn.* The United States of America decreased in value from £,1,941,270 to £760,300, mainly in exports. Imports decreased owing to *oil kerosene* and *grey piece-goods;* and exports owing chiefly to *skins raw.* Europe decreased in value from £503,230 to £285,450, due to exports of *coffee* and *hides and skins raw* chiefly; imports increased from Belgium, Italy and Austria.

Shipping.

5. The number of steam and sailing vessels, entering the port during the year, increased from 1,066 to 1,119, and the tonnage from 2,736,839, to 3,196,243 or an increase of 53 vessels, and 459,404 tons. The number of British ships decreased from 642 to 599, while that of British Indian increased from 84 to 203. The number of Japanese ships decreased from 146 to 65 ; French ships increased from 22 to 26 ; Italian from 81 to 126 and American from 20 to 24. The number of native craft entering the port increased from 883 to 952, but the aggregate tonnage decreased from 36,569 to 36,367. The percentage of shipping interest of the United Kingdom, in the trade of Aden, increased from 5·53 to 10·72, and that of India and Burma from 17·82 to 19·03. British Colonies and Protectorates decreased from 49·63 to 42·18, while foreign countries increased from 27·02 to 28·07.

II.—Land Trade.

In addition to the ancient camel caravan trade with the mainland of Arabia, the Aden Railway has also been transporting goods between Aden and Lahej since 1919, and these statistics are included in the following figures. The number of camel-loads of produce imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia increased from 128,100 to 132,554, of which 3,770 were carried per rail ; the total value of the produce decreased from £295,498 to £171,499, chiefly in *coffee, drugs and medicines, dyes ; fruits and vegetables* and *hides* and *skins raw.* Exports increased in value from £125,478 to £198,355, or by £72,877. Increases are noted in *cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods ; tobacco unmanufactured* and *spices* chiefly, and decreases in grain and pulse and oil particularly.

3.—Marine.

For details see the Annual Reports on Port Trusts and Shipping Offices for 1920-21 and tables under Port Trusts in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

(*a*) Bombay Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

1. The total numbers of seamen shipped and discharged were, respectively, 46,992 and 46,917 as against 49,757 and 49,477 in the preceding year. Of the seamen shipped, 2,889 were British (313 under European and 2,576 under Indian Articles), 13,456 Goanese and 29,729 Indian.

Seamen left behind and relieved.

2. The number of European deserters was 4 as against 3 in the previous year, and the number of those left behind in hospital and jail were, respectively, 135 and 30. Eight seamen died during the year, 57 were sent home as distressed and 40 received subsistence. Forty-two Indian seamen were left in hospital and 64 in jail, while 181 died. The number of distressed Indian seamen conveyed to and from the port was 276.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. The gross receipts fell from Rs. 1,18,816 to Rs. 1,14,546 while the expenditure rose from Rs. 51,916 to Rs. 66,407.

Marine Court of Inquiry.

4. Three Courts of Inquiry were held.

(*b*) Karachi Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

1. The total numbers of seamen shipped and discharged were, respectively, 711 and 1,211. Of the seamen shipped, 80 were British (32 under European and 48 under Indian Articles), 363 Indian and 73 Goanese.

Seamen left behind and relieved.

2. The number of European deserters was 7 and of seamen left in hospital and jail, respectively, 26 and 4. Two seamen died during the year and 7 were sent home as distressed. Eight Indian seamen died, 61 were left in hospital and 3 in jail. Only 1 distressed seaman was conveyed to the port of Karachi.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,824 and expenditure to Rs. 1,440, the net profit being Rs. 384.

(*c*) Aden Shipping Office.

During the year 2,121 seamen were engaged and discharged and 135 distressed seamen repatriated. Seventy-eight shipping protests were noted and five certified copies were issued. The shipping fees received rose from Rs. 2,608 to Rs. 7,148.

4.—LABOUR BUREAU.

General.

1. The Labour Bureau was created in the Secretariat from the 1st April 1921 and an account of its operations will therefore be published in the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1922. In the meanwhile it seems advisable to record the preliminary steps taken for creating the new office. In every other civilized country there is now a special department which collects information as to the wages and other working conditions and generally watches over the relations between the employers and employed. In India during the last few years it became more and more apparent that some organization on the lines of the Labour Departments of the world was needed. By helping to secure harmonious relations between employers and employed the parties immediately concerned, and the country generally, would be saved a great deal of money that might otherwise be wasted in industrial disputes. Government accordingly considered that it might be an advantage to the parties concerned to have all the available facts bearing on economic conditions readily accessible and to have at the head of the new office a man to whom both parties could look for advice and information and who could bring to bear on each question full knowledge and unbiassed judgment.

Staff and other workers.

2. The Labour Bureau will be under the control of a Director who will be responsible for its management, for the conduct of enquiries and for the preparation of reports. He will also receive active assistance of the various ladies and gentlemen now engaged in doing excellent social services of one kind or another throughout the Presidency.

Functions of the office.

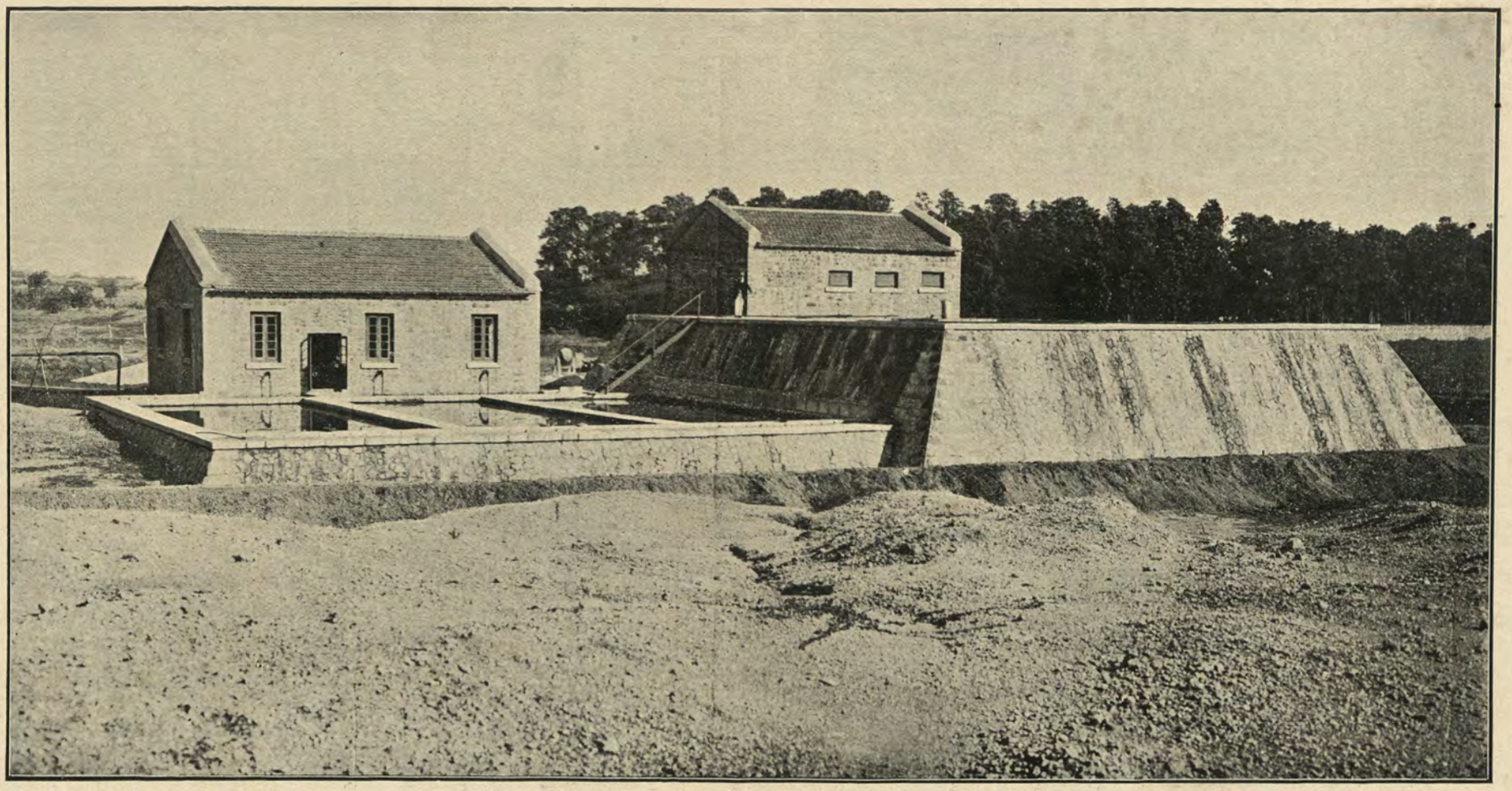
3. The immediate functions of the Labour Bureau are—

(1) Statistics: To obtain full and accurate information with regard to the conditions under which labour works, e.g., wages, hours of labour, retail prices, rents, and generally any facts which will throw light on the economic and social condition of the workers. Statistics of strikes also fall into this group and will be so analysed as to bring out the real causes of unrest. Information as to any trade unions now existing will also be obtained. Reports setting forth the facts obtained as to wages, etc., will be prepared and published.

(2) Intelligence: Closely allied but distinct in character is day-to-day information as to all labour movements and disputes. Information will be obtained from all available sources and it is hoped that in the case of disputes, for instance, both the employers and the leaders of the workpeople concerned will furnish exact details. The Intelligence Officer will also keep in touch with all those private institutions and persons who publish from time to time information bearing on the condition of the people of India.

(3) As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Bureau develop, it is anticipated that it will be of the greatest utility to Government in the practical measures which it may find it expedient or desirable to undertake with a view to promote the settlement of industrial disputes when they arise.

(4) Legislation and other measures: To advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of old laws.



11— Holkar's Bridge Water Works, Kirkee.

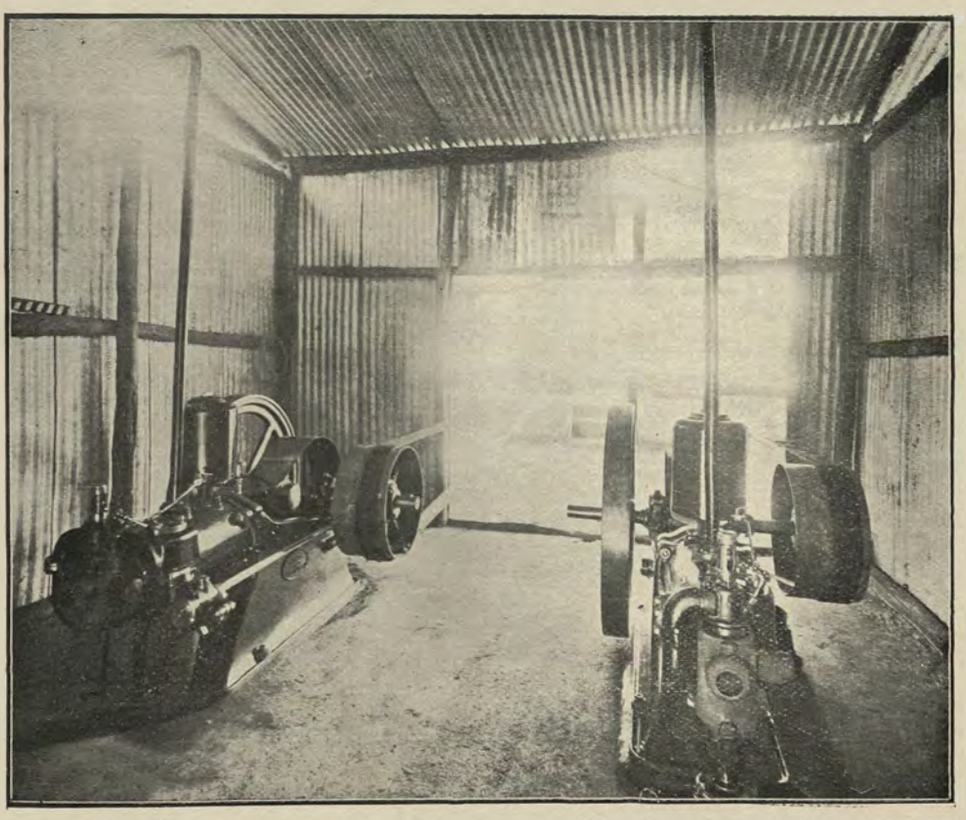
EMERGENCY WATER WORKS—1919.

Settling and Coagulating Tanks and Rapid Filters.

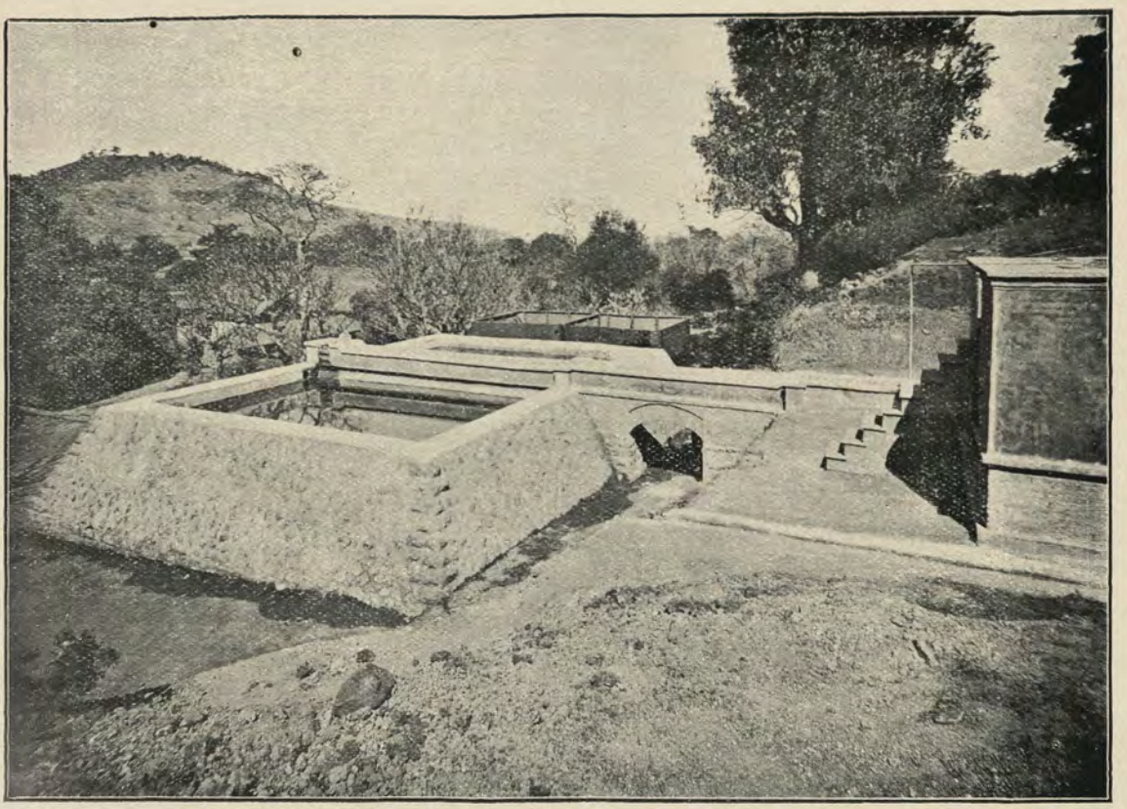
Capacity 1 Million Gallons Daily.

12—General View of the Gangasagar Tank and Pumping Station.

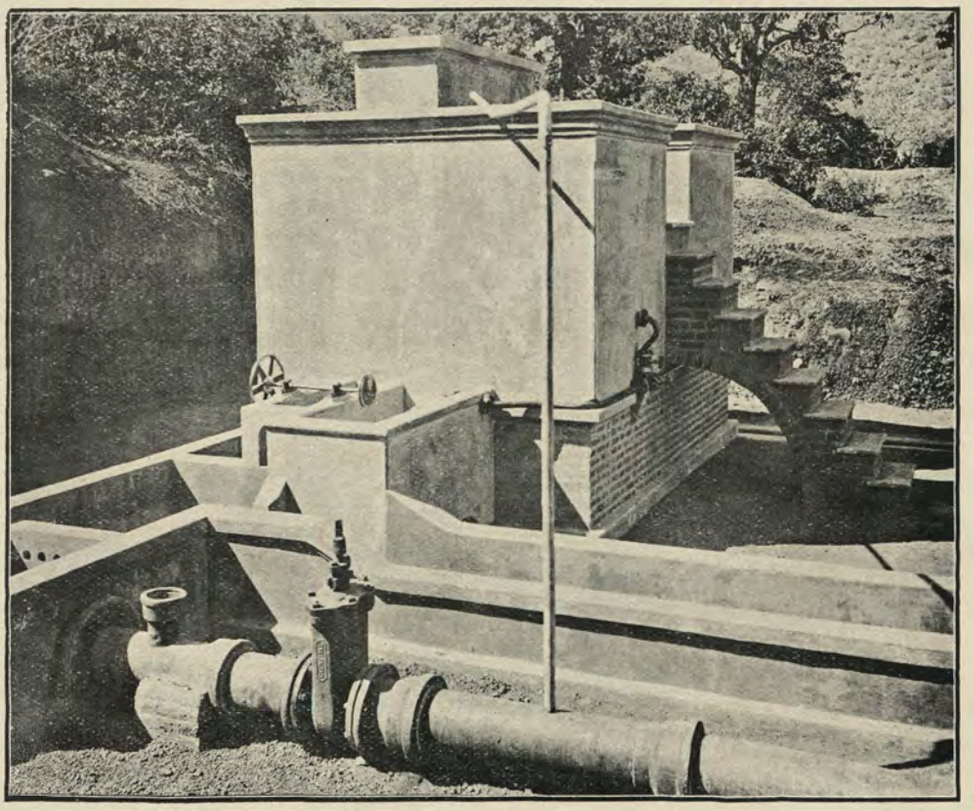
Gangasagar alias Gangala lies to the West of the town. It is a large pond with lined banks. It is fed by springs which never show signs of failing. The overflow of the pond is the source of the Trimbak branches of the Godavari.



13—Oil Engines at Gangasagar.



14—View showing mixing Channel masonary service reservoir and C. I. Tanks.



15—View showing 8″ rising main automatic arrangement and Chemical Storage Tank at the Chlorinating Plant.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For detals see the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1920-21 and tables under Irrigation printed in Part III of the Statistics of British India.

(*a*) ADMINISTRATION.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

Northern Division.

The special Duty charge for revision of famine programmes of the Kaira and Panch Mahals district was closed in May 1920. The Ahmedabad Water Works sub-division was continued till February 1921 and the Andheri and Kurla sub-divisions were formed in the Thana district. A re-arrangement of certain sub-divisions in the Presidency district was also made.

Central Division.

In order to secure uniformity of procedure and despatch in regard to the management and requirements of the three Government Houses at Bombay, Poona and Mahabaleshvar, a separate Provincial Executive Charge called the Government House District was created for one year in the first instance with three sub-divisions named after the three Government Houses. The Nagar Water Supply sub-division was continued upto 31st March 1921, the Visapur sub-division for two years and the new Roads sub-division in the same district was abolished. The Satara district was transferred from the Southern Division to the control of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

Deccan Irrigation Division.

The Special Irrigation District has been continued for six years and the South Bank and Mechanical sub-divisions have been sanctioned upto the 31st December 1922.

Southern Division.

A temporary sub-division, called the Savantwadi sub-division, was formed.

Sind.

The Sukkur Barrage Project District was closed. In view of the importance and isolated position of several works in progress in the Persian Gulf sub-division it was constituted into a temporary Imperial Public Works Department District and designated the Persian Gulf District. Sanction was accorded to the formation of two bund sub-divisions and to the re-arrangements of four other sub-divisions in the Karachi Canals District while the new Loop bund sub-division was abolished. Another temporary sub-division on the important Kashmore Bund and the Katiar sub-division in the Fuleli Canals District were approved.

Consulting Artchitect to Government.

A new Parel sub-division under the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, was sanctioned during the year.

Electrical Engineer to Government.

The proposals of the Electrical Engineer to Government regarding the re-arrangement of the existing and the formation of new sub-divisions under him were approved.

(*b*) ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

A.—Civil Buildings.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

During the period under review, the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency incurred an expenditure on works of Rs. 2,50,82,286, the more important details of which are given under the various heads below :—

Customs.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	.. 3,47,548
On repairs	.. 36,453
Total	.. 3,84,001

The New Custom House at Karachi was vacated by the Military Department and the remaining work was almost completed.

The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	1,75,709
On repairs	58,702
Total	2,34,411

Salt.

The work of laying the pipe line from Karachi to the Salt Works at Maurypur was commenced and is in progress. The buildings for the establishment employed on the Salt Works at Bhandup were completed, the road from Dharasna to the Chharwada Salt Works and the work of draining the open Salt Works at Kharaghoda and constructing three new Chaukis in the New Pan Area were in progress.

Opium. An expenditure of only Rs. 79 was incurred on repairs under this head.

Mint. No important works were carried out under this head.

An expenditure of Rs. 9,498 only was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 2,499 was on works and Rs. 6,999 on repairs.

Post Offices. Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	65,922
On repairs	46,862
Total	1,12,784

Work has been commenced on the new Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

Telegraphs. The work of constructing a New Telegraph Storeyard at Mazagon, Siwri Reclamation, Bombay, was commenced. The foundations involve the use of piles and forty reinforced cement concrete piles, each 40 feet in length, were made in addition to the collection of other materials required.

The expenditure under this head was as follows :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	71,122
On repairs	21,196
Total	92,318

Treasury and Currency buildings. The New Currency Office at Karachi was started and the ground floor practically completed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,87,324.

The expenditure under this head is as under :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	1,85,817
On repairs	8,973
Total	1,94,790

Board of Revenue buildings. An expenditure of Rs. 2,368 only was incurred which was all on works.

Political Agencies. An expenditure of Rs. 64,203 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 33,919 was on additions and alterations and the balance on repairs.

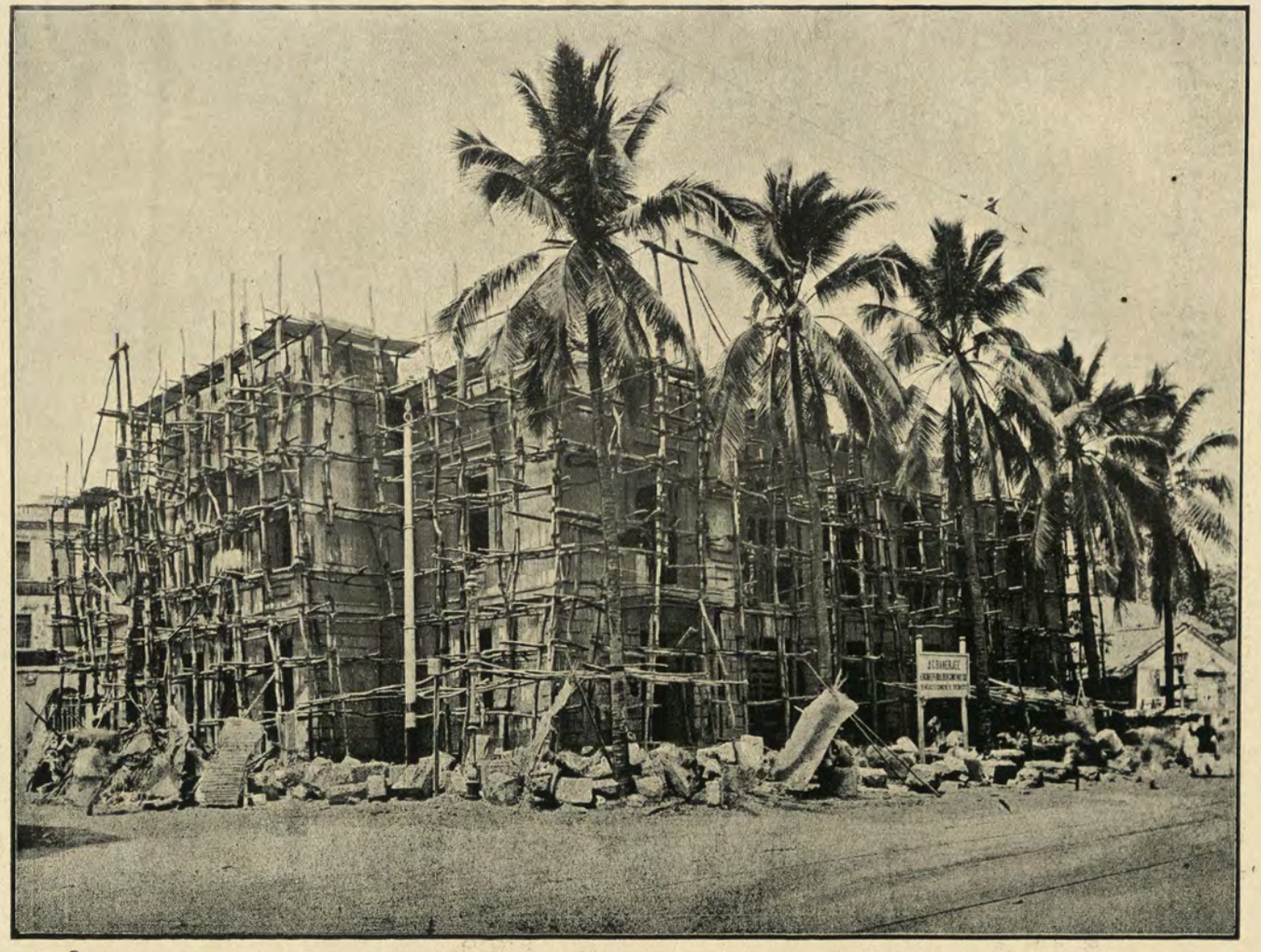
Miscellaneous. An expenditure of Rs. 659 only was incurred which was all on repairs.

Minor Departments—Miscellaneous. An expenditure of Rs. 777 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 762 was on works and the balance on repairs.

Educational. An expenditure of Rs. 45 was incurred on additions and alterations, and Rs. 109 on repairs under this head.

Ecclesiastical. The expenditure under this head was as under :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	4,877
On repairs	16,552
Total	21,429



1—Honorary Presidency Magistrates Court, Girgaon, Bombay.

(Work in Progress.)

2—Out-Patients Department, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

(Work in Progress.)

The Police Lines at Baroda Camp were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 18,672 during the year. Police.

An expenditure of Rs. 6,952 was incurred under this head which was all on works. Civil Aviation.

There is nothing of much importance to note under this head, beyond the fact that a new thermometer shed similar to the Bengal pattern was, however, erected in the Observatory Buildings at Rajkot. The following expenditure was incurred :— Miscellaneous.

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	27,399
On repairs	4,855
Total ..	32,254

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this head the expenditure was :— Forests.

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	1,44,965
On repairs	4,618
Total ..	1,49,583

The construction of bungalows for the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, in the compounds of bungalows Nos. 4 and 5, Queen's Gardens, Poona, respectively, were completed. The bungalows have, however, since been allotted to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, and the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

An expenditure of Rs. 624 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 386 was on works and the remainder on repairs. Treasury and Currency Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was :— Land Revenue buildings.

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	10,75,200
On repairs	1,95,262
Total ..	12,70,462

The Mamlatdar's kacheri at Hukeri (Belgaum district) which was taken in hand in the previous year was completed. The new Mukhtyarkar's kacheri at Karyo Gowher in Sind was commenced. The works in progress are :—quarters for the Mahalkari and his establishment at Mokhada in the Thana district, the Revenue buildings at Palghar in the Thana district, the Mamlatdar's kacheri at Bulsar in the Surat district, the District bungalow at Shahibag, Ahmedabad, the new Revenue Offices at Karachi and the Mamlatdar's kacheri at Karmala in the Sholapur district.

Under this head the expenditure was :— Excise buildings.

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	3,46,842
On repairs	25,626
Total ..	3,72,468

The Central Excise lock-up, and offices and quarters for officers and servants at Mathew Road, Bombay, the Bonded Warehouse at Thana, the Central Distillery at Khanapur (Belgaum district) and the work of additions and alterations to the Kotri Distillery, were in progress. The residential quarters in connection with the Distillery at Khanapur, the bungalows for the Excise Inspectors at Haliyal (Kanara district), Sirsi (Kanara district) and Matar (Kaira district) were completed and handed over to the Excise Department. Preliminary operations involving the collection of materials, etc., for the Distillery at Deolali in the Nasik district were continued till December 1920 when a stop was put owing to the proposal for utilizing the Acetone Factory at Nasik for the manufacture of liquor coming up for consideration. If this is adopted, it would be unnecessary to construct the Distillery.

The expenditure incurred was :— Residences for Government and Secretariat Officers, etc.

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	14,20,790
On repairs	2,03,199
Total ..	16,23,989

Quarters for the Military Secretary and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and quarters for two married European subordinates and five married Indian subordinates with European habits, were in progress at Government House, Ganeshkhind. At Mahabaleshvar the works in progress were quarters for two married European subordinates and for four married Christian subordinates, as also the provision of a hot water installation. The construction of additional guest rooms, quarters for two European subordinates and three telephone operators, adding an upper floor to His Excellency the Governor's bungalow, adding a floor to the building containing quarters for Superintendent's clerks and signallers and re-roofing the old Guest House, were in progress at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.

Additions and alterations on the first floor of the Civil Secretariat, Bombay, for the convenience of the Chief Secretary and the Honourable Members and Ministers and the portion of the floor reserved for His Excellency the Governor, were carried out. The old Council Hall at the Secretariat was converted into two rooms.

Political Agencies.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	28,017
On repairs	10,090
Total ..	38,107

The construction of the bungalow for the District Deputy Political Agent at Palanpur which was taken in hand last year was practically completed during the year under report, certain additions and alterations to the 1st Deputy Assistant Political Agent's bungalow at Sadra were also carried out.

Agriculture.

The expenditure under Agriculture was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	42,124
On repairs	7,370
Total ..	49,494

A thermometer shed and a well 10′ diameter was constructed on the Government experimental farm at Mirpurkhas. The progress of the work on the Bull Breeding Farm at Bankapur (Dharwar district) was retarded owing to scarcity of water and labour. Six feeding troughs, two silo towers and a store-room were constructed in the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi in the Ahmedabad district.

Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 21,991 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 12,952 was on works and the balance on repairs.

Museums.

An expenditure of Rs. 51,529 was incurred under this head. Work on the Historical Museum and Library at Satara which was in progress had to be stopped for want of funds.

Monuments and antiquities.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	40,093
On repairs	52,801
Total ..	92,894

The work of excavating and exploring the old masonry buildings and fountains, etc., buried underground in the Shanwar Wada, Poona, was in progress. The other works consisted in clearing and levelling the open site round the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur and repairs to, and conservation of, Archæological buildings at Champaner in the Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, the Galteshwar Mahadev's temple at Sarnal and the Khan Masjid at Dholka in the Ahmedabad district.

Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 272 only was incurred on repairs.

Educational Colleges.

The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	11,21,775*
On repairs	67,912
Total ..	11,89,687

* Includes Rs. 1,92,839 outlay spent from contributions.

3—Bungalow for Private and Military Secretaries to H. E. the Governor of Bombay

4—George V Hall in the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad.

The temporary hostel for the Arts College at Dharwar which was commenced in 1919-20 was completed. Land for constructing a new building for the Training College for Women in Poona was acquired. The work of carrying out structural alterations and certain additions and alterations at the College of Engineering, Poona, were in progress, while the work of additions and alterations to the Training College for Men at Poona was completed. Land to the extent of 6,984 square yards lying in the north-west corner of the compound of the J. J. Hospital was acquired as a site for quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Schools.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	2,64,070
On repairs	50,627
Total ..	3,14,697*

* Includes Rs. 62,124 outlay spent from contributions.

The construction of quarters for the staff and servants of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga, Bombay, a laboratory in connection with the High School at Dharwar and a school house and teachers' quarters in connection with the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Gadag were completed.

University buildings.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,250 was incurred on repairs under this head.

Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,774 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 2,063 was on works and the balance on repairs.

Ecclesiastical

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	13,582
On repairs	16,050
Total ..	29,632

Law and Justice.

The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	3,70,471
On repairs	77,388
Total ..	4,47,859

A court-house for the Resident Magistrate at Mirpurkhas was constructed. The Sub-Judge's Court at Gokak in the Belgaum district, the Small Causes Court at Karachi and the Sub-Judges' court-house at Koregaon in the Satara district were in progress. Steel racks were erected in a room in the High Court building at Bombay.

Jails.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	2,31,125
On repairs	73,987
Total ..	3,05,112

The works in the Casual Circle and the Habitual Circle of the Central Jail at Hindalgi in the Belgaum district are in progress.

Quarters for the Superintendent, Borstal Jail, Dharwar, and the compound wall round the District Prison, Dharwar, were completed. So also were the Civil Jail at Karachi, the cells for condemned prisoners and warders' quarters and workshed in the Central Jail at Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. The sleeping barracks in the Deccan Central Jail at Yeravda in the Poona district were re-roofed.

Police.

The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	32,84,571†
On repairs	1,79,770
Total ..	34,64,341

† Includes Rs. 12,92,505 outlay spent from contributions.

The buildings in connection with the Police Accommodation Schemes at Mharbavdi, Sandhurst Road (East), Chinch Bunder Road, Mazagon, Mahim, Byculla, Sandhurst Road (West), Palton Road and the Alexandra Dock, were practically completed.

A bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, was purchased.

The construction of bungalows for the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, at Yeravda as also for Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nasik, were completed.

The bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, has been taken in hand.

Other works undertaken or carried out consisted mainly of the construction of, or additions and alterations to, quarters for Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, and police lines and out-posts at different places in the Presidency.

Medical.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	8,09,894*
On repairs	1,97,989†
Total ..	10,07,883

* Includes Rs. 47,468 outlay spent fron contribution.

† Includes Rs. 4,158 outlay spent from contribution.

Land for the Infectious Diseases Hospital and for the extension of the B. J. Medical School, Poona, was acquired.

The following important works were in progress :—

(1) Constructing out-patients' department in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

(2) King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel.

(3) Pasteur Institute and Stores at Parel.

(4) Constructing maternity ward in the compound of the Civil Hospital at Bijapur.

(5) Additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad.

(6) Additions and alterations to the Central Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad.

(7) King Edward Memorial Hospital at Sholapur.

(8) Bungalow for the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, Nasik.

(9) Maternity Ward in the Civil Hospital at Dhulia.

(10) Bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Nasik.

(11) Two unused sheds at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, were converted into temporary media rooms.

(12) Constructing a block of quarters for the Hospital Establishment in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

(13) Constructing additional quarters for 15 nurses with a godown and large sitting room in the compound of the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

(14) Converting the Tuberculosis ward at the Cama and Albless Hospitals into a two-storeyed building to provide additional accommodation for maternity cases.

(15) Additional accommodation for criminal and non-criminal lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum at Navapada near Thana.

Miscellaneous

The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	10,98,821
On repairs	1,67,464
Total ..	12,66,285

16—Offices of the Development Directorate of Bombay.

17—Staff Quarters.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga.

The work of building the Gateway of India at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, has reached a height of 14'-6" which is made up of eleven courses. The progress is rather slow owing to the heavy cut stone masonry that is being used on the building.

The two bungalows for the Superintending Engineers, Indus Right and Left Bank Divisions at Karachi, and those for the Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, the late Mechanical Engineer to Government, the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, the Chief Engineer and the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at Yeravda, Poona, were completed.

Extensive additions and alterations were carried out in the Town Hall, Bombay, to render it suitable for the accommodation of the New Legislative Council, as the Council Chambers in the Secretariat buildings hitherto used for that purpose were found to be inadequate for the enlarged Council. Alterations had to be made to the ground floor of the Secretariat building which was hitherto used by the offices of the Accountant General, Bombay, and the Deputy Controller of Currency, for the use of the offices of the Ministers.

B.—Architectural.

The activity in design noted in the previous year's Administration Report was maintained. Designs of sketch plans were prepared for the flats on Ladies' Gymkhana site, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Rocky Hill site and general layout, Land's End Road, Bombay, Queen's Road site, Bombay, two, three and four bed room type standard Bungalows, bungalows for the High Court Judges, Director of Industries, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Postmaster General and Director of Telegraphs, and the Executive Engineer and District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

In regard to public or institutional buildings, designs were got out for the combined Civil Courts at Poona, the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Pasteur Institute at Parel, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Council Chamber in the Town Hall, Bombay, War Memorial Tablet in the Public Works Department Buildings, Kacheri at Mirpurkhas, Sind, extension to the Government Central Offices, Poona, extension to the Council Hall, Poona, City Post and Telegraph Office at Poona, Arcading the Lake Arthur Hill Dam, B. J. Medical School, Poona, Modelling and Drawing School, Ahmedabad, Law Courts at Khandesh, Paper Currency Offices, Karachi, Arts and Forest Colleges at Dharwar, Recreation Hall for Customs Officers at Matunga, Bombay, Tuberculosis Ward Hospital at Karachi and Civil Courts at Bijapur.

C.—Electrical.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.
	Rs.	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	74,610	2,79,515
On repairs	9,556	1,46,373
Total ..	84,166	4,25,888

Several important works were either in progress or completed.

D.—Communications.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	23,46,268
On repairs	22,11,367
Total ..	45,57,635

Several works were either in progress or completed.

Nurseries were maintained at various places, and the planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention. About 40,089 trees were planted during the year along provincial and local fund roads in charge of this Department. Arboriculture.

E.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Note.—For full details of the water supply and drainage works, see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1920.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	.. 7,22,018*
On repairs	.. 1,97,629
Total	.. 9,19,647

*Includes Rs. 44,005 which were spent from '45 Imperial Civil Works' on constructing quarters for the Light House Keeper, Aden.

Water Supply.

The following important works were in progress or completed :—

(1) *Trimbak Water-supply Scheme in the Nasik district.*—A tank on the outskirts of the town called Ganga Sagar was cleared of weeds, etc., growing in it and was fixed upon as the main source of supply for the Trimbak Town. Pumps were installed adjoining this tank and the supply raised to a service reservoir and chlorinated by a special plant constructed for the purpose. A distribution system, with a stand-post service, was laid so as to be available at the time of the Sinhast Fair. The scheme was completed early with a view to provide water for the thousands of pilgrims visiting Trimbak during the Sinhast Fair.

(2) *The Visapur Tank in the Ahmednagar district.*—This work which is in progress is being executed by convict labour (the Deccan Convict Gang) assisted by a small gang of Hurs deported from Sind.

(3) *The extension of the Ahmedabad Municipal Waterworks.*—This work was completed and handed over to the Ahmedabad Municipality in February 1921.

During the year, steam and hand boring machines were at work at nine places. Of these, the bores at Bavla, Dholera, Gogha, Kaira, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Yeola and Dumlotte Pumping Station (Sind), were in connection with the investigation of water supply for drinking purposes. That at Savalda was for ascertaining the nature of foundations.

Drainage.

The remodelling of Distributary No. 5 on the Mutha Right Bank Canal in connection with the Effluent Farm was in progress and an automatic recorder was fixed on the 30″ Venturi meter at the head. An additional 5 cusecs Venturi meter was fixed on Manjri tail channel.

The excavation of the Mandhwa branch channel was completed and the channel was lined with 3″ concrete.

The work of contouring and of soil and subsoil surveys was in progress and the drainage project in Manjri area was nearly completed.

The construction of buildings in connection with the Effluent Farm was in progress and the water turbine and cane crusher recently installed were running during the yer.

Harbours.

The Floating Stage and gangway over the river Narbada at Broach was completed and handed over to the Customs Department.

Miscellaneous.

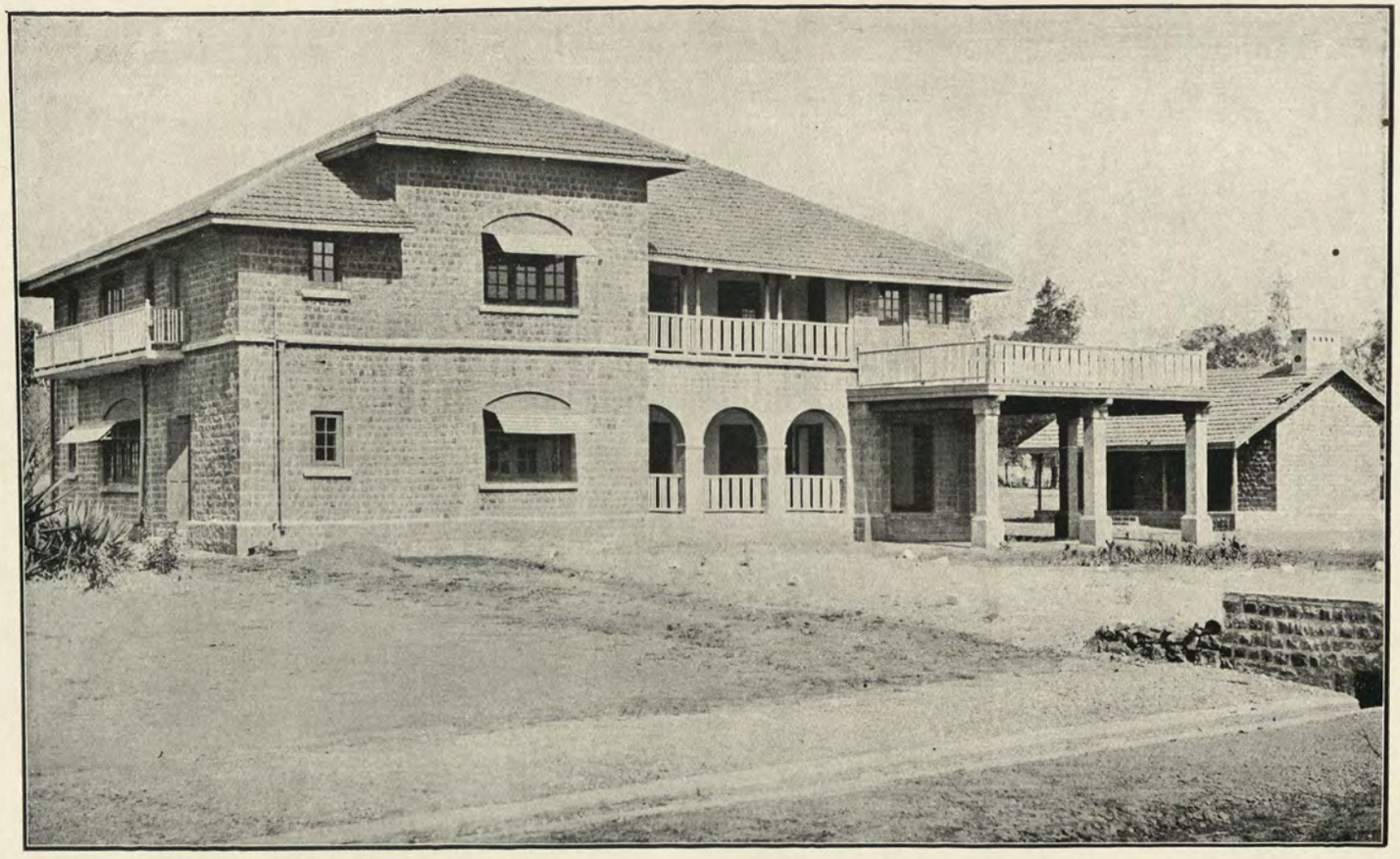
A scheme for the development of the town of Sholapur consisting of the construction of several new roads, realignment and diversion of existing roads, and the canalization of a nala, which flows in an irregular channel in the midst of the area, was in progress.

Owing to financial stringency during the year further operations on the work of constructing a sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face between Marine Lines and Chaupatty, Bombay, was stopped and the whole work was handed over to the newly constituted Development Directorate.

During the cyclone which occurred in 1920, considerable damage was done to the sea wall at Gogho. About three quarters of the wall was washed away. The wall was built to protect the Bandar, Customs building, Lighthouse, various other Government buildings and the town behind and in its absence the tides were daily washing away earth behind the remaining portion of the wall and undermining and destroying them. The work of making good the damaged portions of the sea wall was undertaken and is in progress.

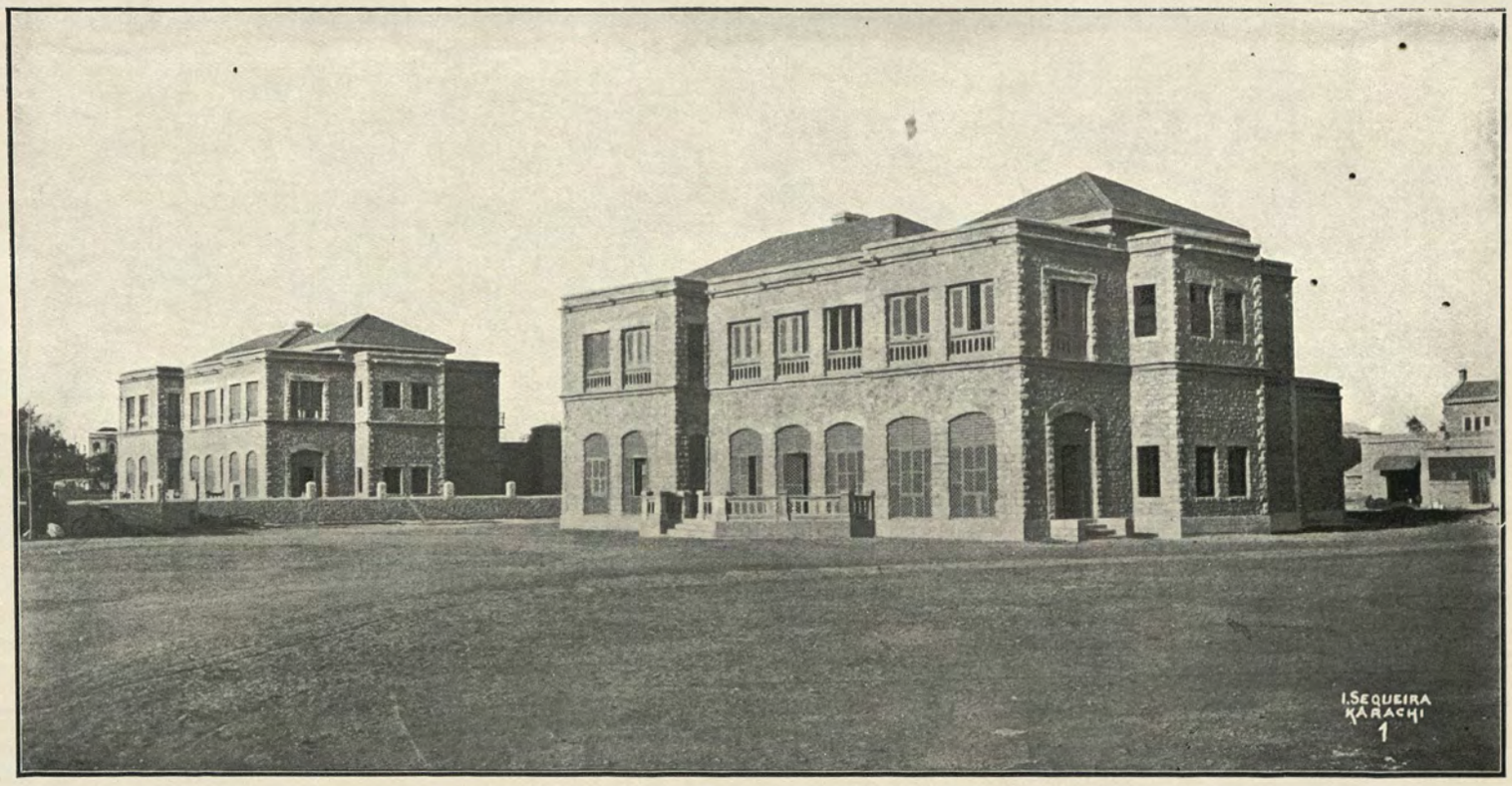
18—Police Accommodation Scheme in Bombay.

Quarters for 3 European Officers and 6 Indian Sub-Inspectors on Sandhurst Road (East.)

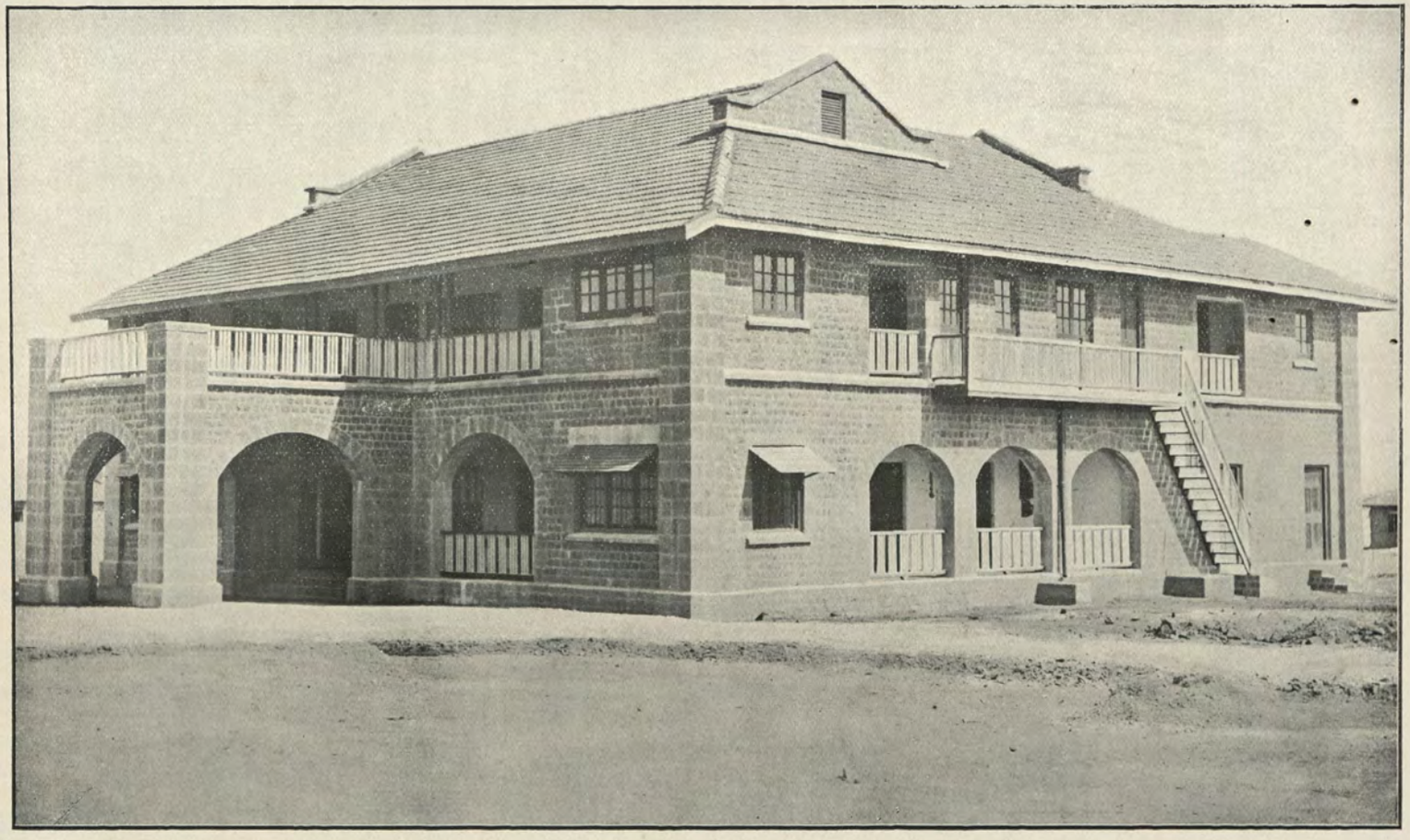


19—Bungalow for the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, in No. 1A. Queen's Garden, Poona.

NORTH EAST VIEW.

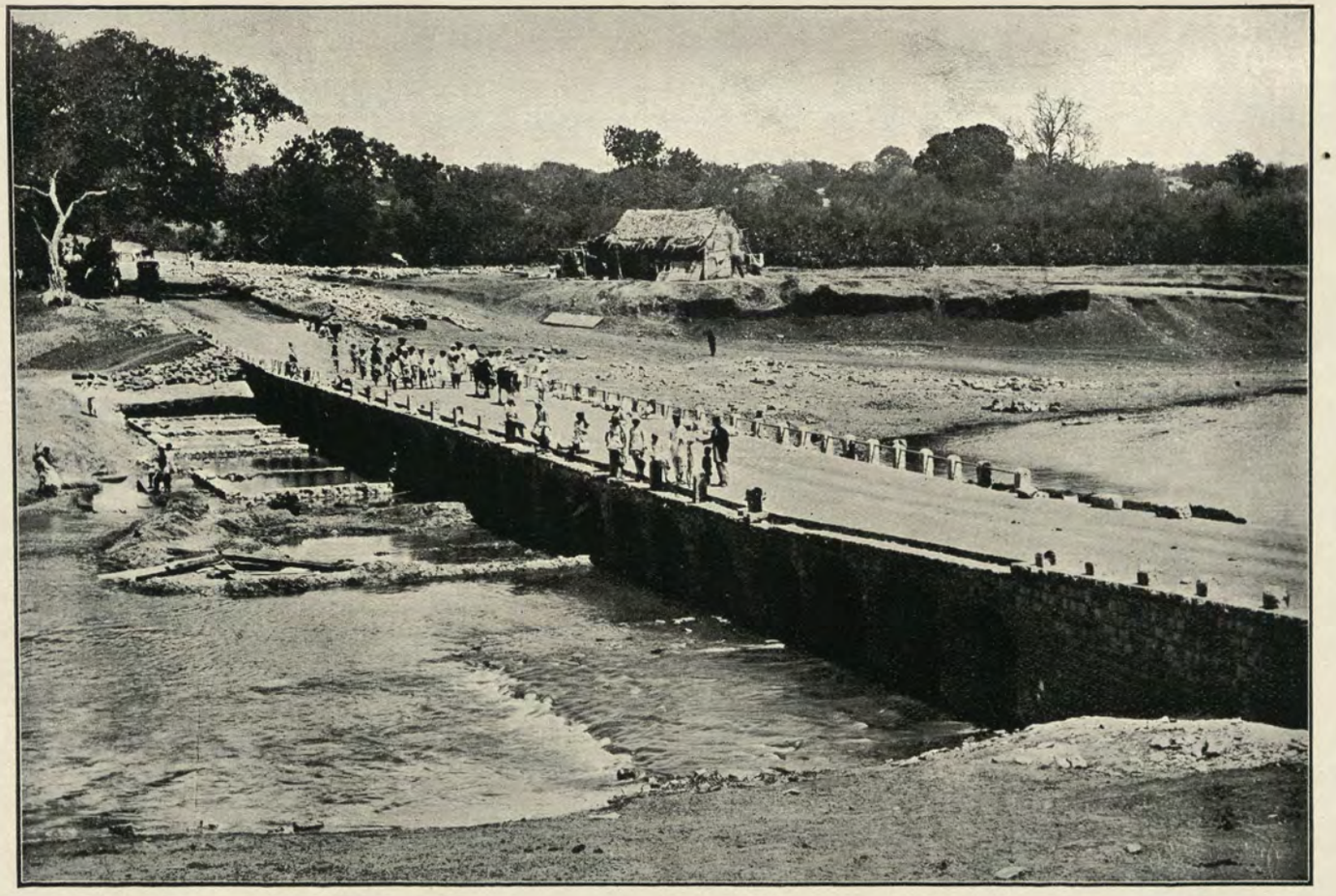


10—Bungalows at Karachi for the Superintending Engineers, Indus Right and Left Bank Divisions.

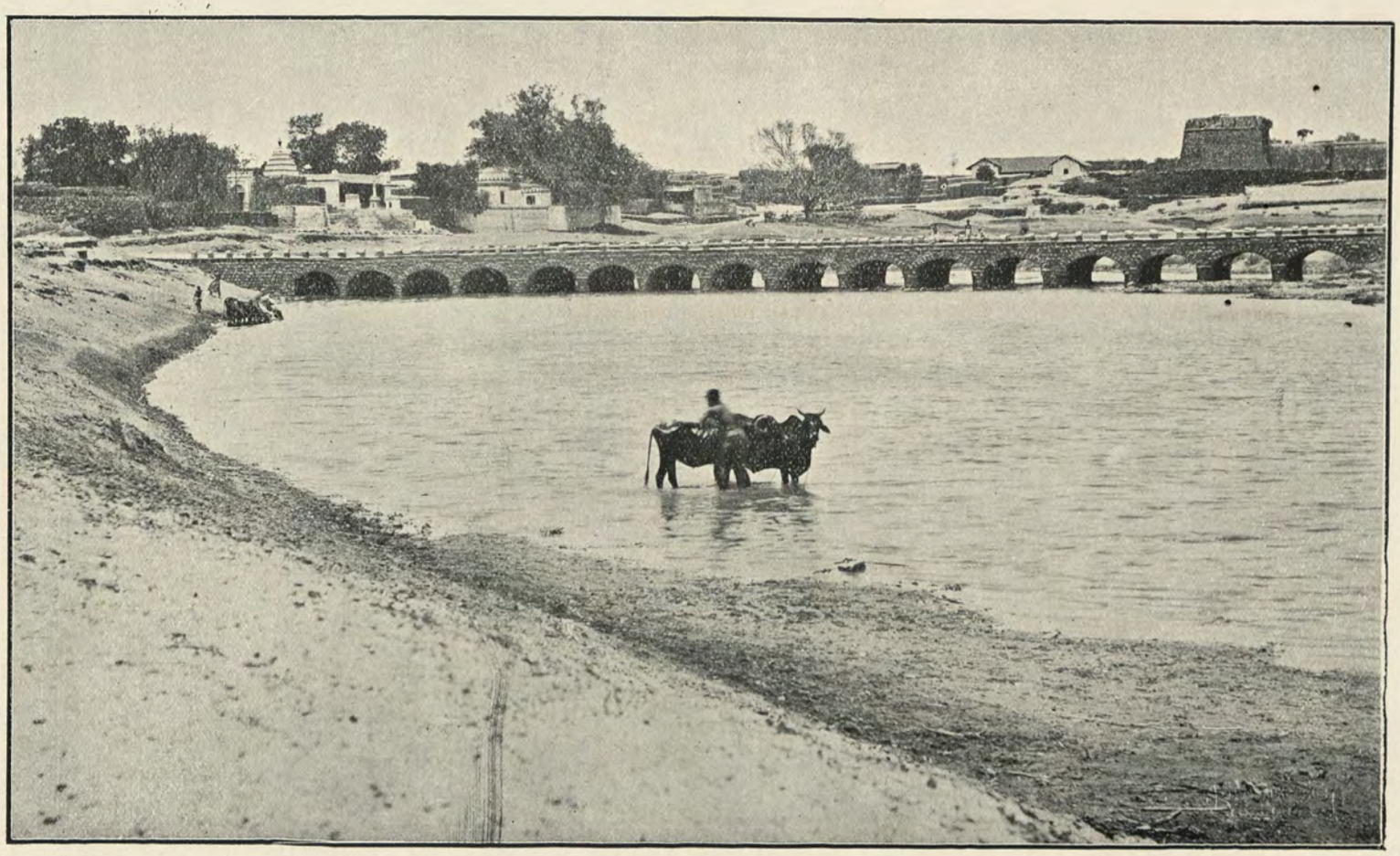


20—Bungalow for the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency at Yeravda, Poona.

NORTH WEST VIEW.



5—Causeway at Gurlhosur.

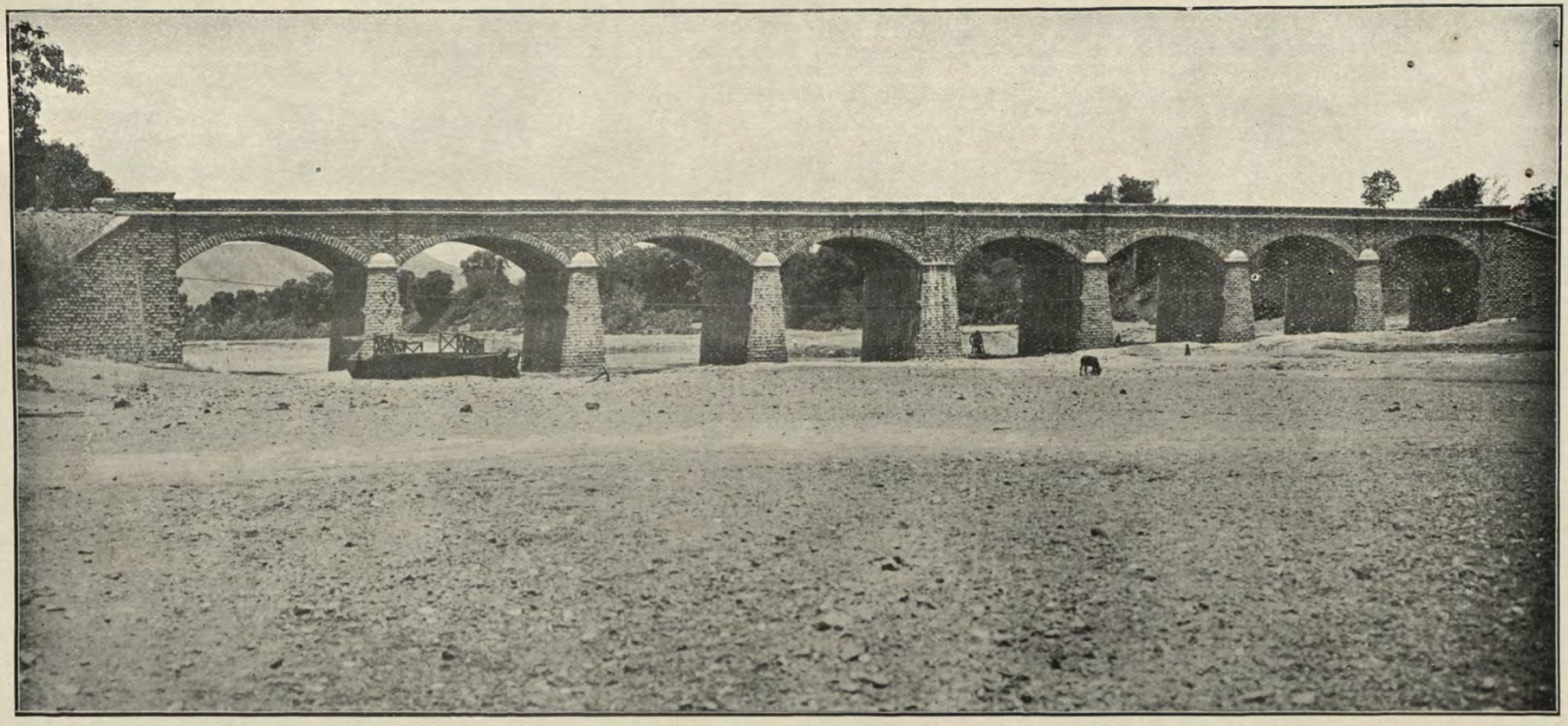


6—Causeway at Manoli.

7—Causeway at Kolhar.

8—Causeway at Kamatgi.

9—Causeway at Anagwadi.



21—Bridge over the River Ghod at Kalamb, in Mile No. 41, on Poona Nasik Road.

SOUTH EAST VIEW.

F.—Military Works.

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works ..	53,744
On repairs	83,914
Total ..,	1,37,658

Bathing arrangement and a new pump on well No. 149 in the Indian Infantry Lines at Baroda were provided, and the work of constructing quarters for lascars at Kochra in the Ratnagiri district was completed.

G.—Famine Relief Works.

Owing to the failure of rains it was found necessary to open test and relief works during the year 1920-21 in the Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts. The works, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 2,52,470, consisted chiefly of the construction of, or improvements to, small irrigation and water supply tanks, construction of roads and breaking and stacking of metal for repairs to roads. The more important of the works were :—

The construction of the Khuntephal Tank, Silt Clearance from the Parner tank, Chimla Distributary Visapur Left Bank Canal in the Ahmednagar district.

Karjat-Babulgaon Road and Nagar-Anna Ghat Road in the Ahmednagar district.

The embankment of the Sheogaon-Belapur Railway in the Ahmednagar district.

(*c*) IRRIGATION.

I.—General.

For details see tables under Irrigation printed in Part III of the Statistics of British India.

Direct expenditure.

1. The direct expenditure (excluding collection charges) on all the irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 111 2/5 lakhs as against Rs. 100¾ lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 83¾ lakhs, the average of the last three years. Of this, Rs. 61 4/5 lakhs were spent in Sind and Rs. 49 3/5 lakhs in the Deccan and Gujarat.

Capital works.

2. If the year's receipts from capital irrigation works are compared with the expenditure, the result shows a profit of Rs. 5,91,080 in Sind and a loss of Rs. 23,29,968 in the Deccan and Gujarat. The total receipts and expenditure on these works were Rs. 37,54,418 and Rs. 31,63,338, respectively, in Sind and Rs. 23,41,002 and Rs. 46,70,970, respectively, in the Deccan and Gujarat.

The total area of crops under capital irrigation works was 2,304,176 acres and shows a decrease of 96,876 acres when compared with the average of the previous triennium. It rose from 201,915 to 273,387 acres in the Deccan and Gujarat but fell from 2,199,137 to 2,030,789 acres in Sind. The estimated value of crops also showed a decrease of Rs. 37,76,987 as compared with the average (viz., Rs. 9,39,02,529) of the previous 3 years.

Other works.

3. These works fall under two categories, viz., (i) works for which only revenue accounts are kept and (ii) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. Comparing the figures of the previous triennium with those of the year under report, the area under irrigation on these works rose from 141,839 to 157,323 acres in the Deccan and Gujarat and fell from 1,007,677 to 975,843 acres in Sind. On the whole, there was a decrease of 16,350 acres but the estimated value of crops showed an increase from Rs. 3,27,02,125 to Rs. 4,39,34,185. The net revenue from these works was a minus figure owing to heavy expenditure on works.

II.—Sind.

A.—Nature of Inundation and Rainfall.

Inundation and rainfall.

The inundation of 1920 was on the whole unsatisfactory as the river was low both in June and September. The river began to rise in the beginning of June and

continued to do so with slight fluctuations till it reached the "fair irrigating level" of 13 feet at Bukkur on 15th July. This level and over was maintained for a period of 30 days as was the case in the years 1919 and 1917. On the Kotri gauge the "fair irrigating level" of 17 feet was first registered on the 11th July and this or a higher level was maintained for 49 days only against 81 days in 1919, 39 days in 1918, 73 days in 1917 and 64 days the average of the triennium ending 1919. The highest readings for the year under report on the Bukkur and Kotri gauges were 15 feet and 21·4 feet, respectively, as compared with the recorded maximum readings on those gauges of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet, respectively. The rainfall was slight and was therefore of little good to cultivation.

B.—Indus Right Bank Division.

Desert canal. The Desert canal was opened on the 4th June and it ceased to flow in December. The feeder Dhund having been silted, there was but little water in the canal during June when the river was low, but gradually the Dhund scoured and in July and part of August while the river was high the canal obtained an excellent supply. The river fell in the last week of August and the Dhund silted again rapidly at the head but fortunately the main river eroding towards the Dhund cut through into it just in time and thus enabled about 85 per cent. of the crops to be brought to maturity in spite of the sudden fall of the river in August. All branch canals did very well.

Unharwah. The Unharwah was opened on the 10th June and ceased to flow on the 23rd September. The supply in the canal was satisfactory till about the middle of August when the river fell and the feeder Dhund silted very rapidly at its head. The canal stopped flowing earlier than usual. In the compartment in front of the Haibat loop bund the water was allowed to impound during the Abkalani and it was let out of the compartment into the canal after the river had fallen. Owing to deficient supply due to heavy silt at the mouth of the feeder Dhund the damage to the crops would have been great if the area under rice crop had not been less than usual and the supply not supplemented from the Dhund compartment referred to above. About 60 per cent. of the area sown matured.

Begari canal. The Begari canal was opened on the 3rd June and it ceased to flow on the 19th October. It worked well till 10th September when it silted at the head of the feeder channel from the river owing to the heading up at the 6th mile regulator to give water to the Choi Branch. Thus the Choi Branch is a source of anxiety to the supply of the Begari canal when the gauge reading at the 6th mile is less than 10 feet or so. In order to give water to Choi, rotations were started in June and again at the end of August. Below 6th mile of Begari canal there are three branch canals called the Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah. All these branch canals worked very well and their crops were mostly all saved. About 75 per cent. of the irrigation on the Begari canal is, however, done by karias, taking off direct from the main canal and as it was impossible to give the benefit of rotations to such a system of irrigation a large area, about 40 per cent., failed to mature or produced inferior crops. This canal tails into two canals called Edenwah and Sirwah. These are silted very badly and in the last 8 miles of the Edenwah there was not a single acre of land cultivated and in the upper reaches much of the cultivation failed to mature. The work of constructing the new Right Bank of the Begari canal was completed in April 1921. The Choi Branch worked well from July to the middle of August when it silted heavily due to the erosion by the river just above the Begari head. Though the crops on the Choi suffered for want of one more rotation, about 70 per cent. of the cultivated area produced an average crop.

Mahiwah. The Mahiwah was opened on the 4th June and it ceased to flow on 25th September. Owing to the change in the method of distribution, the supply in the whole system was very satisfactory from the beginning till about the third week of August, and if the zamindar had taken advantage of the good supply in good time, there would have been no failure of kharif crops. But for one reason or another sowing was unusually late and this added to the failure of the kharif crops.

Sehar canal. As the project for remodelling the Sehar canal will not be remunerative, it will have probably to be abandoned.

The Sukkur canal worked satisfactorily. It has two heads. The Rahuja head was opened on the 22nd May and it stopped flowing on 1st November. The old head was opened on the 2nd September to supplement the supply in the canal. During the year under report the canal was slightly widened from mile 20 to 22, banks were improved and strengthened, spoil banks were dressed and several other improvements were carried out. The two branches Kur Khairo and Kur Biro also worked satisfactorily and there was no deficiency of supply except at their tails which was remedied to a certain extent by resorting to rotation. Sukkur canal.

The Ghar canal was opened on 20th May and ceased to flow on 14th October. It worked satisfactorily. During the last working season a beginning was made to canalize the Ghar Dhund which feeds the canal by narrowing its width where necessary by constructing a series of groynes and this has had a very good effect. The Naurang and Nurwah into which the Ghar canal bifurcates at its tail worked also satisfactorily. Improvements to the Nasrat *ex*-Ghar were in progress. Ghar canal.

Sattah canal takes off from Naro on the left bank of the Indus. The old mouth of this canal passed through sandy kacha and was often choked by drift sand. A new mouth has therefore been given to it through stiffer soil with results which will be known after the inundation of 1921. Sattah canal.

The water supply on the Sind canal was insufficient owing to the low inundation. The wants of the zamindars were, however, met by allowing rotations wherever feasible, but the rice crops entirely failed except on the Munghirwah as the zamindars had cultivated larger areas of this crop than in the previous year. Sind canal.

The Western Nara was opened on 15th May. Regulation had to be carried out to prevent the supply in the canal from being excessive, yet a few breaches and leaks occurred along the canal but they were immediately closed before any appreciable damage was done. Western Nara.

The Pritchard canal was opened on 25th May and it ceased to flow on 5th November. It was found to work well. Pritchard canal.

The Pinyari and Kalri canals commenced to flow on the 9th May and 14th June and ceased to flow on 9th November and 20th September, respectively. Certain works of improvements to these canals were in progress during the year. Pinyari and Kalri canals.

The Baghar canal is one of the deltaic mouths of the river Indus, taking off from the right bank of the river near Agimani. It runs through Tatta and Mirpur Sakro talukas and tails into the sea through Sheikha creek. It began flowing on 10th May and ceased to flow on 6th November. Baghar canal.

During the year the survey of India has run a line of precise levels in the Ghar canals district following old Bench Marks as far as possible. Certain additional Bench Marks were also constructed in the Ghar canals and Western Nara districts.

C.—Indus Left Bank Division.

The canals in the Left Bank Division fall under two groups, viz., (*a*) the Eastern Nara System and (*b*) Canals taking off direct from the Indus.

The former group comprises the Nara river, the Jamrao, Mithrao, Khipro, Thar and Hiral canals, all of which except the Khipro are perennial. They get their supply from the Nara river which is fed by an artificial channel taking off from the left bank of the river Indus above Rohri. On the left bank of the Indus above the mouth of the Nara Supply channel so much silt deposited as to form a large *kacha*. During August 1920 the set of the river changed towards the left bank and eroded the *kacha* from the Nara Supply channel mouth to about 3 miles above it. This erosion caused the supply channel to silt up heavily with the result that there was no water for rabi on the Jamrao and Mithrao canals. The area cultivated during the year on the Nara was about 47,000 acres against 64,483 acres in the previous year and 42,512 acres, the average of the previous three years. Nara river.

The capital expenditure on the Jamrao canal during the year amounted to Rs. 25,000, and was incurred on (1) constructing a bund above the third span of the Jamrao weir, (2) constructing a regulator at 73rd mile of the canal, (3) constructing a second regulator for the Jamsahib Minor, (4) extension of Potho minor and certain other small works. The canal and its minors were maintained in good order. The total area cultivated during the year was about 185,200 acres as compared with Jamrao canal.

284,159 acres of the previous year. The area under cotton only was about 116,900 as compared with 127,870 acres in the previous year. The river was late in rising and fell to an abnormally low level by the end of September. The discharge of the Nara at Rohri fell down from 3,530 cusecs on 15th September to 537 acres on 14th October and consequently the discharge at the Jamrao head went down from 3,922 to 1,350 cusecs on the corresponding dates. In the beginning of October the canal was closed for 10 days to give water to the canals in the Eastern Nara District and this rotation had to be continued right up to the end of the season. The decrease in cultivation was due to the failure of water supply in the Jamrao caused partly by silting of the Nara and partly by the low river. There was practically no rabi and the zamindars were warned in due time not to rely on any rabi supply.

Mithrao canal. The Mithrao canal takes off the Nara above Makhi regulator. A capital expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 was incurred on constructing the two Makhi Distributaries. The Makhi Left Distributary and Chotiari Minor worked well. The Makhi Right Bank Distributary could not be thoroughly tested as several zamindari karias had not been excavated. Owing to low inundation the supply in the distributaries and in karias taking off the main canal was not sufficient. The area cultivated during the year was about 90,200 acres against 108,600 acres of the previous year. The decrease in area was due to the silting of the Nara channel and consequent failure of the rabi supply.

Hiral canal. The Hiral canal was opened on 1st May and worked well. Rotations were resorted to with a view to ensure proper distribution of water. Rice cultivation temporarily allowed on this canal continued during the year under report. The total cultivation was about 13,700 acres against 16,368 acres of the previous year.

Thar canal. The Thar canal was opened on 8th June and for the proper distribution of water rotations had to be resorted to at all regulators. The cultivation during the year was about 41,000 acres against 51,738 acres in the last year. The 3rd mile right and 7th mile left bank distributaries constructed last year proved a success on the whole, though there was deficiency in the tail karias to feed which temporary openings had to be allowed from the main canal.

Khipro canal. The Khipro canal was opened on 1st August and ceased flowing on the 19th September and all cultivation therefore failed. The area of cultivation was about 2,200 acres against 2,553 acres in the previous year.

Among the canals taking off direct from the Indus the Nasrat, Dad, Fuleli and Hasanali canals are more important. They are all inundation canals.

Nasrat canal. The Nasrat canal was opened on 4th June and closed on 5th October. Except for one month during the height of the inundation the supply was, as usual, rotated and a large proportion of the crops matured in spite of the sudden drop in level at the end of the season. The screw gates installed last season were extremely useful in effecting karia rotations efficiently and quickly and it is satisfactory to note that in spite of the bad season the tail of the canal got a fairly good supply. The cultivation on this canal during the year was about 81,500 acres against 60,235 acres in the previous year.

Dad canal. The Dad canal was opened on the 3rd of June and had a continuously good supply up to 28th August. It was closed on 23rd October. The usual flooding at the tail of the canal was stopped by the extension of bed groynes to the 72nd mile which also improved the supply in the upper reaches. During the year the banks of the canal between miles 50 and 56, where they were low, were raised and the construction begun of a Head regulator to the Mubarak Branch, taking off at 56th mile, to enable a still higher level of water being let below the 50th mile regulator in the interest of the reclaimed lands at the tail. The area cultivated on this canal was about 90,600 acres against 81,500 acres in the previous year. The Ren distributary which takes off from the Dad canal suffered somewhat on account of rotation being resorted to on Dadwah during September, but the situation was met by internal rotations, as far as possible.

Fuleli canal. The Fuleli canal worked very satisfactorily during the year under report. The old Fuleli worked so well, on account of extension of groynes which reduced its width and scoured the silt in the bed, that a much higher discharge entered the New Fuleli from this canal and in July it was necessary to cut off water at the Jamshora head from 18′ to 16′ 6″, as a greater supply could not be admitted in the Badin

sub-division. The training work in the 60th mile of the main canal was most successful in preventing the heavy silting which formerly took place every year in the Manikwah early in the season. This year the water flowed in the tail of Manikwah to a point never reached before without the assistance of rain water. The cultivation on this canal was about 410,000 acres against 380,000 acres in the previous year.

Hasanali canal.

The Hasanali canal worked very well and the groynes which were constructed in the head reaches kept the main canal free from silt. This was of the utmost importance as although the river fell early in August, water flowed in the canal in September and a large area of crops was saved. Sluices have been constructed on karias taking off direct from the Hasanali in order to control and regulate the supply of water. The area cultivated during the year was about 19,000 acres against 20,000 acres cultivated in the previous year.

Other small canals.

The numerous small canals in the Hyderabad Canals District worked satisfactorily. The head regulator on the Great Marak canal, which was under construction, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,59,150. The work of constructing a head regulator on the Alibhar Kacheri canal was in progress. The cultivation in the whole of the Hyderabad Canals District was about 242,300 acres against 262,500 acres in the previous year.

D.—Indus River Commission.

Work of the Indus River Commission.

The Indus River Commission is entrusted with the entire management and control of the river Indus in the province of Sind. It has to carry out the necessary surveys, construct and maintain the river bunds, which are necessary for the protection of the country from the high floods in the river, and to make velocity, silt and discharge observations of the river. The results of all these observations are printed in the Indus River Commission Records. The total expenditure incurred by the Commission during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,474.

Sukkur Barrage Project.

The Sukkur Barrage Canals project described in the last report was submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in December 1920. The final orders of the Secretary of State are awaited. The Sukkur Barrage Project executive district which was created for the preparation of the project was finally closed down on 28th February 1921, but a new Division in charge of a Superintending Engineer, known as the "Sukkur Barrage Division", was formed on the 1st idem. This Division will work up all details necessary for preliminary work in connection with the Barrage and canals. Owing to the Division being constituted late in the season, a small portion of the area between Sukkur and Ruk was surveyed for close contouring purposes, and longitudinal and cross sections for the head portions of the North-Western Perennial, Central Rice and South-Eastern canals were undertaken. Information was also collected for the purpose of acquisition of lands required for the proposed canals. Observations for water levels and cross sections of the Indus at the site of the proposed Barrage were continued throughout the year as also observations of the Nara Supply Channel.

E.—Bunds.

In the month of July the old Kashmor front bund was eroded away opposite the 1896 loop and there was every probability of the 1896 loop also being taken away as it was approached by the main current of the river, but fortunately the erosion kept up only for a few days. Precautionary measures were also taken by pumping water into trenches in the whole length of the Ghouspur loop but it was not possible to wet the bunds thoroughly by this method. There were no breaches in any of the river bunds in the Begari Canals and Ghar canals districts.

All the bunds in the Shikarpur canals district withstood the floods that came along them. The Kasimpur bund has been abandoned and handed over to the Revenue Department. A few leaks occurred through the bunds in the Western Nara district but they were promptly detected and closed.

All the bunds in the Karachi canals district have been raised to 4 feet above maximum flood and brought to the standard section except a few portions of secondary importance which will be completed in 1921-1922. The Ghar Marho

emergency loop completed last year was thoroughly wetted and stood well. The bunds in this district were not, on the whole, subjected to great pressure owing to the low river.

In the Nasrat canals district the Naulakhi Bhorti bund has been extended right up to the Dad canal. All the bunds stood the water pressure well.

The Jamshora front bund and Hajipur bund which were damaged by wave wash were protected by stone pitching and brushwood groynes at places which were dangerously affected. The stone groyne or spurs constructed in the river at right angles to the Gidu bund were successful in their object and the main current which was eroding the Gidu bund was deflected with the result that silt deposited where formerly there was rapid erosion. Erosion was very active at mile 1/4 to 1/7 of the Ghalian bund and therefore a new loop 2 miles in length was constructed behind it from the old Fuleli bank to the Chandan bank.

III.—Deccan and Gujarat.

A.—Northern Division.

Rainfall.

The rainfall during the year was about normal in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates while it was deficient in the Panch Mahals. The monsoon broke out early in the middle of May and lasted up to the end of August. The rainfall was plentiful and continuous between June and July but the September rains failed and the demand for water was so great that a rotation under Police patrol had to be resorted to.

Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals

The only important canal system in this Division is the Hathmati and Khari Cut canals, all other irrigation works being small tanks dependent on local rains. Advantage was taken of early rains and the reservoirs and tanks on the Khari Cut and Khari sluices were filled by the 11th July. In the area served by the Hathmati canal the rain was well distributed during June and July and the Hathmati weir overflowed, but in the tract irrigated by the Khari Cut canal it was very uneven ; due to failure of rain in August and September sufficient water was not available for irrigation and the crops suffered in consequence. The total area irrigated on the Hathmati and Khari Cut canals was about 14,300 acres against the average of 11,000 acres for the previous three years.

Other small works.

The Wangroli, Savli and Sahiat tanks filled partially and the Tranza-Nagrama tank was empty. The water in the former was utlised in irrigating kharif and rabi crops, mainly rice, wheat and gram. The total area irrigated by these tanks was about 2,400 acres against the average area of 1,800 acres for the previous three years. The Futelao tank at Nani Kharaj got very little replenishment during the monsoon and there was practically no irrigation on it. The yield from the cultivation in the bed of this tank amounted to Rs. 213 against Rs. 140 in the previous year. All these tanks were maintained in good order.

Most of the small old tanks in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals Collectorates were fairly well filled and the storage was just sufficient for rice cultivation. The total area irrigated during kharif and rabi seasons was about 1,360 acres.

B.—Central Division.

Owing to the transfer of the Satara District from the Southern to the Central Division the irrigation works in that District were also transferred to the Central Division with effect from 1st November 1920. Consequently there are in all 15 first class irrigation works in operation in this Division.

Ekruk tank.

The Ekruk tank had sufficient storage to meet the full demands of sugarcane. Owing to scanty rainfall the field owners who had not entered into six years' leases realized the advantages of the lease system and took to it freely. The area irrigated under this tank was about 6,000 acres against the average of 4,000 acres for the previous triennium.

Jamda canals;

On the Jamda canals the eight months rabi leases, which were introduced as an experiment in October 1916, received some impetus from the cultivators during this year of drought and there was an increase of 116 acres in the area under rabi leases. The total area secured under leases during these five years is 707 acres only

against the minimum estimated leased area of 1,000 acres. Unless there is a reservoir to supplement the water of the Girna river at the Jamda Bandhara for these canals, the lease system will not be successful. The total area irrigated by these canals during the year was about 5,700 acres against 3,000 acres, the average for the previous three years.

Krishna canal an other small works.

The Krishna Canal in the Satara District irrigated an area of about 8,500 acres which shows an increase of 2,800 acres on the average and the Revari and Chikhli canals in the same District irrigated about 400 acres each. The remaining works are small and do not call for any special remarks. The area irrigated by them during the year was nearly 17,000 acres.

C.—Deccan Irrigation Division.

Nira Left Bank canal.

The Deccan Irrigation Division consists of all the most important irrigation canal systems in the Deccan. Of the works already in operation the Nira Left Bank canal is one of the oldest and so far the largest irrigation work in this Division. This canal takes off from a weir at Vir which is fed by Lake Whiting constructed on the Yelvandi river at Bhatghar in Bhor State, some 32 miles south of Poona. The storage capacity of this tank is 5,300 million cubic feet. The tank is now being enlarged by constructing an entirely new dam just below the old dam in order to provide a combined supply to the Nira Left Bank canal and the new Nira Right Bank canal which is under construction. The Nira Left Bank Canal is about 100 miles long and irrigates a large portion of the Poona District. It gives also a supply of water during monsoon to the Shetphal tank near its tail for irrigating lands under its command. During the year under report this system irrigated about 74,000 acres yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 7,21,000. This shows a considerable increase in irrigation and revenue over the average and is accounted for mainly by a greater demand for canal water due to an unsatisfactory monsoon and an almost entire failure of the cold weather rains.

Mutha canals.

The Mutha Canals system is another of the old works in this part of the country. It consists of two canals, viz., Mutha Right and Left Bank canals, and a storage reservoir, called Lake Fife, on the Mutha river at Khadakwasla which is about 10 miles south-west of Poona. The Mutha canals play a very important part in the welfare of the city of Poona and the surrounding country. They furnish the Cantonment and the City with their supply of water and have, besides irrigating ordinary crops, greatly promoted the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, lucerne and sugarcane within easy reach of this large city and an important military centre. This system irrigated about 19,000 acres during the year and earned a gross revenue of nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees. The Matoba tank, a small irrigation work, receives its main supply from the Mutha Right Bank Canal and is therefore incorporated in this system.

Mhaswad tank.

The Mhaswad tank, which has a storage capacity of about 3,000 million cubic feet lies in the eastern borders of the Satara district and irrigates lands in the Sholapur district. Though the capacity is considerable, the tank has a poor supply. The area irrigated under this tank was about 12,000 acres and the gross revenue derived from it amounted to over Rs. 80,000.

Godavari canals.

The Godavari Canals system is the first of the largest irrigation works of recent construction intended for the protection of areas liable to famine. It was completed in 1915-1916 at a cost of a little over one crore of rupees. The Godavari Right and Left Bank canals take off from a pick-up-weir at Nandur-Madhmeshwar on the Godavari river which is fed from a storage reservoir called Lake Beale on the Darna river which is a tributary of the Godavari. The Right Bank canal is 70 miles long and serves the northern tracts of the Ahmednagar District and the Left Bank canal, which is 48 miles long, irrigates lands in the south of the Nasik District and north of the Ahmednagar District. Sugarcane cultivation is steadily advancing on these new canals. The total area of this crop irrigated during the year was about 6,500 acres whereas in the preceding year it was less than 4,000 acres. The Sugar Corporation of India is arranging to start a large up-to-date sugar factory in the area served by the Godavari Left Bank canal. The total area of all crops irrigated by these two canals during the year was over 51,000 acres resulting in a gross revenue of nearly 6 lakhs of rupees. The irrigation and revenue compared with the average

of the past three years show an increase which is due partly to the extension of sugarcane cultivation and partly to the increased demand for water during the rabi season owing to the unfavourable character of the monsoon.

Kadwa and Girna River Works systems.

There are two more small irrigation works in operation, one is called the Kadwa River works and the other Girna River works. The former system consists of the Waghad Tank and the Palkhed, Ojhar-Tambat and Wadali canals fed by it, and the latter comprises a storage reservoir called the Chankapur tank and the Girna Left Bank Canal. The water of the Chankapur tank is also let down and carried along the river when required into the Jamda canals in the East Khandesh Collectorate, as well as to a few small irrigation works *en route*. The area irrigated under each of these two systems during the year was over 5,000 acres.

Protective Works under construction.

There are two large protective irrigation works under construction. One of them, viz., the Pravara River Works, is designed to irrigate some of the lands most affected by famine in the Ahmednagar District and the other called the Nira Right Bank Canal though passing through the northern tracts of the Satara District and Phaltan State, will mainly benefit the western portion of the Sholapur district which is very liable to famine.

Pravara canals.

The Pravara River Works system was fully described in the last report. The masonry dam of the storage reservoir called Lake Arthur Hill at Bhandardara, which is to be 270 feet high, has now reached a maximum height of over 200 feet. Owing to financial difficulties at the beginning of the working season the progress of the work suffered to some extent and only 9½ lakhs of cubic feet of masonry were added to the dam during the year against the recorded maximum volume of 12 lakhs of cubic feet in the previous year. Some water from storage is already available for irrigation and it proved of great value in saving crops during the recent famine. The progress of the work on the Pravara Right and Left Bank canals is also well advanced and it is anticipated that the whole scheme will be completed in 1923, and as work progresses, irrigation is being extended. A large sugar factory owned by the Belapur Company has started operations near Belapur Railway Station. This concern will eventually bring about 2,000 acres under sugarcane every year out of about 6,000 acres acquired by the Company. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 1,27,04,607, but this will be increased by about 20 per cent. due to the rise in prices. A revised estimate is under preparation. The expenditure on "Works" alone during the year was about 8½ lakhs of rupees. The total area irrigated during the year was over 26,000 acres as against 7,000 acres in the preceding year and gross revenue was over Rs. 80,000.

Nira Right Bank canal.

The Nira Right Bank Canal Project comprises the construction of a new dam at Bhatghar to increase the storage capacity of the existing Lake Whiting from 5,300 million cubic feet to about 24,000 million cubic feet, as stated in the paragraph regarding the Nira Left Bank Canal and a canal, 110 miles in length, on the right bank of the Nira river starting from the head works of the Left Bank canal at Vir. The work on the dam had to be curtailed owing to funds not being readily available, nevertheless about 20 lakhs of cubic feet of masonry were added to the dam bringing the total up to the end of the year to about 97 lakhs leaving a balance of 118 lakhs of cubic feet. It is probable that the dam will be completed in 1926. The work on the canal has made a good progress and it is expected that it will be possible to commence irrigation in 1924. The original estimate of the project sanctioned by the Secretary of State amounts to Rs. 2,57,72,499, but owing to an all round increase in the cost of labour and materials due to conditions arising out of the war revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,91,10,860 has since been prepared and submitted. An amplification of the scheme with a view to develop the irrigation of the lands in the Nira Valley to the utmost extent possible is also under preparation. The total expenditure incurred on "Works" during the year amounted nearly to Rs. 18 lakhs. The storage at Bhatghar provides a sufficient head and discharge to produce electrical energy of over 3,000 H. P. at the foot of the dam. Part of this energy is already being utilized for driving all machinery and for lighting and other purposes on the construction work.

Scientific experiments.

Scientific investigations in connection with various problems related to irrigation from the Deccan canals are being carried out by the Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, on canals, in laboratories, experimental farms and private fields. The main problem has been to reclaim lands rendered unfit for cultivation due to water-logging and salt efflorescence and to prevent the occurrence of

these evils especially in areas where sugarcane is grown. The results achieved in this direction are very satisfactory and it has been proved beyond doubt that the worst affected lands can be completely regenerated at a comparatively small cost by means of a well considered system of permanent drains combined in the first few years with the restoration of the physical texture of the soil with the aid of surface washing or leaching of the salts suitable initial plantations, green manuring, admixture of coarse vegetable matter, etc. As the nature of the sub-soil decides whether any artificial drainage is required or not, extensive sub-soil surveys are also in progress. These operations are being carried out in the areas commanded by the several open canals as well as by those under development or construction. Several drainage schemes have already been prepared and the possibility of utilizing the drainage water for irrigation purposes as a far as its salt contents will permit is also under inquiry.

Another interesting investigation being conducted by the Special Irrigation district is with regard to the value of sewage effluent as a manure for various crops. For this purpose the effluent from the Poona City Septic tanks is conveyed through pipes to a farm where it is diluted with canal water and distributed both to experimental fields and to private lands. It is satisfactory to record that so far the effluent has, when properly applied, proved a successful form of manure which the people greatly appreciate.

Second Class works.

The outlays on repairs and improvements to second class irrigation works in this Division, most of which are in the Nasik and West Khandesh Collectorates, amounted to about Rs. 28,000 during the year.

Rain and River-gauging and measurement of silt in rivers.

The observations of rain and river gauges in the Presidency proper were continued as usual. Experiments to ascertain the quantity of silt contained in the waters of some of the rivers, which were commenced since last year, were also continued during the year under report. The results of all these observations and experiments are published in the "Annual Report of Supplies of water available for irrigation works and of the discharge from catchment areas in the Bombay Presidency" for 1920.

D.—Southern Division.

Gokak canal.

The Satara district having been transferred from the Southern to the Central Division, as already stated above, the only important work remaining in the Southern Division is the Gokak canal with its reservior on the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum district. The rainfall of the year was much below the average and being unfavourable especially in the rabi season there was a heavy demand for water in that season. This scanty rainfall also caused great distress in some parts of the Belgaum district but the tract served by the Gokak canal was not very much affected. The canal was run full till 7th December 1920 and then owing to low level in the reservior a smaller discharge was allowed to pass through the canal till 18th January 1921 when it was entirely closed. Later on when it was noticed that much of the rabi would be seriously injured unless one more watering was given, the canal was re-opened for a week. This supply of water proved exceptionally valuable and the area irrigated during that season was the highest on record.

Dharma Canal.

The Dharma canal in the Dharwar Irrigation District is another work of some importance. It was open from 14th June to 21st October 1920 and it had a good steady supply of water. The crops irrigated by the canal and by the tanks depending on it were of good class.

Other works.

The remaining works in this Division are all small tanks mostly in the Dharwar Collectorate, irrigating from 50 to 600 acres.

Total area of irrigation and revenue on the first class works.

The area irrigated and the gross assessed revenue on the first class irrigation works in the Southern Division during the year were about 22,000 acres and Rs. 97,000 respectively, which show an increase of 26 and 42 per cent., respectively, when compared with the average of the previous three years. This is due to a keen demand for water for monsoon and rabi crops especially under the Gokak Canal in consequence of the scarcity of rainfall.

Second Class works.

The total area irrigated by the second class works in this Division was about 95,000 acres and the irrigation share of consolidated assessment amounted to about 3 lakhs of rupees.

Railways.

Length of open line.

1. The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) on 31st March 1921 was 5,268·41 miles, including 33·10 miles of line newly opened, viz., Bhoyani Road Bechraji Railway, 22·12 miles, and Savar Kundla Gadhakda section of the Savar Kundla Mahuva Railway, 10·98 miles. The Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company, Limited, having gone into liquidation, the line was closed to traffic with effect from 4th December 1920.

Lines under construction.

2. Of the lines sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on (i) Harbour Branch Extension (overhead connection) to Victoria Terminus (5′ 6″ gauge), 2·12 miles; (ii) Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway (metre gauge), 38·27 miles; (iii) Petlad-Bhadran Railway (2′ 6″ gauge), 13·41 miles; (iv) Motipura Tankhala Railway (2′ 6″ gauge), 26·29 miles; (v) Choranda Koral Railway (2′ 6″ gauge), 11·68 miles; (vi) Kuranga Dwarka Adathra (Okhamandal) Railway (metre gauge), 37·02 miles; (vii) Savar Kundla (*via* Dongar) Mahuwa Railway (metre gauge), 54·30 miles; (viii) Botad-Dhandhuka Extension of the Bhavnagar State Railway (metre gauge), 28·98 miles; (ix) Jamnagar-Kuranga section of the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway extension (metre gauge), 67 miles; (x) Alnawar Dandeli Railway (metre gauge), 19·12 miles; (xi) Larkana-Dodapur Branch *via* Kamber and Shahdadkot (2′ 6″ gauge) 54·23 miles.

Surveys.

3. The following surveys were completed or were in progress during the year :—

(*a*) Kurla Trombay Railway.

(*b*) Vasad Katana Railway.

(*c*) Kala-Amba Jherria extension of the Billimora Kala-Amba Railway.

(*d*) Modasa-Dungarpur Railway.

(*e*) Karad-Chiplun-Ulva Railway.

Important works.

4. Among the important works completed and in progress during the year were :—

(1) *On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The lining of the new Parsik tunnel; the reconstruction of the Bhola viaduct and of the Sungam bridge; alterations at Kasara in connection with the Thull ghat realignment; provision of road, overbridges at Dadar and Sholapur; the re-grading between Igatpuri and Bhusawal; the remodelling of the Deolali and Nandgaon station yards; construction of new hospital and staff quarters at Igatpuri; reconstruction of the eastern viaduct at Thana.

(2) *On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—Alterations to Grant Road passenger station; rebuilding the Frere Overbridge south of Grant Road Station; rebuilding the Bassein bridges; earthwork and bridges in connection with the quadrupling of the Bombay Local and Suburban section; providing additional staff quarters at Bulsar; isolation of loop sidings from the main line on the Baroda-Ahmedabad section; remodelling Sanjan and Palghar station yards; providing track circuiting between Colaba and Bandra with a view to facilitate the working of traffic over the local section; additions and alterations to the station yard at Ankleshwar.

(3) *On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.*—Provision of quarters for the Locomotive staff at Hubli and Castle Rock and for Locomotive and Traffic staff at Poona, Ghorpuri and Miraj; provision of junction arrangements at Alnawar; substitution of 60 lbs. rails for 41¼ lbs. ones in the Poona and Gadag districts and relaying an additional 100 miles of track with 60 lbs. rails in the Belgaum and Gadag Districts.

(4) *On the North-Western Railway.*—Alterations to the Locomotive yard at Karachi; additions and alterations to station buildings at Hyderabad; provision of a dead end siding with 20′ wide ×3½′ high old sleeper goods platform at Rukȝ and doubling of the line between Kot Laloo and Nawabshah.

(5) *On the Bhavnagar Railway.*—Renewal of 41¼ lbs. section rails for 34·63 miles of the Bhavnagar-Wadhwan section, main line, beyond mileage 73/19 with 50 lbs. section rails and renewal of rails in station yards and points and crossings.

Applications from private companies.

5. Applications from private companies for the construction of the following railways were under consideration :—

(1) Lunawada-Sunth-Rampur extension of the Godhra-Lunawada Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—37 miles.

(2) Kapadvanj-Modassa-Meghraj extension of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—54½ miles.

(3) Viramgam-Radhanpur Railway—60 miles.

(4) Deesa-Tharad Railway (metre gauge)—61 miles.

(5) Nadiad-Kaira Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—16 miles.

(6) Talegaon-Khed Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—22 miles.

(7) Vambori-Sheogaon Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—42 miles.

(8) Manmad-Malegaon-Satana Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—23 miles.

(9) Jeur (or Pophlaj)—Karda Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—39 miles.

(10) Bulsar-Dharampur Railway (with possible extensions to Lavkar and Jahgiri) (2′ 6″ gauge)—61 miles.

(11) Parola-Amalner-Soukheda Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—28 miles.

(12) Extensions of the Dhond-Baramati Railway (*a*) Baramati to Baura (2′ 6″ gauge)—32 miles and (*b*) Baramati to Pandhara (2′ 6″ gauge)—7 miles.

(13) (*a*) Belapur-Sheogaon and (*b*) Belapur to Nasik City Railways with a branch to Sangamner (2′ 6″ gauge)—140 miles.

(14) Mumbra-Belapur-Panvel Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—22½ miles.

(15) Bassein-Agashi-Virar Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—16 miles.

(16) Hubli-Sirsi Railway (metre gauge)—66 miles.

(17) Thasra-Virpur Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—34 miles.

(18) Haveri-Havanur Railway (metre gauge)—22 miles.

(19) Bijapur-Talikote Railway (metre gauge)—60 miles.

(20) Modassa-Dungarpur Railway (2′ 6″ gauge)—44 miles.

(21) Nipani Branch Railway (metre gauge)—35 miles.

6. The following table shows the capital and revenue transactions of the Kathiawar and Cutch States and Matheran Steam Light Railways :—

Railways.	Capital transactions.			Revenue transactions.			
	Total capital outlay to end of 1920-21 including suspense.	Open mileage.	Cost per mile.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhavnagar Railway ..	1,24,93,107	217·29	*60,912	23,92,233	211·72	12,79,264	53·47
Gondal Railway (including Porbandar State, Jetalsar-Rajkot and Khijadiya-Dhari Railways).	1,21,77,403	230·96	54,024	24,18,767	201·40	16,50,834	68·23
Jamnagar Railway ..	27,68,321	(*a*) 54·22	(*b*) 55,047	4,56,631	162	2,48,178	54·35
Junagad Railway ..	86,02,919	140·46	†63,929	11,25,490	154	5,98,853	53·21
Morvi Railway — Metre gauge—Wadhwan-Rajkot Section.	44,10,923	73·94	59,655	12,26,990	319	4,60,327	37·52
Morvi Railway — 2′6″ gauge Wankaner-Morvi Section.	12,17,840	18·89	64,470	77,378	79	59,880	77·3
Cutch State Railway (2′ 6″ guage) ..	11,57,181	36·78	31,462	93,323	49	51,554	55·24
Matheran Steam Light Railway ..	13,32,790	12·61	1,05,693	1,08,346	165·23	1,03,899	77·96

*1·21 miles of Bhavnagar Dock Estate are excluded.
10·98 miles of Kundla Gadhakda are excluded.

†5·89 miles of Talala Jambur, Dock and quarry have been excluded in arriving at this figure as the capital cost of the same is not included herein.

(*a*) Rajkot Junction to Jamnagar .. 50·29 miles
Jamnagar to Bedi-Bandar worked for goods traffic only .. 3·93 ,,
Total .. 54·22 ,,

(*b*) In arriving at this figure 3·93 miles of line from Jamnagar to Bedi Bandar constructed by the Nawanagar State outside the Railway accounts are excluded.

3.—Tramways.

Under the orders of Government information under this head is not given for this year.

CHAPTER VIII.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1.—Births and Deaths.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1920.

Europeans.

1. Among the civil European population 333 births and 382 deaths were recorded as against 291 and 329 in 1919, giving a birth-rate of 11·03 *per mille* as against 9·64 in 1919 and a death-rate of 12·65 against 10·90.

Anglo-Indians.

2. Among Anglo-Indians 166 births and 210 deaths were registered against 162 and 215 in 1919. The birth and death ratios *per mille* were 18·65 and 23·59, respectively, compared with 18·20 and 24·15 in 1919.

Indians.

3. Among Indians, births registered numbered 593,175, showing an increase of 46,715 on the preceding year's figure and 86,277 less than the decennial mean. The birth-rate was 30·28 *per mille* as against 27·90. For every 100 females, 109·08 males were born. Still-births numbered 9,368 as against 9,159 in 1919. Five hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered against 637,170 and 722,202 the decennial mean and 612,329 the mean for the 5 pre-influenza years; 110·81 males died for every 100 females. The death-rate was 28·65 *per mille* (the lowest since 1915) against 32·53 in 1919 and a decennial mean of 36·87 and 31·26 the mean for the 5 pre-influenza years and exceeded the birth-rate by 1·63. The death-rate was lowest among both males and females between the ages of 10 and 15, being 8·81 in the case of males and 10·87 in that of females. The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 183·21 per 1,000 live-births as against 201·93 in 1919. In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 20·19 and 47·10, respectively, and the infant mortality rate was 555·60 compared with 657·19 in 1919. The male and female death-rates among Christians were 23·36 and 25·39 *per mille*, among Mahomedans 19·89 and 19·43, among Parsis 24·05 and 24·65, among Jains 19·16 and 21·02 and among Hindus 31·74 and 30·63, respectively.

Causes of death.

4. Of the deaths among Indians which totalled 561,296, cholera was responsible for 2,047, small-pox for 3,536, plague for 13,857, fevers for 266,092, dysentery and diarrhœa for 29,895 and respiratory diseases for 96,486. The sub-joined table shows the deaths in 1920 and the ratio per 1,000 of population arranged according to causes and contrasted with the results for 1919 and with the mean of the preceeding five years :—

	1920.		1919.		Mean for 5 years.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Cholera	2,047	·10	51,551	2·63	19,521	1·00
Small-pox	3,536	·18	6,232	·32	4,421	·23
Plague	13,857	·71	9,626	·49	75,062	3·83
Fever	266,092	13·58	274,759	14·03	468,976	23·94
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	29,895	1·53	38,317	1·96	34,518	1·76
Respiratory Diseases	96,486	4·93	98,633	5·04	90,445	4·62
Injuries	7,721	·39	7,896	·40	7,903	·40
Other causes	141,662	7·23	150,156	7·67	164,042	8·38
Total ..	561,296	28·65	637,170	32·54	864,888	44·16

2.—Emigration and Immigration.

For details see tables under Emigration printed in part V of the Statistics of British India.

Movements by land.

1. The usual seasonal movement was accentuated during the year owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in some of the districts. Kathiawar and North Gujarat supplied labourers for mills and ginning factories and for local board and municipal work in the districts of Broach and Surat. The latter district also received similar assistance from Marwar. Labourers from the Nizam's dominions migrated during the sugarcane crushing season into the Kopergaon taluka of the Ahmednagar district and into Bijapur and Dharwar districts, while owing to famine conditions, especially in the eastern part of the Ahmednagar district, a large number of labourers left the districts in search of work going to Thana, Khandesh and Poona districts and to Bombay. The total number that emigrated from the district was 103,000 approximately. There was inter-immigration within the districts owing to the opening of famine relief works. A large number of labourers from Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts migrated into East Khandesh district while people from Sakri and other talukas of the West Khandesh district went to Bombay. The Tata works in Maval and Mulshi and the Railway works attracted large numbers especially from Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts where famine conditions prevailed. Labourers from Goa and Savantwadi went as usual to Kanara in search of work. Owing to the absence of rain in Cutch, many Kachhis came to Karachi. Also a large number of Makrani immigrants began to arrive from Baluchistan owing to drought in their native places. Pathans, Baluchis and Brahuis as usual went to some parts of Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the winter season to find work mainly as agricultural labourers. Bombay and other industrial centres received a large immigration of labourers from the Deccan, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. About 260 labourers were imported from Madras by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and employed at their mines at Taibpur in Kapadwanj taluka of the Kaira district.

Movements by sea.

2. Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kolaba and Ratnagiri were responsible for migration to South Africa and other foreign parts to a small extent. The flow of labourers to Mesopotamia from the Karachi district decreased considerably. The number of emigrants leaving the port of Bombay by sea under the Indian Emigration Act XVII of 1908 rose from 76 to 582, of whom 184 were engaged for the British Protectorate in Africa, 367 were engaged by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. for the Uganda Railway and 27 by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers for ex-German East Africa. The number of emigrants who returned to Bombay was 263, of whom 261 came from British East Africa. This number included 255 persons registered at Karachi. The emigration work in connection with the Uganda Railway was transferred from Karachi to Bombay from 1st April 1920. The operation of Chapter XI of the Act was again enforced in August 1920 and under its provisions 602 artisans for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company left the port of Karachi.

3.—Medical Relief.

For details see the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1920 and the tables under Hospitals printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions.

1. The total number of institutions during the year decreased from 755 to 740. The classification of existing institutions was as follows:—State (public) 53; State (special) 27; Local and Municipal Funds 317; Private (aided) 17; Private (unaided) 271; and Railways 55.

Number of patients.

2. The total number of patients treated increased from 2,392,259 to 2,452,051. In-patients, of whom 49,712 were cured, and 6,834 died, numberd 74,947 as against 75,045, the percentage of mortality decreasing from 10·4 to 9·1. The total number of beds available rose from 6,823 to 6892, while the daily average of patients occupying them decreased from 3,677·6 to 3,646·0. Out-patients increased in number from 2,317,214 to 2,377,104 and the daily average attendance increased from 22,348·0 to 23,387·0.

Attendance by class or sex.

3. Of the total number of patients treated, 19,000 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 1,564,447 were Hindus, 740,117 were Mahomedans and 128,487 others.

Diseases.

4. Amongst in-door patients the chief increases were in the figures for malaria, tubercular diseases other than those of the lung, injuries and labour cases, while cholera, dysentery, small-pox, tubercle of the lung and diarrhœa showed decreases.

Out of 1,105 cases treated for small-pox, 601 were unvaccinated, 494 vaccinated in infancy, 3 vaccinated after infection and 7 re-vaccinated. Among out-door patients the chief diseases were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and skin, respiratory diseases and diseases of the ear.

Surgical operations.

5. The number of surgical operations increased from 96,359 to 101,739. As a result of the operations 99,571 persons were cured and 812 relieved.

Receipts.

6. The total income, exclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 40,79,765. Of this, Rs. 22,39,811 were contributed by Government, Rs. 4,83,117 by local funds and Rs. 6,62,978 by municipal funds. Subscriptions increased from Rs. 1,28,277 to Rs. 1,33,828. The several nursing associations contributed Rs. 1,59,332.

Expenditure.

7. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 34,44,865 to Rs. 40,08,377. Deducting Rs. 2,27,276 remitted into the treasury on account of hospital fees, sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., and Rs. 30,700 invested during the year, the net cost rose from Rs. 33,01,318 to Rs. 37,50,401.

Investments.

8. The invested capital stood at Rs. 10,05,787 at the beginning and Rs. 10,09,374 at the end of the year.

4.—Epidemic Diseases.

1.—Plague.

General.

1. During the calendar year 1920, deaths from plague in the Presidency (including Aden and all Native States except Baroda) rose from 12,706 to 19,534.

Bombay city.

2. Two hundred and eighty-one deaths were reported from Bombay City. The month of November was free from plague.

Karachi city.

3. Plague deaths were reported throughout the year, the total reported being 376.

Aden.

4. Aden was quite free from plague.

District and Agencies.

5. All the districts, with the exception of Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Thar Parkar, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier, reported deaths from plague. The most severely affected districts were East and West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Among the Native States, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States showed the highest mortality from the disease.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

6. There was only one death from plague among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay City.

De-ratization.

7. Operations on an extensive scale under the supervision of an epidemiologist were carried on in Belgaum and Dharwar districts under the orders of Government. The places specially dealt with were:—(*i*) grain dealing centres, (*ii*) places specially liable to carry over infection from one season to the next as indicated by (*a*) their population and (*b*) lateness of infection in the earlier season or for other reasons, (*iii*) other places were dealt with as circumstances connected with the outset of plague called for. Difficulties in obtaining the requisite traps somewhat hampered the experimental features of the operations. In addition to trapping, poison baiting with Barium Carbonate was utilized on a large scale. The total number of rats destroyed was 927,981 (453,181 by trapping and 474,800 by poisoning). For the next year the area of operations has been curtailed on account of funds being limited.

Poona Plague Prevention Inquiry.

8. Experimental work on the efficacy of different rat-poisons, various types of rat-trap, etc., were carried out. Officers of various departments were trained in the subject of rat destruction. In October 1920 the officer in charge was deputed to Bombay to study the question of rat infestation along-shore, the access of rats to ships, etc.

Inoculation.

9. During the year two temporary assistant surgeons and five temporary sub-assistant surgeons were employed on inoculation duty during the prevalence of plague. Other medical officers and practitioners also performed inoculations. Forty-nine thousand one hundred and seventeen inoculations were performed against 28,307 in the previous year. Of this number, 15,012 were done in Dharwar, 6,985 in

Satara, 3,061 in East Khandesh, 2,025 in Kanara, 1,341 in Belgaum, 1,274 in West Khandesh, 1,168 in Thana, 4,518 in Bombay City and 983 in Karachi City. Native States reported 10,677 inoculations, 5,269 in Kolhapur State, 2,187 in Jamkhandi, 1,294 in Savanur and the remainder from other States in the Southern Maratha Country.

2.—Cholera.

The incidence of cholera for the year under report was unusually low. Only 2,047 deaths were recorded, the lowest figure with one exception since 1908. The majority of the deaths (1,083) occurred in one district, Satara, which together with Ratnagiri were the only districts where the disease was active during the first half of the year. One thousand eight hundred and eleven of the total were returned during the later six months of the year, when intensity was more wide-spread, affecting Poona, Belgaum and Bijapur in addition to Satara. Bombay City recorded 119 deaths of which 98 occurred in June and July.

3.—Small-pox.

Deaths from small-pox numbered 3,536 as compared with 6,232 in 1919 and the decennial mean of 5,180. The districts more severely affected were Kanara (1·44), Hyderabad (·58), Karachi (·55), Larkana (·56) and Nawabshah (·49). In Bombay City 290 deaths were recorded as against 771 in 1919.

4.—Influenza.

Influenza was present in all the districts of the Presidency but was much less severe in type than during the epidemic of 1918. During the year 16,690 deaths were recorded in British districts. The worst affected districts were Thana, Nasik, Kaira Surat, Belgaum and Dharwar. No special measures were taken to combat the disease. Nasal douching and other usual remedies were advocated in some places. Influenza vaccine was used (53 cases) in one town only. The disease was prevalent in Bombay City causing 1,577 deaths of which 28 deaths were amongst European and Anglo-Indian communities. Karachi City reported 470 deaths.

5.—The Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

For details see the Annual Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for 1920.

1. The output of anti-plague vaccine increased from 1,011,175 to 1,468,729 doses. There was an increase in the demand for the vaccine from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the North-West Frontier Province, Burma, the Native States of India and countries outside India, while Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar show a decrease. Since the opening of the laboratory in 1896, 20·31 million doses have been supplied. The health department of the City of Bombay continued to send daily to the laboratory all rats found dead or caught alive within the municipal limits. Of the former, 334,946 were examined and 4,815 were found infected with plague. Plague.

2. Examinations were also conducted of pathological fluids and discharges, water and food-stuffs in a large number of cases. One hundred and seventy-three specimens of morbid tissues were examined for diagnosis, and 160 brains of dogs or other animals for rabies. Twenty-eight poisonous snakes were received at the laboratory. In addition to the plague vaccine referred to above, large numbers of doses of other vaccines were prepared for cholera, leprosy, influenza, etc., for supply to military and other bodies in and out of India. Research work for other diseases was carried on during the year. Miscellaneous.

6.—Lunatic Asylums.

For details see the Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1920 and tables under Lunatic Asylums printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The asylums were kept in good order and the necessary additional buildings were provided wherever possible. General.

Population.

2. The total number of inmates fell from 2,071 to 2,009, of whom 588 were admitted during the year. Re-admissions numbered 9 against 7 in the previous year. Of the 596 patients admitted during the year, 343 were Hindus, 163 Mahomedans, 37 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 32 Indian Christians; 30 were under 20 years of age and 117 were over forty. Of the total number treated, 286 were discharged as cured and 101 were transferred to the care of friends.

Types of insanity.

3. The principal types of insanity were idiocy (83), mania (902), melancholia (354), mental stupor (34), delusional insanity (207), insanity caused by *Cannabis Indica* (99) and dementia (234), the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 92, 979, 359, 35, 238, 69 and 244.

Health.

4. The daily average of sick rose from 45·2 to 52·5. The number of deaths fell from 216 to 176. The general health was fairly satisfactory.

Financial.

5. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,73,086 to Rs. 6,63,151. Receipts from paying patients decreased from Rs. 72,839 to Rs. 71,863. Deducting these receipts, the value of stores received from the manufacturing department and the amounts realized on account of the sale of goods to the public, etc., the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,81,995 as compared with Rs. 3,96,014 in 1919.

7.—Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga.

General.

1. The asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., who was then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, from public donations, and provides accommodation for the segregation of 364 pauper Indian lepers.

Population.

2. The total number of persons treated in the asylum during the year 1920 was 581, of which 381 were males, 193 females and 7 children. Out of these, 4 were Anglo-Indians, 442 Hindus, 46 Mahomedans and 89 Native Christians. During the year there were 97 deaths.

Financial.

3. The cost of maintaining lepers who are not residents of Bombay is borne by Government, and that of maintaining Bombay lepers by the municipality. The other sources of income are the garden and the sewage farm and occasional subscriptions. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 94,484.

8.—Sanitation.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1920.

District municipalities.

1. There were 157 municipalities with an aggregate population of 2,381,064. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,49,35,786, of which Rs. 41,67,720 were spent in improving water-supply, drainage, conservancy and other measures for promoting public health within municipal limits.

Local boards.

2. There were 26 district and 219 taluka local boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 1,06,12,595, out of which Rs. 3,21,347 were spent on works connected with public health.

Village sanitation.

3. The Bombay Sanitation Act of 1889 was in force in 549 villages, an increase of 11 on the previous year. Village Sanitary Inspection Books are now maintained in 1,400 villages. The officers of the Sanitary Department made remarks in 219 books.

Laboratories.

4. There are two Public Health Laboratories. In addition to miscellaneous samples of food-stuffs, sewage, etc., 2,231 water samples were examined bacteriologically and 1,798 chemically in the Poona Laboratory, while in the Karachi Laboratory 240 samples were examined bacteriologically and 120 chemically.

Sterilization of water supplies.

5. A scheme to prevent the spread of cholera was started during the year. Eight qualified sanitary inspectors or sub-assistant surgeons were selected and put through a short course at the Poona and Karachi Laboratories and were detailed two to each Registration District. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in consultation with district officers arranged their itineraries and directed their work. These instructors gave practical demonstrations to minor district officers of all departments, patils, village officials and others on the permanganating of

wells and to more literate from amongst their classes on the taking of water-analysis and on the use of bleaching powder and similar water-purifiers. The scheme has succeeded beyond expectation. The Educational Department took full advantage of the classes and it has become the practice for the instructors to go beyond mere demonstrations in permanganating and impart further information on matters bearing on the spread of cholera and on the general rudiments of hygiene, e.g., the part played by flies, food and water in the spread of cholera and the means to evade them.

Pilgrim centres.

6. The Pandharpur Ashadi fair was held on 27th June 1920. One hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-five pilgrims attended, out of whom 114,055 paid the tax. All Palkhis were inspected *en route* and arrived with clean bills of health. For the "Sinhast Jatra" a scheme had been carefully prepared under the general direction of the Collector by the Sanitary, Sanitary Engineering and other officers and authorities and was put into operation from the commencement of the festival in July 1920. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, was entrusted with the supervision and co-ordination of the sanitary measures taken by the different bodies concerned. Since the commencement of the Jatra, 186,695 tax-paying pilgrims visited Nasik and 117,565 pilgrims visited Trimbak, besides Sadhus, other mendicants and others exempted from the pilgrim tax. These latter approximately numbered 50,508 at Nasik and 15,000 at Trimbak. In contrast with the severe outbreak on the last occasion, 12 years ago, there was only a mild outbreak of cholera—18 attacks between the 25th August and the 18th September 1920—and no case thereafter. Other fairs at Vautha in the Dholka taluka of the Ahmedabad district and Shukaltirth in Broach district and the Lal Shahbaz fair in Larkana district were attended by a large number of pilgrims but fortunately there was nothing of special interest affecting the public health to report.

Famine.

7. During the year shortage of water was felt in many villages and scarcity and famine conditions existed in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Two famine camps and two poor-houses were opened in the Ahmednagar district.

Sanitary Board.

8. The constitution of the Sanitary Board remained unchanged. Owing to financial stringency the usual grant of Rs. 1 lakh was not placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, but to meet the promises of grants-in-aid already made, Rs. 6,968 were distributed to Central and Southern divisions. Grants to local bodies for sanitary works were sanctioned by Government. A number of water-supplies and drainage works were in progress or completed during the year. Eighty-one projects, including minor sanitary schemes, were under investigation. Borings for artesian water-supplies were in progress during the year at Dholera, Kaira, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Yeola and other places. The staff under the Sanitary Engineer is still on a reduced basis. The preparation and execution of schemes deferred for a long time have still to be postponed for want of funds and increase in cost of machinery and iron work.

Inspection of vessels

9. At the port of Bombay 1,066 vessels altogether with crew and passengers numbering 237,219 were examined as against 1,348 vessels with 430,786 crews and passengers during the preceding year. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 106,476 members of the crews and passengers of out-going and in-coming vessels and of members of crews of vessels lying in the port were disinfected. Of these, 94,003 were Asiatic or African members of the crews or third class or deck European or non-European passengers and 18,008 pilgrims who left the port of Bombay for ports out of India, and 12,473 were members of crews and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred. In addition, 1,342 baggage coolies and stevedores' men were disinfected in order to enable certain vessels to work cargo as early as possible after medical inspection and disinfection of their crews and passengers. Sixty vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred were inspected and seventeen vessels which carried pilgrims to Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of sulphur dioxide gas generated in a Clayton apparatus. Besides the 17 out-going pilgrim ships, 52 vessels were fumigated. At Karachi 350 out-going vessels were inspected and given bills of health, while 45 in-coming vessels were inspected for the existence of infectious disease. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 1,030 and 54. Of

the 132,350 members of the crews and passengers medically inspected on arrival and departure, 57,731 persons had their clothing, bedding and other articles disinfected. At Aden 1,295 steamers and rigged vessels were granted bills of health.

Pilgrim traffic.

10. The prilgrimage during the year under report was performed under conditions of great difficulty. The principal items of interest were (1) the return to normal conditions as regards numbers proceeding on Haj, (2) two outbreaks of cholera amongst pilgrims in musafirkhanas and the consequent congestion and difficulty in finding for them housing accommodation in Bombay and (3) their extraodinary insecurity while journeying from Jeddah to Mecca and Mecca to Arafat and Medina owing to the unruliness of the Bedouins. During the year the ports of Bombay and Karachi were open for the embarkation of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca via Jeddah. Eighteen vessels with 18,008 and 5 vessels with 4,081 pilgrims on board left Bombay and Karachi, respectively, after disinfection and freeing from rats. All the pilgrims were subjected to a careful medical examination and disinfection of clothes and bedding, while 16,908 were vaccinated at the port of Bombay. During the year 16,089 and 3,605 pilgrims, including a number who had left Bombay and Karachi in the previous years, arrived from Jeddah in 16 and 4 vessels, respectively. Two hundred and sixty-two deaths occurred at sea among the returning pilgrims. The Bombay Haj Committee held 9 meetings during the year.

9.—Vaccination.

For details see notes on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1920-21.

Total number of persons primarily vaccinated and revaccinated.

1. During the year 1920-21 there were 592,402 persons primarily vaccinated and 115,889 re-vaccinated against 611,050 and 107,383, respectively, in the previous year, showing a decrease of 3·05 per cent. in the case of primary vaccination and an increase of 7·92 per cent. in the case of re-vaccination. Out of 54,675 villages in the Presidency, 50,186 were visited by the vaccinators.

Results.

2. Of the primary vaccinations, 536,634 or 90·59 per cent. were successful. Excluding 54,026 in which the results were unknown, the percentage of success was 99·65 against 99·47 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations, 30,885 or 26·65 per cent. were successful. Excluding unknown cases the percentage of success was 50·05 as against 55·79 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

3. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 5,63,651 against Rs. 5,16,933 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was rupee one only against annas fourteen and pies two in the preceding year.

Belgaum Vaccine Institute.

4. During the year 1,362,965 doses of vaccine lymph were distributed as against 1,491,325 in the previous year. Of these, 194,975 were supplied to the military authorities. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,755 against Rs. 59,089 in 1919-20.

10.—Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Reports of the Chemical Analysers to Government, Bombay and Sind, for the year 1920 and the tables under Medico-legal investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay.

General.

1. The number of analyses rose from 6,806 to 7,594, the bulk of the articles falling under the heads "Customs and Abkari" and "Medico-legal examinations."

Medico-legal cases.

2. There were 761 medico-legal cases, of which 341 related to suspected human poisoning and 91 to suspected animal poisoning. Poison was detected in 147 and 39 cases, respectively. Blood-stains were found upon the articles forwarded in 193 out of 235 cases, 186 being murder cases. During the year 826 blood-stains were forwarded to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported that 656 were human, 9 ruminant and 1 non-mammalian. No definite statement could be made about the remainder. The total number of articles examined in medico-legal cases was 2,902.

2.—Sind.

The number of analyses during the year increased from 1,103 to 1,389. The number of medico-legal cases investigated also rose from 89 to 103, the number of articles examined being 374. Poison was detected in 10 out of 28 cases of suspected human poisoning. Two cases of suspected animal poisoning were received in which arsenic and strychnine, respectively, were detected. Blood-stains were detected in 39 out of 63 cases, 32 being murder cases. During the year 111 blood-stains were forwarded to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported that 83 were of human blood.

11.—Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Casualties. 1. The number of persons reported killed during the year by wild animals was 54 against 45 in the previous year. The mortality caused by snake-bite increased from 1,161 to 1,309, Ratnagiri and Thana recording 288 and 138, respectively. Brunton lancet was made use of in 9 cases only. Seven of these recovered, but in none of the cases was the snake authentically identified as venomous.

Rewards. 2. The amount of the rewards paid rose from Rs. 171 to Rs. 1,479, most of which was paid for the destruction of pig.

Licenses. 3. During the year 9,371 licenses were issued. The total number of licenses in force was 22,849.

12.—Veterinary.

For details see the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1920-21.

Contagious diseases. 1. During the year contagious diseases were reported from all the districts of the Presidency proper and Bombay City. The number of deaths reported fell from 8,647 to 7,752. The mortality among equines decreased from 175 to 128, surra accounting for 102 deaths, of which 22 occurred in Kaira, 6 in Surat, 55 in Thana, 2 in West Khandesh, 3 in Kanara, 6 in Kolaba and 8 in Bombay City. Eleven horses died from glanders in Bombay City. Among bovines rinderpest accounted for 5,910 deaths as against 6,870, Kolaba being the greatest sufferer. Panch Mahals, West Khandesh and Nasik also suffered severely. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia caused 545 deaths as against 724 in the previous year, Surat and Dharwar suffering the most. Black-quarter accounted for 80 deaths in five districts, 50 being reported from the Ahmednagar district. Anthrax was reported from seven districts and caused 404 deaths, Thana reporting 202 deaths. Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in all districts except Bijapur and Ratnagiri and resulted in 256 deaths as against 343. The number of inoculations against rinderpest rose from 24,432 to 55,725. Four thousand one hundred and eighty animals were inoculated against hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Inoculations against anthrax numbered 383 and vaccinations against black-quarter 100. Contagious diseases prevailed in the whole of Sind, and the number of deaths increased from 1,688 to 10,564. Among equines the mortality rose from 109 to 155, surra alone accounting for 91. The number of deaths among bovines increased from 712 to 8,580 and among other animals from 867 to 1,829.

Veterinary institutions. 2. Eight new dispensaries were opened during the year in the Presidency proper, bringing the total up to 73. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries decreased from 90,800 to 89,522, while animals to which medicine only was supplied decreased from 59,664 to 46,068. The number of animals treated by veterinary assistants on tour, excluding castrations, increased from 30,671 to 43,335. Inoculations increased from 31,223 to 63,714. In Sind the number of dispensaries was the same as last year, viz., 15. The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries increased from 18,527 to 19,170, while medicine and advice were given in 3,288 cases in the absence of animals. The veterinary assistants visited 2,083 villages and treated 5,678 patients, excluding 2 castrations, as against 1,812 villages and 4,728 patients in the previous year. Inoculation of 20,648 animals was carried out as against 1,672.

Glanders and Farcy Department.

3. In the Presidency proper the number of cases of glanders detected rose from 4 to 10, of which 8 were clinical and 2 non-clinical. In Sind 45 cases of glanders, 37 from Karachi and 8 from Hyderabad, were detected and destroyed as against 23 cases reported from Karachi and 3 from Hyderabad in the previous year. The number of horses imported fell from 5,141 to 4,622, of which 2,902 were imported from Australian ports, 634 from Persian Gulf ports, 576 from Egyptian ports and 405 from English ports.

Expenditure.

4. Expenditure in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 4,36,065 to Rs. 4,48,850, of which Rs. 1,19,685 were debited to local funds. In Sind the expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,24,505 to Rs. 1,23,090, of which Rs. 53,160 were chargeable to local funds.

CHAPTER IX.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

1.—Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for 1920-21 and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. The number of district and taluka local boards remained the same, viz., 26 and 219. The number of non-official Presidents of district local boards increased from twelve to eighteen, while ninety-two taluka local boards had non-officials as their Presidents. The number of non-official Vice-Presidents of district and taluka local boards was 204. The total number of members of local boards again fell from 3,090 to 2,988, of whom 393 were *ex officio*, 659 nominated and 1,936 elected. Triennial elections were held during the year in the Bijapur district. The elective franchise was in force in the whole province of Sind except in the Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board and in the Taluka Local Boards of Chachro, Mithi, Diplo and Nagar Parkar in the Thar Parkar district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier district which were not considered to be ripe for the grant of the right. It has, however, been decided to grant the elective franchise to the district and taluka local boards of the Upper Sind Frontier on the termination of their present terms. The average number of meetings held by the district and taluka local boards, respectively, were 4·1 and 5·3 in the Northern Division, 2·85 and 5·29 in the Central Division, 3·5 and 6·8 in the Southern Division and 3 and 7 in Sind. The average percentages of members present at each meeting of the taluka and district local boards, respectively, were 60 and 58·3 in the Northern Division, 56 and 63·8 in the Central Division, 51·3 and 67·9 in the Southern Division and 46 and 68 in Sind. No separate local boards have yet been established in the Bombay Suburban Division.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of the boards, excluding the opening balances, fell from Rs. 1,41,87,362 to Rs. 1,25,68,623. There were decreases of Rs. 5·96 lakhs, Rs. 6·99 lakhs and Rs. 3·39 lakhs, respectively, in the Central, Southern and Sind divisions and an increase of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Northern Division. The incidence of taxation was highest (Re. 0-12-0) in Broach and lowest (Re. 0-1-4) in Thana.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,23,46,228 to Rs. 1,31,84,282. Expenditure on education increased from Rs. 63,19,490 to Rs. 71,67,892 and on medical relief from Rs. 8,48,756 to Rs. 9,46,259. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 34,85,143 against Rs. 41,43,354. No district had its closing balance below the prescribed minimum.

Works.

4. As in former years the largest item of expenditure under civil works was upon communications.

2.—Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1920-21, the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1920-21 and tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the statistics of British India.

(*a*) Bombay Municipality.

General.

1. There were one hundred and fifty-five meetings of the Corporation and 116 meetings of the Committees other than those of the Standing Committee. There were 52 regular meetings of the Standing Committee and 50 meetings of the Sub-Committee thereof.

Finance.

2. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 75,16,968 which included Rs. 17,65,909 representing grants for previous years to be renewed, and Rs. 6,07,799, the value of stores in hand, and closed with a balance of Rs. 74,57,865, of which Rs. 13,53,551 represented renewals for 1920-21 and previous years,

Rs. 8,77,623, the value of stores in hand, Rs. 1,00,000, the minimum cash balance required by law, Rs. 15,76,574, the contribution payable to the City Impovement Trust in the following year, and Rs. 6,77,434, the amount advanced for the purchase of plant and machinery. The income realized during the year was Rs. 2,01,43,197, and the expenditure Rs. 2,02,02,301. The rates of taxation remained unchanged, but the income realized was Rs. 18,26,270 in excess of the figure for the previous year. The incidence of taxation fell from Rs. 16-9-2 to Rs. 14-10-6. As the increase in expenditure has outgrown the expansion of income, the Corporation had to consider certain proposals for extending the basis of taxation and opening up fresh sources of revenue. Effect was given to some of the proposals and others were still under consideration.

Loan and plague expenditure.

3. The total outlay on loan works fell from Rs. 14,60,695 to Rs. 43,69,784, the increase of Rs. 29,09,089 being chiefly under Buildings and Sanitary Structures, Roads and Over-bridges, drainage and water works. Plague expenditure increased from Rs. 1,18,404 to Rs. 1,24,591.

Debt and sinking fund.

4. To carry out the programme of loan works Rs. 50 lakhs were taken up from the Bombay Development Loan raised by the Local Government. The loan of Rs. 30 lakhs taken from the Bank of Bombay in 1918 was repaid and a fresh loan of the same amount on modified terms was taken. A 60 years' loan was taken from the Western India Turf Club. Reduction of debt during the year amounted to Rs. 50,23,425. The Capital liabilities of the Corporation were therefore increased from Rs. 8,08,51,477 to Rs. 8,48,28,052. Against this debt the total sinking fund invested up to 31st March 1921 totalled Rs. 2,30,49,207 and the outstanding debentures of the Drainage Loan of 1878 not repaid, but covered by a renewed grant, amounted to Rs. 11,500, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 6,17,67,345.

Assets and liabilities.

5. The assets of the municipality at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,29,41,042 and the liabilities to Rs. 9,72,76,412, the excess of assets over liabilities being Rs. 4,56,65,630, an increase of Rs. 51,27,021.

Assessment and collection of revenue.

6. The total amount collected under all heads, exclusive of tolls, miscellaneous receipts and fees, rose from Rs. 1,29,71,248 to Rs. 1,34,34,414. The final gross assessment increased from Rs. 8,58,18,734 to Rs. 9,32,34,165, but the number of properties assessed decreased from 65,585 to 48,670. The total outstanding dues at the end of the year were Rs. 1,35,83,029.

Regulation of streets and buildings.

7. The number of applications for permission either to build or to rebuild houses, etc., was 3,287 against 3,556 in the previous year. In all 1,840 notices were issued to house-owners. The number of prosecutions was 1,283 against 1,098 in the previous year. Of these cases, 518 were withdrawn on compliance with requisitions, 247 persons were warned and discharged, 479 were convicted and 39 cases were pending at the close of the year. The number of notices issued for the removal of unsafe structures was 440, of which 299 were complied with and 141 were pending at the close of the year. Twenty-five buildings or portions thereof fell during the year. In four of these cases 13 persons were injured and 3 were killed. Action was taken in 201 cases for the removal of inflammable huts. In 139 cases the requirements were complied with and 62 cases were pending at the close of the year. In 11 cases applications were made to the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorised work. In five of these cases the owners removed the work and the remaining six cases were pending at the close of the year. A regular inspection of buildings was started during the year with a view to ascertaining whether the means of egress from the existing buildings were sufficient to allow of safe exit in the event of fire. Fifty-seven notices were issued for the provision of sufficient means of egress. Of these, three were complied with and the remaining 54 were pending at the close of the year. The total amount paid for the acquisition of set-backs was Rs. 2,55,453.

Communications.

8. All the properties required for widening Church Gate Street were acquired. The surplus land behind Church Gate Street has been sold at prices ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,325 per square yard. Several suits were filed in the High Court for ejecting the tenants of the properties in Church Gate Street and the buildings were being removed. All the properties required for the widening of Dalal Street

were acquired and the work of constructing the road will be taken in hand as soon as the buildings are removed. Proceedings for the acquisition of properties for Apollo Street and Masjid Bunder Road were pending before the Assistant Land Acquisition Officer. The revised scheme for the Golanji Hill Road was approved by the Corporation and action was being taken to acquire the properties. The work of constructing a through road from Worlee to Mahim was almost completed. The widening of Nesbit Road was completed. All the properties required for the construction of the Dadar-Kumbarwada Road were acquired and the work of construction was in progress. Additional properties were being acquired for the widening of 1st Marine Street. The surplus land acquired in connection with the widening of Sonapoor Lane was sold by public auction. Almost all the properties required for the improvement of Love Grove Pumping Station Road were acquired and the work was taken in hand. Arrangements were being made for acquiring the properties required for the road between Cadell Road and Mahim Kapad Bazar Road. The proposed road from Haines Road to the junction of Tulsi Pipe Line and Fergusson Road was sanctioned by the Corporation and negotiations were opened for the acquisition of the required properties. The scheme for the proposed road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier was under the consideration of the Corporation at the close of the year. In connection with the Mahim Development Scheme all the properties required for the road from Mahim Station to Lady Jamsedji Road having been acquired, the work of road construction was taken in hand. Almost all the properties required for the two proposed roads and the park between Old Purbhadevi Road and Dadar-Kumbharwada Road were acquired and the work of road construction will shortly be taken in hand. The properties required for the extension of DeLisle Road northwards to Lady Jamsedji Road and the improvement and widening of Lady Jamsedji Road from the Bombay Woollen Mills to Bandra Causeway were being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The Roads Committee of the Corporation were considering proposals for (1) a proposed road from Lady Jamsedji Road to Tulsi Pipe Line in continuation of Mahim Bazar Cross Road, (2) a proposed road between Dadar and Matunga Stations and (3) two short roads for giving easy access to the Mahim Shore. The Mahim Park Scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation and steps were being taken to acquire the required properties. Three new roads of an aggregate area of 91,881 square yards were taken over from the City Improvement Trust and declared public. The set-backs enforced during the year resulted in the addition of 30,129 square yards to the roadway. Action was commenced in respect of 21 private streets. In 18 cases the work required to be done was in progress and in one case it was completed. Action was taken in respect of one private street. In 7 cases the work of laying out new private streets was undertaken by house-owners under municipal supervision, and in two cases although the work was completed by the owners, the streets were not taken over owing to defects in their construction. The area of roads metalled and patched during the year was 7,763,300 square feet. The foundations of six roads aggregating about 143,582 square feet in area were improved at a cost of Rs. 52,132. The length of road surface disturbed for laying mains, drains, cables, etc., was about 91 miles out of about 173 miles of roads in the city and the cost of restoration amounted to Rs. 5,82,805. A number of roads with an aggregate area of 3,575,797 square feet were tarpainted, the cost of tarring operations amounting to Rs. 3,23,187. Road-watering cost Rs. 1,60,733. No new trees were planted during the year. The footpaths of three roads were paved. On 10 roads footpaths were newly formed. About 15,300 feet of a new double tram track was laid along Sandhurst and Reay Roads and about 720 feet of single track was laid along Peer Khan Lane.

Drainage.

9. Mr. J. D. Watson's report on the Drainage and Sewerage Scheme was placed before the Corporation. The beam engines in the new Pumping Station at Love Grove worked fairly satisfactorily during the year. During the year minor works only were done towards the construction of the new outfall at Love Grove. The machinery at the air compressor stations at Love Grove and Colaba and the ejectors connected with these stations worked fairly satisfactorily during the year. The Compressor Station at Love Grove was unable to cope with the flow of sewage during the monsoon at certain ejector stations with the result that it overflowed on to the streets. In order to augment the compressed air supply in the Mazagaon District it was decided to instal an auxiliary temporary

air compressor station near the Bhandarwada Reservoir. By this increase in power the efficiency of all the ejector stations will, it is hoped, be so increased as to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance referred to above. The storm-water sluices at Love Grove, Worli and Dharavi were maintained in good condition. Of the 13 large works of providing storm-water drains undertaken during the year, 10 were wholly and 3 partially completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,52,069 and Rs. 1,64,446, respectively. Two out of the 3 pipe sewer works were completed at a total cost of about Rs. 15,349 and one was being carried out departmentally. Minor new works and works of repairs, alterations, etc., were carried out at a cost of about Rs. 82,251. The work of constructing an ovoid sewer from the junction of Falkland Road and Grant Road to the junction of Grant Road and Trimbak Parshuram Street was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,35,386. Two more ovoid sewers were constructed, one from the Matunga Station to the North of Dadar Station at a cost of Rs. 3,21,340 and another from Matunga to Dharavi at a cost of Rs. 2,67,551. The work of constructing a storm-water drain in the Victoria Gardens was carried out departmentally at a cost of Rs. 9,613. Thirty-five miles of pipe sewers, 17 miles of ovoid main sewers and 31 miles of storm-water drains were cleaned, the quantity of silt removed being 1,770,246 and 8,988 tons, respectively. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four tons of silt were removed from catchpits on main and pipe sewers. Three hundred and nine sullage connections and 129 storm-water connections were made during the year.

Water supply.

10. The rainfall at the Tansa, Tulsi and Vehar Lakes was below the average of the last five years by 38 per cent., 34 per cent. and 31 per cent., respectively, and only the Tansa Lake overflowed. In view of the deficient rainfall and the shortage of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes the Vehar supply was augmented by means of a cross connection made between the new 48″ Tansa and 32″ Vehar mains at Kurla. A portion of the Tansa supply was directed through this cross connection into the Vehar main and the supply from the Vehar Lake through this main was entirely cut off until such time as the Vehar Lake was replenished. To meet the increasing demands for water a scheme to complete the Tansa Project has been approved by the Corporation, whereby an additional 50 million gallons of water per day will be received in the City. This scheme comprises the raising of the Tansa Dam to its maximum height so as to impound an additional 5,563 million gallons, the transport of the water to the City, the building of a service reservoir at Sion and the remodelling of the present system of distribution. Proposals for acquiring the lands in the catchment area of the Tansa Lake, now in private occupation, were submitted to Government. The construction of mechanical filters at Tulsi made slow progress during the year. The works in connection with the scheme for utilizing the Pawai Lake for the supply of water to Salsette were in progress throughout the year and the whole scheme is expected to be completed and ready for work in a short time. The work of extending the reservoir at Malabar Hill on the western side so as to increase its storage capacity by about 6 million gallons was taken in hand during the year and has made good progress. When completed the area will be roofed over to form an extension of the present garden. The storage capacity of the John Hay Grant Reservoir No. 2 at Mazagaon was increased by building up the overflow weir on the northern side, increasing the depth of the reservoir from 20 to 30 feet. Owing to the failure of the monsoon and the shortage of water in the lakes strict measures were taken to enforce economy of water. Repeated appeals were made to the public through the press and printed notices were put up at all public washing places, hotels and clubs, etc., pointing out the seriousness of the situation and the results of waste. Road-watering was cut down to a minimum, an additional staff was engaged for checking waste and a large number of persons were prosecuted for waste and for tampering with valves and hydrants. The watering of municipal gardens was limited to once a day and steps were taken to limit all private supplies and to minimize the use of water for lawns and shrubberies in all private gardens.

Public lighting.

11. There were 7,181 gas lamps and 1,184 kerosene oil lamps at the end of the year, being, respectively, 282 more and 11 less than in the previous year. The total cost of gas lighting (including the cost of 37 electric lamps at the various junctions) amounted to Rs. 3,64,978 and that of kerosene oil lighting to Rs. 46,037.

12. The Municipal workshops were fully employed and made an estimated net profit of Rs. 37,524. The bills preferred on various departments amounted to Rs. 6,27,829. Municipal workshops.

13. There were 627 calls to fires, of which 90 proved to be false. The number of fires increased from 285 to 357 and the estimated damage from Rs. 38,47,907 to Rs. 61,43,244, of which Rs. 25 lakhs represent the loss by one fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. The casualties in the Fire Brigade were 4 persons killed and 17 persons slightly injured. Seven other lives were lost owing to fire. Fire Brigade.

14. The total mortality during the year was 45,839, being 22,771 less than in 1919. This gives a death rate of 46·80 per 1,000 of population as against 70·04 in the previous year. Both the rates are based on the census figure of 1911, viz., 979,445, but the Health Officer estimates that the actual population was much higher. Of the total number of deaths, 2,112 were amongst persons not belonging to the City. The total mortality as compared with the preceding decennium (1910—1919) shows an increase of 7,124, the death rate for the decennium being 39·56. The incidence of the chief epidemic diseases was unusually low. With the exception of influenza the mortality under almost every principal cause of death compares favourably with that in the preceding year. The mortality from plague was the lowest since the first appearance of the disease in 1896. It also failed to attain epidemic proportions for the first time. The number of deaths from malaria was 311, from other fevers 3,416, from small-pox 294, from plague 282, from cholera 119, from measles 118, from tuberculosis 1,841, from influenza 1,605 and from respiratory diseases 18,737. The number of births registered during the year exclusive of still births was 19,731. This was 999 less than in 1919 and 1,019 less than the average of the decennium 1910—1919. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population works out at 20·14 against 21·16 in 1919. The mortality among infants was 10,896, being 2,638 less than that recorded in 1919 and 886 more than the average of the quinquennium 1915—1919. The rate of infant mortality on the number of births was 552 per 1,000 against 653 in 1919, the decennium average being 439. Measures for the reduction of infant mortality were continued during the year. The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Infant Welfare Society was approaching completion at the end of the year. Under this scheme it is proposed to establish and maintain ten Infant Welfare Centres with a staff of trained nurses for visiting the Homes of infants. The two centres opened last year at Sleater Road (Grant Road) and Imamwada are doing most useful work. Public health.

15. The total number of licenses issued and the fees recovered were Rs. 12,296 and Rs. 1,28,685 against Rs. 12,615 and Rs. 1,36,215, respectively, during the preceding year. The fines inflicted by the Magistrates in 3,862 prosecutions conducted during the year amounted to Rs. 13,876. Licenses.

16. The total revenue from Markets and Slaughter Houses amounted to Rs. 8,74,818 against Rs. 7,58,658 in the previous year. The number of cows, bullocks and calves slaughtered was 82,056, of sheep and goats 783,612 and of buffaloes 10,248 against 76,692, 876,651 and 10,241, respectively, during the previous year. The total quantity of unwholesome food destroyed amounted to 327,858 lbs. against 220,184 lbs. in the previous year. The quantity of meat illicitly imported into Bombay and seized and destroyed amounted to 6,912 lbs. against 7,296 lbs. in the previous year. The fines inflicted on the offenders amounted to Rs. 534. The work of constructing a refrigerator in the Crawford Market was taken in hand and was in progress at the close of the year. Markets and slaughter houses.

17. The total number of Municipal schools at the close of the year was 273, 24 new schools having been opened and two old schools having been amalgamated. The total number of pupils was 32,211 against 28,228 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,91,298, showing an increase of Rs. 3,04,087 over that for the previous year. A major portion of this increase, viz., Rs. 2½ lakhs, was due to the revised scale of salaries of the entire establishment of the Schools Committee. The average cost per pupil came to Rs. 46·3 against Rs. 42·4 in the previous year. Out of 16,333 children medically examined about 57 per cent. were found to be suffering from various defects or ailments. Education.

(b) District Municipalities.

General. 1. The total number of municipalities and city municipalities remained the same, viz., 157 and 33, respectively. The three municipalities of Bandra, Kurla and Ghatkopar-Kirol have been transferred from the Thana district to the newly created Bombay Suburban district. Government have directed that all municipalities shall have in future presidents elected by themselves. Fresh triennial elections were held in Prantij, Dhandhuka, Sanand, Broach, Jambusar, Rander, Bulsar, Thana, Bassein and Bandra. The municipalities of Mahabaleshvar, Panchgani, Satara Suburban and Dholera continue to consist wholly of nominated members. There were four temporary municipalities and a hill station municipality in the Southern Division. The number of municipalities composed entirely of nominated members was 22.

Income. 2. The aggregate income of the municipalities, excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and debt", rose from Rs. 1,49,36,144 to Rs. 1,80,17,500, all the divisions contributing to the increase. The rise of Rs. 26 thousand in the Northern Division was chiefly due to receipts under rates and taxes, to realizations under Special Acts and to income derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, while that of Rs. 2·72 lakhs in the Central Division was mainly derived from rates and taxes. In the Southern Division larger receipts under rates and taxes and grants and contributions for general and special purposes accounted for the increase of Rs. 2·32 lakhs. In Sind the increase of Rs. 25·16 lakhs was brought about by larger realizations under municipal rates and taxes and revenue derived from municipal property. In the Bombay Suburban District the increase of Rs. 35 thousand was due to the rise in income from water tax at Kurla, terminal tax at Bandra and house tax at Ghatkopar. The incidence of taxation was highest (Rs. 13-3-2) at Trimbak and lowest (Rs. 0-3-5) at Ashta in the Central Division. The highest incidence of income was Rs. 28-11-5 at Karachi in Sind and lowest Rs. 0-13-0 at Ashta in the Central Division.

Expenditure. 3. The aggregate expenditure increased by Rs. 40·52 lakhs to Rs. 2,19,14,926. In the Northern Division an increase of Rs. 18·99 lakhs was mainly due to general administration and collection charges, public safety, public health and convenience, public instruction and contributions, while in the Central Division an increase of Rs. 5·84 lakhs was chiefly due to the rise in general charges, expenditure on water supply at Ahmednagar, Nasik, Trimbak and Poona, and generally on conservancy and public instruction. In the Southern Division an increase of Rs. 39 thousand was chiefly under public health and convenience and public instruction, while Sind was responsible for an increase in expenditure of Rs. 14·83 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 45 thousand in expenditure in the Bombay Suburban District was mainly due to the revision of pay of establishment, census in all municipalities and to the increase of expenditure on education at Bandra where free and compulsory education has been introduced and also on water supply at Bandra and Kurla.

Important works. 4. The Pimpalgaon water scheme for Ahmednagar was completed. The Ahmednagar Municipality also approved the drainage scheme, and the town planning scheme of the Municipality was being worked out. The water supply scheme at Trimbak which was wholly financed from provincial funds was also completed during the year. In Sind the important works undertaken were the Slaughter Yard, Keamari, Steam Disinfector at Plague Hospital and dhobighat. In the Bombay Suburban District the Bandra Municipality laid water pipes on Waterfield Road and Turner Road, while the Kurla Municipality built a new slaughter house to replace the old one.

Debt. 5. Rupees 3,18,771 were repaid towards extinguishing the existing loan debts during the year, leaving a total liability of Rs. 70,35,851 at the close of the year.

3.—Bombay Improvement Trust.

For details see the Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for the year ending 31st March 1921.

Acquisition of land. 1. There were 7 Land Acquisition Officers engaged in the acquisition of land for all the public bodies in Bombay City during the year. Including the opening

balance of 797 cases, 3,609 land acquisition cases came before them, of which 2,184 were outstanding at the close of the year, and 4 were withdrawn from acquisition. In the cases disposed of, awards amounting to Rs. 1,66,32,267 were made for land aggregating 27½ lakhs square yards. Excluding 2,16,134 square yards, for which nominal compensation of Rs. 82 was paid, the average rate for the remaining area was Rs. 6·56 per square yard, as against Rs. 9·76 in the previous year. About 15 per cent. of the cases absorbing about 30 per cent. of the total award were settled out of Court. One hundred and twenty-five cases aggregating in area about 279,897 square yards and involving awards amounting to Rs. 36,59,586 were settled before the close of the year, but no awards were made. There were 11 outstanding references to the Tribunal of Appeal from the previous year, of which 10 were settled. The award was increased by Rs. 9,673 in one case, and in another it was upheld. Eight cases were withdrawn. One hundred and seventy-five new references were made during the year, of which 37 have been withdrawn, leaving 139 remaining yet to be decided. The cost of the Land Acquisition Officers and their establishment will be apportioned among the bodies for whom land will be acquired ; that of the Tribunal of Appeal rose from Rs. 7,381 to Rs. 11,710. No appeal was filed in the High Court.

Progress of schemes (other than chawls).

2. The expenditure on capital works advanced from Rs. 16·7 lakhs to Rs. 68·90 lakhs in addition to which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was spent on General Account works. Progress was made during year in the Dadar-Matunga, Sion-Matunga, and Sewri-Wadala, Parel and Worli Schemes.

Construction of chawls.

3. The Peons' Chawls, the Mahar Chawls and the Kalapani Chawls were completed during the year. Substantial progress was made in Mazgaon and Foras Road Chawls. The David Mills Chawls Scheme which is to provide 500 single room tenements was sanctioned during the year.

Trust programme.

4. During the year no new improvement or street scheme was sanctioned. Detailed estimates for the Mazagaon Road Street scheme and the Dharavi scheme were sanctioned during the year.

Trust estates.

5. The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 20,85,000 to 22,72,000 square yards, and the rental from Rs. 21·3 lakhs to Rs. 23·2 lakhs. The area of unleased developed land fell from 231,000 square yards to 211,000 square yards exclusive of 12,30,000 square yards under roads, open spaces, etc. The area of undeveloped land increased from 37,89,000 square yards to 63,63,000 square yards.

Housing and dishousing.

6. During 1920-21 completion certificates were granted for 56 new buildings excluding 54 new buildings, for which permission to occupy was granted. The new accommodation made available by private enterprise comprised 219 shops, 50 godowns, 34 garages, 3 coach houses, 2 show rooms, 2 workshops, 26 store rooms, 1 silk factory, 1 office building, 1 hotel and 1,264 tenements for families. During the year 673 tenements were demolished while 2,165 new tenements were made available for residential purposes, thus further reducing the excess of tenements demolished over new tenements by 1,492 to 3,041.

Administration of chawls.

7. The average population of the Board's chawls and the semi-permanent camps throughout the year was 21,261. The death rate fell from 25·20 to 15·52 as against the municipal death rate of from 70·04 to 46·80. The total rental of the 5,120 rooms in the Trust chawls rose from Rs. 2,79,906 to Rs. 2,88,112 while the revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 2,85,901 or 98·78 per cent. of the total recoverable. Besides this, Rs. 57,811 were collected as rent for semi-permanent sheds. The percentage of outgoing to gross revenue in permanent chawls was 40·92. The net annual income on these chawls works out at 3·6 per cent. on the cost of the chawls, and after paying interest and sinking fund charges at 4·61 per cent. on the cost of the land and the value of the chawls built thereon the Trust suffered a loss of Rs. 47,915.

Leases.

8. The number of plots disposed of by the Trust on long leases fell from 551 to 47, the area leased from 6,52,935 to 2,00,660 square yards and their capital value from Rs. 68·28 to Rs. 64·21 lakhs. The rental also fell from Rs. 3,05,718 to Rs. 2,70,468. The rents realised from acquired buildings and other temporary rents increased from Rs. 16·14 to Rs. 17·16 lakhs.

Finance.

9. Rs. 275 lakhs were borrowed during this year out of the Bombay Development Loan proceeds (exclusive of Rs. 70 lakhs arranged the previous year with the Bank of Bombay which came in 1920-21); the total borrowings of the Trust amounted to Rs. 953 lakhs (face value) involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 51·5 lakhs per annum. The Capital receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,62,52,096 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,69,04,395 as against Rs. 42,05,292 and Rs. 63,00,915 in the previous year. The closing balance rose from Rs. 29,43,843 to Rs. 1,45,27,624. Under the main heads of capital expenditure the cost of management and establishment increased from Rs. 5·46 lakhs to Rs. 11·95 lakhs, that of acquisition from Rs. 28·40 lakhs to Rs. 163·93 lakhs and that on works from Rs. 29·14 lakhs to Rs. 94·18 lakhs. The year was a record one in respect of land acquisition and works. An analysis of the general account shows that the interest and sinking fund charges rose from Rs. 24·1 to Rs. 29·4 lakhs while the net revenue rose from Rs. 31·1 to Rs. 36·0 lakhs, thus showing a net surplus of Rs. 6·6 lakhs in addition to the municipal contribution of Rs. 15·7 lakhs.

4.—Port Trusts.

(*a*) Bombay.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,22,97,561 against Rs. 1,96,90,561 in the previous year. This revenue was the highest in the annals of the Trust. The total expenditure, excluding special expenditure met from special receipts, amounted to Rs. 2,21,57,968. The expenditure includes an appropriation of Rs. 3½ lakhs towards a newly formed depreciation fund in connection with the Port Trust Railway.

Shipping.

2. The number of vessels, including transports, etc., which entered the docks or were berthed at the dock harbour walls, was 2,029 against 2,164 in the previous year. The total tonnage of the cargoes dealt with at the docks and bandars was 6,072,000 tons against 6,253,000 tons in the previous year.

Capital expenditure.

3. The revenue was the highest in the annals of the Trust. The receipts from ground and shed rents at the docks amounted to Rs. 60,08,443 against actuals of Rs. 31,35,481 during the previous year. The main reasons for the large return under this head were shortage of warehouse accommodation in Bombay, a falling off in demand from the consuming centres in the mofussil, and the sterling exchange conditions which brought about a deadlock in clearances from the docks. There was a falling off in the volume of exports and imports handled at the docks and also in military traffic. The rebate of 25 per cent. allowed to Government on the principal sources of revenue derived from military traffic was continued during the year and amounted to Rs. 5,16,000, making a total rebate of Rs. 27,98,000 from 1st October 1917.

Debt.

4. In pursuance of arrangements made by the Government of Bombay under which the loan requirements of the Bombay Port Trust and other local bodies were included in the loans raised by the Local Government for development and other purposes, a loan of Rs. 94½ lakhs was received during the year for capital works. The Bombay Development Loan, 1920, was raised by the Government of Bombay at the rate of 6½ per cent. (income-tax free) for 15 years, but Government undertook liability to the Government of India for payment of income-tax. The Trustees' share of the loan (Rs. 94½ lakhs) was received from the Bombay Government on the same terms.

(*b*) Karachi.

Revenue and expenditure.

1. Receipts rose from Rs. 41,06,406 to Rs. 55,33,192 and expenditure from Rs. 50,13,794 to Rs. 53,26,102. The increase in expenditure was due to the increased cost of coal, labour and materials. The actual receipts fell short of the estimated receipts by Rs. 1,56,456 while the actual expenditure was less than the estimated by Rs. 7,33,925. The net surplus was Rs. 2,07,090. Rs. 3,90,300 were invested in 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan.

Shipping.

2. Eight hundred and eighty steamers of all kinds entered the port with a tonnage of 1,962,414 against 822 and 1,688,031, respectively, in the previous year.

Of the 880 steamers 813 were of British nationality against 803 of the previous year. Works.

3. The housing question having reached an acute stage arrangements were made to provide the necessary accommodation for the Chairman and the officers of the Trust. A sum of Rs. 87,825 was spent in connection with the replacing of the 4″ shipping main with an 8″ one. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,24,300. It is proposed to utilize the 4″ main for sanitary salt water service at Keamari. A sum of Rs. 15,796 was spent for the conversion of J warehouse in the Mansfield Import Yard into a Bonded warehouse. Repairs to the whole length of wharves including all hydraulic cranes and piping and replacing 79 worn out teak fenders were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,55,198.

(*c*) ADEN.

1. Receipts fell from Rs. 10,10,583 to Rs. 10,04,505 and expenditure rose from Rs. 6,74,303 to Rs. 7,80,019. The closing balance was Rs. 10,44,019 against an opening balance of Rs. 8,19,533. Financial.

2. The number of vessels, including country crafts and excluding Government vessels, entering the port during the year was 2,071 with an aggregate tonnage of 32,32,610 as against 1,949 with an aggregate tonnage of 27,73,408 in the previous year. Of 1,119 steamships, 802 were British. Thirty-six pilgrim ships entered the harbour on their way to and from the Haj against 26 in 1919-20. Shipping.

5.—Rent Acts.

The genesis of legislation on the subject and the scope, extent and period of the two Acts passed by Government are described in the General Administration Report for 1918-19. The manner in which the Acts were worked at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Karachi and Aden which were the only places to which they were applied during 1920-21 is described below. The question of amending the Acts with a view to preventing an evasion or misuse of their provisions is still under consideration. General.

WORKING OF THE ACTS IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

1.—BOMBAY.

During the year under report cases of " Small Premises " in respect of which complaints were received either from tenants or from landlords and cases in respect of which applications were received for certificates under section 4 of Bombay Act XIV of 1920 were dealt with. The total number of such cases dealt with up to the end of March 1921 was 472 against 579 of the previous year and the total number of tenements in these cases was 10,234 against 13,853 of the previous year. Out of 10,234 tenements, 248 were not small premises but evidence in respect thereof had to be recorded for the purpose of certificates under section 17 (1) of Act VII of 1918 as amended. Sixty objections under section 6 (1) of Bombay Act VII of 1918 were received against 94 of the previous year. With the 10 objections which remained undisposed of during the previous year, the total number of objections was 70. Out of these objections, 57 were determined by the Rent Committee, 5 were referred back to the Deputy Rent Controller and the remaining 8 were pending at the close of the year. Out of the objections determined by the Rent Committee the orders made by the Deputy Rent Controller were confirmed in 37 cases and were slightly modified in 20 cases. As during the previous year prosecutions under section 7 of Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act 1918 were instituted against the landlords or their agents attempting to evade the orders passed by the Deputy Rent Controller under section 4 (1) (*b*) of the Act by demanding rent in excess of the " Standard Rent " fixed in respect of " Small Premises ". The total number of prosecutions instituted was 414, including 70 cases pending in the previous year, resulting in 296 convictions and fines amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 7,861 against fines amounting to Rs. 6,816 inflicted in the previous year. Seventy-six cases were

withdrawn. In 27 cases the accused were acquitted, while in 2 cases the accused were warned and discharged. Ten cases were pending at the close of the year.

2.—Poona.

There were 67 suits before the First Class Sub-Judge, Poona, of which 46 were decided in favour of landlords, 4 in favour of tenants, 4 compromised, 2 withdrawn and 2 dismissed for plaintiff's fault. No suit was filed in the Small Causes Court, Poona.

3.—Thana.

The Acts extended to only the North Salsette Taluka. Thirty-five cases under Act VII of 1918 were received and all disposed of during the year under report. In three of these cases, appeals against the Rent Collector's decisions were preferred to the Committee appointed under section 6 (1) of the Act. Two of them were decided and one remained undisposed of by the end of the year.

4.—Bombay Suburban.

Rents were fixed in 66 cases of "Small Premises", in 23 the claims were rejected and in 16 the claims were withdrawn and presumably settled. The Act worked smoothly.

5.—Karachi.

During the year under report, the Controller fixed the rent of 3,617 tenements comprising about 296 separate buildings. Thirty-four appeals were preferred, out of which the Controller's decisions were upheld in 18 cases and slightly revised in 16 cases. Sixty-eight ejectment suits were instituted, and ejectment orders were issued in 35 cases. Owing to the reduction of the Rent Staff much additional work devolved on the present staff, especially in connection with the allowances in the case of small premises for the additional house tax of 8 per cent. imposed by the Karachi Municipality during the year. Under section 18 (3) of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act, 1918, the landlord of small premises cannot pass on this additional tax to the tenant without the sanction of the Controller. On the whole the working of the Rent Restriction Laws in Karachi during the year under report was characterized by an absence of friction.

6.—Aden.

The number of suits filed was 450, of which 359 were decreed, 37 dismissed, 41 otherwise disposed of and 13 were adjourned *sine die*. Out of 124 suits for ejectment, 86 were decreed mostly on the ground of non-payment of rent, 27 were dismissed under the Acts, 7 were otherwise disposed of and 4 were adjourned *sine die*.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1.—Financial Review, 1920-21.

1.—General Remarks.

1. In this review the actual receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department of the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year.

2. The gross actuals for the two years are compared in the following table :—

Heads.		1919-20.	1920-21.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue ..	Imperial ..	22,40,35,617	25,17,12,592	+2,76,76,975
	Provincial ..	11,24,86,841	20,99,71,521	+9,74,84,680
	Total ..	33,65,22,458	46,16,84,113	+12,51,61,655
Gross expenditure ..	Imperial ..	3,35,53,411	3,34,74,601	—78,810
	Provincial ..	11,21,62,032	22,37,84,160	+11,16,22,128
	Total ..	14,57,15,443	25,72,58,761	+11,15,43,318

The Provincial opening balance was Rs. 4,43,94,704 and the closing balance Rs. 3,05,82,065.

2.—Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

As compared with the previous year, increase in the revenue of the Government of India recorded in the Bombay Books is chiefly noticeable under the heads Salt, Stamps, Customs, Miscellaneous and Irrigation major works (direct deposits). The removal of restrictions on the issue of Baragra Salt since the middle of the year 1920-21 chiefly contributed to the increase of revenue under Salt. The increase under " Stamps " was chiefly due to the probate duty on the estate of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha and enhanced realizations from unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents. The general rise of imports and increase in the Excise duty on cotton manufacture was responsible for the enhanced receipts under " Customs ". The increase under the head " Miscellaneous " was mainly due to receipts from sale proceeds of Government lands under the Schemes for the development of the towns of Poona and Sholapur, and that under " Irrigation—major works—Direct Receipts ", to large receipts from the sale of water from canals and tanks managed by the Public Works Department.

An appreciable decrease in receipts is noticed under " Land Revenue ", " Income Tax ", " Mint " and " Irrigation—major works—Land Revenue due to irrigation ". The decrease under Land Revenue is attributable to the failure of the monsoon and low inundation in the Sind Canals. The decrease under " Income Tax " is due to the discontinuance of the " Excess Profits Duty " from 1920-21. This decrease was partly counterbalanced by an appreciable rise in receipts under this head from Super Tax and Income Tax. The increase under Super Tax was due to heavy earnings of the mill industry and to the fact that the total profits of limited liability companies, except for the first Rs. 50,000, were assessed at the flat rate of one anna. The increase under Income Tax is due to the assessment in 1920-21 on the very large profits made by the Spinning and Weaving Mills in 1919.

The decrease under Mint receipts was mainly due to the receipts on account of profit on circulation of nickel coin not having been adjusted till the following year in the absence of advice from the Controller of Currency and also to smaller coinage of rupees and that under "Irrigation—major works—Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation" was due to deficiency of water supply and bad inundations of canals.

Expenditure.

On the expenditure side increases as compared with previous year are noticed under Refunds, Salt, Customs, Interest on other obligations, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Civil furlough and absentee allowances, Protective irrigation works, Irrigation—major works—working expenses, Irrigation—minor works and Navigation (Public Works) and Civil works (Public Works). The main reasons for the increase are as follows:—

Under "Refunds", the increase was due to large refunds of Income Tax. Under "Salt" and "Customs" the increase was due to the revision of the pay of the staff. The increase under these heads was also partially due to additional expenditure on the laying of rails on the Udu Rann Salt sidings and the entertainment of additional staff in connection with the illicit exportation of arms and larger payment of over-time allowance. The higher rate of interest on the balances of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund is responsible for the increase under Interest on other obligations. Increased expenditure under "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments" was due to Census operations and expenditure under Hydro-electric Surveys. Under "Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances" the increase was due to the arrear payment of leave allowances to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, and other officers. The better progress of works on the Pravara River and Godavari Canals and Chankapur tanks accounts for the increase under Protective irrigation works. The increase under the heads "Irrigation—major works —working expenses" and "Irrigation—minor works and Navigation, Public Works" was chiefly due to the larger outlay on extensions and improvements and repairs to the various large canals and that under "Civil Works—Public Works" was due to expenditure on construction of buildings under Imperial Sub-heads.

Decreases occurred under "Mint" and "Miscellaneous" and under "Outlay on irrigation works not charged to revenue". The decrease under "Mint" was due to smaller expenditure on "Temporary Establishment" and over-time allowances and purchase of coal and coke on account of smaller coinage operations. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was chiefly due to smaller adjustment on account of payments arising out of war adjusted in the Civil Department, while the apparent decrease under "Outlay on irrigation works not charged to Revenue" was due to the fact that the actuals for 1919-20 included larger outlay on Eastern Nara works and Jamrao canal. A marked decrease is also noticeable under "Famine Relief—Civil and Public Works" owing to smaller "Famine Relief" operations.

3.—Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

Important decreases in the actuals as compared with the previous year appear under Land Revenue, Major works—Portions of Land Revenue due to irrigation (the reason for both of which is already explained under Imperial Revenue) and under Agriculture and Forest. Under Agriculture the decrease was due to smaller sale of agricultural implements, etc., and wheat and other minor produce from experimental farms. Under "Forests" the decrease was due to the fall in price of timber in the Southern Circle, the labour difficulties in Kanara and the difficulty in obtaining railway waggons for transport of the produce to markets. On the other hand there were large increases under Stamps, Income Tax, Irrigation—major works—Direct Receipts (the reason for the increase under these heads is as stated under Imperial Revenue), and under Excise, Registration, Interest, Medical, Civil Works (Public Works) and Bombay Development Scheme. The increase under Excise

was chiefly due to larger receipts from auction sales of country liquor shops, larger consumption of liquor and enhanced duty on hemp drugs. That under "Registration" was due to the general business prosperity and the higher value and volume of transactions. The increase under "Interest" was due to the interest realized on the investments of the Bombay Development Loan. The increase under "Medical" was due to a large contribution received from the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine. The increase under Civil Works (Public Works) was chiefly due to the receipts of earnest money in connection with the sale of the Body Guard lines at Malabar Point and of the sale proceeds of the Dredger "Kalu" sold to the Bombay Development Department by the Public Works Department. The Bombay Development Scheme was responsible for a new Department being formed. A large public loan of over 9 crores was raised to further the work of this very large scheme. Large revenues will eventually be shown, but in 1920-21 the Town duty on raw cotton was the principal item of receipt under this head.

Expenditure.

In the Provincial section of expenditure increases are prominent under all heads except under the following heads in which decreases are noticeable :—

Forest.—The decrease is due to the failure on the part of contractors to bring in the stipulated quantity of timber to depôts and curtailment of departmental work,

Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.—The decrease is due to the absence of expenditure on account of the Director of Civil Supplies, and

Famine Relief.—The decrease is due to smaller Famine Relief operations.

It is perhaps unnecessary to go into great detail regarding the increases which are chiefly due to the causes mentioned below: (1) Increase in the expenditure under all the heads due to the all-round revision of the pay of officers and establishments, (2) the grant of temporary and provisional allowances and (3) the increased rates of travelling allowance. Under Land Revenue extra expenditure was incurred on account of acquisition of land for town development schemes. Under Excise the increase was the result of payment of compensation to contractors and to Municipalities and District Local Boards. Increase in the mean balance of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account on which the interest is charged to Provincial Governments and payment of interest on the Bombay Development Loan were responsible for increase under "Interest on Ordinary Debt". Under the head General Administration increase was due to larger expenditure on furniture for Government Houses and the appointment of an additional Member of the Executive Council and three Ministers. Under the head "Jails", the high prices of food stuffs and raw materials largely contributed to the increase. Under the head "Education" increase was due to large expenditure on the Royal Institute of Science and increased payments in support of Local Schools. Under "Medical" the increase was due to higher prices of articles of Diet, Medicine and Instruments and Clothing and also larger grants to hospitals and dispensaries. Increased payments to local bodies for special sanitary projects and extra charges on account of epidemics were responsible for the increase under "Sanitation". The increase under the head Stationery and Printing was due to larger expenditure on value of and freight on Europe Stores and the larger supply of Stationery to various departments. The increase of expenditure on the Irrigation heads (Public Works) has been explained under Imperial Expenditure. The increase under Civil Works (Public Works) was due to greater outlay on construction and repairs of buildings classed as Provincial. There was a heavy increase under the Bombay Development Scheme, expenditure on which was shown for the first time in the year 1920-21. The actual amount totalled Rs. 64,52,447. About $\frac{2}{3}$rd of this outlay was spent on plant for the Back Bay Reclamation and preliminary arrangements connected therewith. The rest of the expenditure was on establishment and on the development operations in Salsette.

4.—Debt, Remittances, etc.

The receipts and outgoings of the year amounted to Rs. 9,56,43,02,463 and Rs. 9,84,07,47,830, respectively.

(1) *Unfunded Debt. Permanent Debt. Provincial Loan bearing interest at 6½ per cent.*

A loan of Rs. 9,38,93,300 was raised for the Bombay Development Scheme.

(2) *Deposits of Service Funds.*

The receipts and outgoings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Widows' Branch). The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 2,85,619, included interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings, amounting to Rs. 2,25,447, represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrendered value to subscribers, who, on the death of their wives, do not join the Life Assurance branch, and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members, who, on the death of their wives, join that branch.

(3) *Savings Bank Deposits.*

The transactions under this head include the Police Officers' and the General Provident Fund, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Local Fund Pension Fund, Civil Engineers' and other miscellaneous Provident Funds. The credits amounted to Rs. 20,49,685 and the debits to Rs. 8,96,502.

2.—Land Revenue.

1.—The Mofussil.

The aggregate actual demand of land revenue was Rs. 3·34 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·44 crores, over the previous year owing to the season being unfavourable. Collections realised Rs. 3·31 crores or over 99 per cent. of the total demand. The collections were short of the demand by Rs. 31,000 in the Northern Division, by Rs. 59,000 in the Central Division, by Rs. 42,000 in the Southern Division, by Rs. 9,000 in the Bombay Suburban Division and by Rs. 90,000 in Sind. There were no unauthorized arrears in Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara and Kolaba. In Kanara, Ratnagiri and Upper Sind Frontier the outstandings were below Rs. 500 while in Panch Mahals, Broach, Nasik and Sholapur they did not exceed Rs. 1,000. The demand in the Northern Division decreased by Rs. 85·11 lakhs, in the Central Division by Rs. 1·07 crore, in the Southern Division by Rs. 29·79 lakhs and in Sind by Rs. 24·20 lakhs. The total unauthorized arrears increased from Rs. 1·5 lakh to Rs. 2·3 lakhs.

2.—The Bombay Collectorate.

The amount for collection on account of fixed land revenue increased by Rs. 4,749 to Rs. 3,33,012 during the financial year ending 31st March 1921, chiefly due to the grant of new leases.

3.—Irrigation Revenue.

Full information under this head will be found in Chapter VII, Section 1, of this report.

4.—Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads:—"Imperial Military," "Imperial Civil" and "Provincial Civil." The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from sale of buildings and fines, refunds and miscellaneous, rose from Rs. 17,538 to Rs. 34,527, the rise being mainly due to increased receipts from the first source. The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil," derived mainly from rents of buildings, sales of buildings, value of materials received from old buildings, recoveries on account of electrical, water supply and sanitary installations in residential buildings and fines, refunds and miscellaneous, fell from Rs. 80,049 to Rs. 44,002, the decrease being mainly due to a falling off in receipts from the sales of buildings. The Provincial Civil revenue, consisting chiefly of rents of buildings, sales of buildings, sales of produce, sales of old materials, and fines, refunds and miscellaneous, rose from Rs. 8,26,285 to Rs. 19,13,655, the rise being mainly due to increased receipts from the first, second and fifth sources.

5.—Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency and the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for 1920-21.

1.—Sea Customs.

(i) *Port of Bombay.*

General. 1. The general rate of import duty from 1st April to 31st December 1920 was 7½ per cent. and remained the same up to 28th February 1921. It was raised to 11 per cent. by the Indian Finance Act, 1921, which amended the tariff schedule with effect from 1st March 1921. At the same time the rates of duty were raised on tobacco, wines and spirits and matches and a number of articles were made liable to duty at 20 per cent. The new tariff imposing higher rates of duty was in force for only one month of the year under review and consequently had no effect on the imports during that month since orders could not be placed and executed in so short a time.

Revenue. 2. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House rose from Rs. 6,00,10,075 to Rs. 8,81,67,381. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 8,40,35,694 against Rs. 5,55,67,781 in the previous year. Net receipts on account of import duties advanced from Rs. 529·73 lakhs to Rs. 811·47 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger imports of cotton manufactures, liquors, paper, paste-board and stationery, metals, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, dyes and colours, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, chemicals, drugs and medicines, glass and earthenware, motor cars and motor cycles, articles imported by post and articles not otherwise specified. There were decreases under petroleum, sugar, fruits and vegetables and silk and silk articles. Export duties on goods shipped to foreign countries fell from Rs. 17·81 lakhs to Rs. 10·35 lakhs, the net receipts being Rs. 10·21 lakhs.

Expenditure. 3. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 13,46,775 to Rs. 15,10,033. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·8 per cent. against 2·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Refunds and drawbacks. 4. Refunds of import duties decreased from Rs. 9,73,110 to Rs. 7,80,794, and drawback refunds of seven-eighths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods by sea to foreign ports from Rs. 32,44,032 to Rs. 32,13,669.

Customs offences. 5. Excluding Merchandise Marks Act cases, 1,445 offences against the Sea Customs Act were adjudicated during the year. No penalty was imposed in 170 cases. The Collector passed orders in 258 out of 1,445 cases and the rest were disposed of by the Assistant Collectors. Smuggling of gold occurred until the withdrawal of the prohibition on import in July 1920. Nineteen cases representing seizures of about £15,000 were made and the total of penalties in lieu of confiscation and of fines imposed in this connection amounted to Rs. 1,69,200. An important case was detected in which an attempt was made by a shipper by using two sets of documents to smuggle to Jeddah *via* Karachi large consignments of foodstuffs the exportation of which without a license to Jeddah is prohibited. The goods were confiscated and the net amount of penalty realized was Rs. 12,000. A case of attempted export of feathers was discovered and a fine of Rs. 15,000 was imposed. Eight parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. A seizure of cocaine was made by the Preventive Department involving the capture of 19½ lbs. in which the offender was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. A case of illicit importation of arms and ammunition was detected and a conviction was obtained. The fines and penalties imposed aggregated Rs. 3,10,767 as against Rs. 3,15,335.

(ii) *Continental Ports.*

Revenue. The net receipts from continental ports fell from Rs. 1,42,643 to Rs. 1,29,784. The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act fell from 654 to 606, of which 3 were undisposed of.

(iii) *Ports in Sind.*

Expenditure.

The gross receipts during the year amounted to the record figure of Rs. 3,42,68,975 as compared with Rs. 1,60,98,092 in the preceding year, which was the previous best, due to the increase of Rs. 1,35,72,945 under sea customs imports, of Rs. 59,272 under overtime fees and of Rs. 634 under recoveries of cost of special establishment paid for by private companies. The total net revenue, after deducting refunds and drawbacks, increased from Rs. 1,52,30,487 to Rs. 3,32,86,305. The amount of gross import duty rose from Rs. 143·02 lakhs to Rs. 278·75 lakhs of which 44 per cent. was realized from *cotton piece-goods alone.* Export duty fell from Rs. 16·97 lakhs to Rs. 14·48 lakhs on account of small shipments of *raw hides and skins.* The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,82,239 to Rs. 4,57,655.

Refunds and drawbacks.

2. Refunds amounted to Rs. 1,84,918, of which Rs. 1,55,471 were on account of refunds made to the Kashmir Darbar. Drawbacks rose from Rs. 5,99,079 to Rs. 7,97,752.

Customs offences.

3. Five hundred and forty-one offences against the Sea Customs Act were detected. The total realizations on account of fines and forfeitures amounted to Rs. 61,394 against Rs. 21,861 in the previous year. The increase was due to a provisional penalty of Rs. 50,000 having been imposed on a consignment of restricted foodstuffs, consisting of rice, wheat and wheat flour, illicitly shipped at Bombay for Jeddah *via* Karachi. The penalty was subsequently fixed at Rs. 12,000 and the sum of Rs. 38,000 was refunded in April 1921.

2.—Land Customs.

There was no change in the number of duty collecting stations on the Portuguese Frontier. The Kathiawar customs line was withdrawn from 1st January 1918. Receipts on the Portuguese Frontier increased from Rs. 1,88,661 to Rs. 4,00,015. The increase on the Portuguese Frontier was due chiefly to increased imports of machinery by the Railway Company, duty on kerosene oil imported from foreign countries to Mormugao, larger imports of kerosene oil tins manufactured at Mormugao and the increased tariff rates from 1st March 1921. The increase in the rates of export duty was also responsible for the increased receipts. On the other hand there was a small decrease in revenue on the Daman Frontier on account of smaller imports of unsalted fish, fishmaws and shark fins. Smaller exports of rice to Daman are also responsible for the fall in export duty as the cheap rice shop in Daman was closed during the year. Exemption from import duty leviable on rice and other articles of food granted as a concession on the Goa Frontier in 1916 was granted to a still smaller extent during the year under report than in the previous year. The duty collected on salt at the Goa Frontier stations is credited to " Salt " and not to Customs. The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock was 3,944,735 gallons against 1,186,124 gallons during the preceding year. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act was 159.

6.—Salt.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind for the year 1920-21 and tables under Salt printed in Part IV (*b*) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—Presidency Proper.

General sources of supply.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department deals may be classified as follows :—(i) Baragra or Rann salt made from brine-wells on the edge of the lesser Rann of Cutch, known as the Pritchard Salt-works ; (ii) sea-salt made at works on the coast, mostly within 30 miles of Bombay City ; and (iii) imported salt, chiefly from works in Goa territory.

Baragra salt.

2. The quantity of Baragra salt in stock on the 1st July 1920 was 33·8 lakhs of maunds compared with 28·5 lakhs of maunds on the same date in the previous year. In accordance with the scheme of increasing production sanctioned in February 1919, 98 new pans were opened in addition to the 167 pans opened in the two previous years. These 265 pans produced a total of 17,78,240 maunds of salt. Of the 704 pans worked in 1919-20, 14 pans in the Kharaghoda Agar and 5 pans in the Udu Agar had to be abandoned for want of brine. Thus 783 pans (including

the new 98 pans) were worked, a net increase of 79. The current season was most favourable for the manufacture of salt as it was not spoiled by unseasonable rain. The produce of 49·4 lakhs maunds has surpassed all previous records of production at the Pritchard Salt-works. It has also exceeded the expected maximum output of 45 lakhs of maunds to be produced in 1922 as a result of the measures adopted for increasing the output. Sales increased from 26·81 lakhs of maunds during the manufacturing season of 1919-20 to 34·70 lakhs of maunds. The arrears of the previous year's indents were fully complied with during the year under report. It therefore became necessary to call for fresh indents. As it was anticipated that there would be a large demand for salt, it was notified that indents would be received on one day only and that 16 lakhs of maunds would be available for issue. With a view to preventing speculation, it was further notified that indents for quantities up to 2,000 maunds in each case would, as far as possible, be complied with in full during the year, indents for larger quantities being reduced proportionately if necessary. The anticipation of a record rush of indents was fully realized. Out of the total quantity of 59,73,975 maunds indented for, indents for about 17,58,090 maunds were complied with up to the end of June 1921. As a reserve stock and the Gujarat agency indents have to be provided for, it is unlikely that the full amount of the indents can be complied with even by the end of next year, in spite of the record crop during the manufacturing season. The supply of salt to Gujarat through the Government Salt Agents was satisfactory. During the storage issues amounted to 11·42 lakhs of maunds as against 7·96 lakhs of maunds in the preceding year. The increase was due to a fairly adequate supply of waggons by the Railway Company and sufficient accommodation for the weighment of salt in the new extension. Of the total issues 77·9 per cent. went to places beyond the Presidency against 78·6 per cent. in each of the two previous years. The wastage and loss was 3·26 lakhs of maunds as against 1·86 lakhs of maunds in the season of 1919-20. The heavy loss is attributed to a cyclone and to heavy rain which fell three times during the storage of 1919-20 when the heaps were not sloped and also to the fact that the salt was stored in the new extension on uneven flooring. The closing stock balance increased from 33·8 lakhs of maunds to 45·2 lakhs of maunds, due mainly to the record crop of the year. The amount of tagavi advances to agrias rose from Rs. 20,990 to Rs. 25,480. Out of the special grant of Rs. 38,000 sanctioned for improving the condition of agrias, Rs. 23,776 were spent during the year for rewards and assistance to agrias, construction of houses for agrias, etc. This grant is eminently useful and conduces to the well-being of the agrias. In October 1920 there was a mild attack of influenza, resulting in two deaths. The death-rate fell from 37·55 per mille to 23·55 per mille.

3. The total outturn of the Dharasna and Chharwada salt-works was 4·38 lakhs of maunds compared with 3·81 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The increased production was due to the favourable manufacturing season and the working of the pans to the fullest productive capacity. The Konkan salt-works produced 86¼ lakhs of maunds against 87 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. The slump in the salt market reported last year continued during the year under report and there was therefore no extraordinary demand for salt. The shilotris had to destroy large quantities of old salt in order to accommodate new salt on the platforms. In anticipation of a smaller demand for salt, the manufacturing season commenced late. Sales during the financial year show a decrease of 4,96,474 maunds. The sales at the Dharasna and Chharwada salt-works rose from 3·25 lakhs of maunds to 3·54 lakhs of maunds. The removal of salt from the Chharwada salt-works was rendered difficult on account of the unfinished state of the Dharasna-Chharwada road which is under construction. Nearly two-thirds of the salt sold was removed to places beyond the Presidency. The loss and wastage at Dharasna and Chharwada fell from 1,00,983 maunds to 15,340 maunds and at the other salt-works rose from 3,83,506 maunds to 4,53,304 maunds. The increase was mainly in the salt-works in the vicinity of Bombay owing partly to the destruction of large quantities of inferior salt for providing storage room for new and better salt and partly to the use of inferior salt for strengthening the brine. The balance on 30th June was 68¾ lakhs of maunds against 67½ lakhs of maunds on the same day in the previous year. Sea salt.

4. The total weight of salt of all kinds imported into the Presidency fell from 3·65 lakhs of maunds to 2·61 lakhs of maunds and the duty from Rs. 4·56 lakhs Imported salt.

to Rs. 3·27 lakhs. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 2½ lakhs against 3½ lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in quantity was due to the Up-Ghat markets being overstocked in consequence of large imports during the preceding year.

Consumption and prices.

5. The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption in the Bombay Presidency increased from 35·72 lakhs of maunds to 37·76 lakhs of maunds, giving an average consumption of 13·9 lbs. per head. The *per capita* consumption has slightly increased, but proper comparison with the previous year is vitiated by the fact that the consumption during the year under report is based on the population as ascertained in the recent census of 1921. The apparently slight increase in consumption is probably due to the larger use of salt for various industrial purposes. The year under report records a further fall in the prices in almost all the districts except Kaira, Sholapur, Poona, Kanara and Dharwar, where the increases were probably due to ordinary trade fluctuations. The decline in the retail prices is due to the slump in prices at the salt-works.

Fish-curing yards.

6. The total quantity of fish brought to the 32 yards for curing increased from 2,56,610 maunds to 2,58,350 maunds. The yards were worked at a loss of Rs. 15,393 against a profit of Rs. 2,170 in the preceding year. The loss was due to the payment of bills on account of the cost of salt purchased in 1919-20 from the provision under "Salt Purchase and Freight" for 1920-21, to the removal of the Redi Fish Curing Yard to the Shiroda side of the creek and to the increased cost under establishment charges on account of grant of temporary and provisional allowances in lieu of war allowances.

Revenue and expenditure.

7. The gross receipts increased from Rs. 1,63,92,321 to Rs. 2,05,63,128, while the expenditure, exclusive of refunds, increased from Rs. 29,09,245 to Rs. 31,80,141. On the receipt side the decrease of Rs. 1,26,059 under "Import duty by land" was due to smaller imports from Goa and the decrease of Rs. 18,198 under "Other salt" was due to the reduction in the price of salt issued to fish-curers. The very large increases of Rs. 39,27,705 and Rs. 8,01,773 under "Excise duty on salt" and "Proceeds of sale of Baragra salt" were due to the unprecedented number of indents for Baragra salt received on the 1st October 1920, in consequence of the removal of the restriction imposed in the previous year. On the expenditure side the increases of Rs. 2,31,982 and Rs. 25,812 under "Pay" and "Travelling allowances" were due to the enhancement in the rates of pay of the non-gazetted executive staff, the grant of temporary and provisional allowances at increased rates, the entertainment of additional establishment and the enhancement in the rates of travelling and conveyance allowances during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 1,37,406 under "Laying rails on Udu Salt-works" was due to the construction of new lines under the scheme for the extension of the Pritchard Salt-works. The decrease of Rs. 1,64,111 under "Bagging and sewing charges" was due to the introduction of the "Personal Deposit System" from 1st April 1920.

Offences.

8. The number of detected offences against the Salt Act rose from 96 to 115, of which 16 were of smuggling foreign salt across the frontier and 34 of clandestine removal of natural salt.

Miscellaneous.

9. In compliance with a request made by the agriculturists arrangements have been made in consultation with the Agricultural Department to issue salt in November in addition to April and May every year as hitherto. The aggregate quantity of refined magnesium chloride and epsom salt removed by the Pioneer Magnesia Works at Kharaghoda fell from 30,700 to 21,349 cwts. and the royalty recovered from Rs. 46,050 to Rs. 32,024.

2.—SIND.

Sources of supply.

1. The sources of supply during the year were (i) the Maurypur salt-works, (ii) the Saran salt deposit and (iii) the Darwari deposit.

Production and stock.

2. Imports of table and rock salt by private agency amounted to 4,133 and 39,547 against 1,409 and 72,429 maunds, respectively, in the previous year. The subjoined statement contrasts the total production, loss, wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock in Indian maunds at the close of the past two years :—

Year.	Stock in hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Other receipts.	Sold during the year.	Issued to H. H. the Mir of Khairpur.	Other issues.	Loss and wastage at depots.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
1919-20 ..	7,02,157	7,26,882	3,18,687	4,60,245	18,600	3,25,187	1,08,365	8,35,329
1920-21 ..	8,35,329	3,63,877	3,41,345	4,30,099	14,260	3,45,718	23,388	7,27,086

During the year under report 3,55,065 maunds of salt were manufactured at the Maurypur salt-works against 6,93,682 in 1919-20, and the quantities excavated at the Saran salt deposit amounted to 8,812 against 32,000 in the previous year. There was no excavation during the year at Darwari salt deposit as against 1,200 maunds excavated in 1919-20. The decrease of 50 per cent. in the outturn of salt at Maurypur was due to the curtailment of manufacture there as the stocks were still in excess of requirements. The decreased output at the Saran salt deposit was due to exacavation having been taken in hand late during the year.

3. Of the total quantity of salt produced locally or imported by private agencies from Europe and the Punjab 4,49,230 maunds were consumed during the year under report, the average rate of consumption per head during the year being 11·28 lbs. as against 11·47 lbs. in the previous year. The average wholesale price of salt in the province was Rs. 2-8-9 per maund as against Rs. 2-6-9. Consumption and prices.

4. There was no curing of fish at Shamspir during the year, the operations having been transferred to the "Khada" at Karachi, where duty-paid salt is used. Fish-curing yard.

5. The gross receipts from excise duty and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,94,210 as against Rs. 7,36,614. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,11,465 as against Rs. 3,41,444. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 44·9 as against 46·3. Revenue and expenditure.

6. The number of offences against the salt laws detected was 37 as against 34 in the preceding year. Offences.

3.—ADEN.

Receipts rose from Rs. 52,375 to Rs. 56,425 and expenditure from Rs. 2,248 to Rs. 2,635. The net revenue increased from Rs. 50,127 to Rs. 53,790. The total quantity removed from Arab salt-pans fell from 68,270 to 66,417 maunds. The quantity exported from Lalji's salt-works rose from 39,478¼ to 46,205 tons and from the Italian salt-works from 105,171 to 115,288 tons.

7.—Excise.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden for the year 1920-21 and tables under Excise printed in Part IV of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The principal sources of excise revenue in the Presidency are taxation upon (*a*) the manufacture and sale of country spirit and Indian-made liquors excised at tariff rates; (*b*) the tapping of palm trees and sale of toddy; (*c*) the sale of liquors imported from foreign countries; (*d*) the manufacture and sale of hemp drugs; and (*e*) the sale of opium and its preparations for local consumption. General.

2. The following are the most important changes made during the year in the excise system and arrangements in force:—(1) enhancement of the rate of duty on ganja from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 per seer and on charas from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per seer; (2) the supply of country spirit departmentally instead of through contractors to the Bombay-Kolaba-Kalyan contract area, throughout the year, and the Surat distillery area for a portion of the year; (3) general enhancement from 1st October 1920 of the sanctioned supply rates of country spirit by 12 annas per proof gallon in view of the increase in the cost of raw material, coal, casks and labour, and consequent advance in the selling price in the case of "fixed fee" and "border" Changes during the year.

shops of 12 annas and 6 annas per gallon of 30° U. P. and 60° U. P., respectively; (4) extension of the "Tender System" for the disposal of toddy shops in Surat City and ten miles radius to the whole of the Chorasi and Olpad talukas; (5) extension of the system of excise advisory committee to certain rural areas in the districts of Broach, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Satara, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik and Thana; (6) amalgamation of the non-gazetted establishments excepting menials of the Salt and Excise Departments; and (7) change of designation of the gazetted officers of the Combined Salt and Excise Department from "Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise" to "Superintendent of Salt and Excise."

Country spirit.

3. The receipts from still-head duty declined by Rs. 31,052 from Rs. 1,85,83,319 to Rs. 1,85,52,267, while those on account of the right of retail vend advanced by Rs. 50,86,756 due to advance collection of the current year's full fee in the case of town shops. Of the total fees (Rs. 1,28,43,953), Rs. 1,19,87,266 represent "vend" or auction fees and Rs. 8,56,687 "license" or fixed fees. The supply of mhowra and of waggons was more satisfactory during the year under report than in the previous year, but the price of raw material, coal, casks and labour continued to rule high. Government therefore enhanced the supply rates for the latter half of the year and gave the contractors further financial assistance. As a result the supplies were well maintained throughout the year. There was a net reduction of 19 in the number of country spirit shops which was 1,861 against 1,880 in the previous year. The sales declined by 26,196 proof gallons. The three Deccan districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik and the three Gujarat districts of Surat, Panch Mahals and Broach show the greatest decrease, aggregating roughly 157,000 proof gallons. On the other hand, Bombay City with its very large industrial population shows an increase of over a lakh and a half gallons and the Ratnagiri district, which largely contributes to the industrial population of Bombay, an increase of 16,000 gallons. These two substantial increases were mainly responsible for reducing the net decrease for the whole Presidency to 26,000 gallons. The decrease, wherever it occurred, was, as usual, due chiefly to unfavourable agricultural conditions of the year which was also a Sinhastha year, and partly also to high prices. The consumption per head was (as usual) highest in Bombay City (34·2 drams) and lowest in Satara (1 dram). Cases of illict possession of mhowra flowers rose from 29 to 430 in the Kaira district, due to the abundance of the mhowra crop of 1920.

Toddy.

4. The revenue under this head is derived from (1) tree-tax and (2) fees for the retail sale of toddy. It rose by Rs. 2,24,536 from Rs. 33,46,084 to Rs. 35,70,620. The receipts from tree-tax rose by Rs. 96,238 from Rs. 16,90,344 to Rs. 17,86,582, due chiefly to the extension of the tender system to the whole of the Chorasi and Olpad talukas of the Surat district under which the vend fee is merged into the tree tax. The revenue from vend fees increased by Rs. 1,28,298, due to recovery of outstandings of the previous year. The total sales of toddy show a decrease of 3,02,645 gallons, chiefly in the Southern Division.

Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

5. The revenue under this head chiefly consists of (1) duty on liquors manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates and (2) license fees for the sale of such liquors and of imported liquors. The revenue under (1) fell by Rs. 2,30,880 due to larger imports by sea, while that under (2) advanced by Rs. 46,926 due to larger sales during the previous year on which the fees were assessed. The imports of foreign liquors into Bombay by sea advanced by 290,189 gallons under "fermented liquors," by 29,193 gallons under "wines" and by 160,453 gallons under potable spirits." Imports under "denatured and perfumed spirits" fell by 23,585 gallons. The sales under the first and the last heads fell by 418,582 gallons and 13,763 gallons, respectively, while those under the second and third heads rose respectively by 3,388 and 48,036 gallons. The decrease under "fermented liquors" is noticeable in Bombay, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Nasik and is attributed to reduction in the number of troops and followers. The continued increase under "potable spirits" is due to the growing taste for foreign spirits. The decrease under denatured spirit must be attributed to ordinary trade fluctuations. The manufacture of Indian spirits excised at tariff rates is confined to the Gujarat Chemical Works at Ahmedabad and the Alembic Chemical Works Company of Baroda. The former supplied 20,319 gallons of duty-free rectified spirit to the Government Medical Stores, Bombay, against 9,933 gallons in the previous year and also issued 3,246

proof gallons of denatured spirit against 648 proof gallons in the preceding year. The number of vend licenses rose from 1,245 to 1,355, due mostly to an increase in the wholesale, short-term, medicated wines and denatured spirit licenses.

Intoxicating drugs.

6. The cultivation of hemp for ganja was restricted, as in the previous year, to a few villages in the Nagar taluka of the Ahmednagar district. The area under cultivation was reduced by over 50 per cent. from 465 acres to 226 acres while the outturn showed a decline of over 70 per cent. from 5,422 maunds to 1,530 maunds only, giving an average yield per acre of about 6·8 maunds as against 12 maunds in the previous year, due chiefly to scanty water supply as a result of the total failure of the monsoon. The issues of ganja to British districts in the Presidency proper fell by 89 maunds, those to Native States by 45 maunds and exports to foreign countries by 46 maunds. Issues of bhang also fell by 14 maunds in the case of Native States though they rose by 2 maunds in the case of British districts. There was also an appreciable fall (3,079 seers) in the consumption of ganja and of 360 seers in that of charas. The decrease under bhang was only 43 seers. The revenue from duty and vend fees advanced from Rs. 10,33,227 and Rs. 6,45,734 to Rs. 11,44,996 and Rs. 8,29,573, respectively. The number of vend licenses granted was reduced from 588 to 570, of which 18 were wholesale and 552 retail. Licenses for the sale of cocaine for *bona fide* medical purposes numbered 538 against 527. The quantity of cocaine and allied drugs imported was the same as in the previous year, viz., 7 lbs. 2 ozs. The quantity sold under license was also practically the same, viz., 29 lbs. 9 ozs. 130 grs. The largest seizure of cocaine by the Excise Department during the year was one of 38,500 grains effected in Bombay City.

Opium.

7. The gain on sale proceeds of excise opium (inclusive of duty) declined by Rs. 1,74,561 from Rs. 17,76,237 to Rs. 16,01,676. The total licit sales of opium in British districts declined from 46,680 seers to 42,648 seers—a decrease of 4,032 seers, due mainly to the higher selling prices charged by the vendors on the abolition of the maximum selling price. The actual realizations on account of vend fees for the retail sale of opium in British districts amounted to Rs. 11,95,604 against Rs. 9,96,715 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,98,889, due chiefly to advance collection of the full year's fee in the case of town shops. The number of shops fell by 1 from 733 to 732 but the number of licenses held by medical practitioners, druggists and chemists rose by 24 from 962 to 986. The aggregate gross revenue was Rs. 28,11,136 against Rs. 27,87,263 in the previous year.

Offences.

8. The total number of offences against the abkari law was 3,168 against 2,269 in the previous year. Of the detected cases, 2,629 related to liquor, 256 to hemp drugs and 283 to cocaine. Cases of illicit distillation rose by 337, of illicit possession by 118 and of other miscellaneous offences by 307; but those of illicit importations fell by 91. Cases relating to hemp drugs rose from 190 to 256, while cocaine cases advanced from 122 to 283, of which 274 were detected in Bombay City. Cases of conviction for drunkenness fell by 161 from 6,713 to 6,552. Offences under the Opium Act decreased from 565 to 400. Of these, 376 cases were tried in British districts and 24 in Native States. The contraband opium seized was 2,176 seers in the former and 24 seers in the latter.

Financial results.

9. The total excise receipts of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 4,07,72,772 against Rs. 3,53,22,450 in the previous year—an advance of Rs. 54,50,322. The total expenditure including refunds and certan items of compensation was Rs. 17,52,985 representing about 4¼ per cent. on the gross revenue of Rs. 4,07,72,772. The net revenue was thus Rs. 3,90,19,787 against Rs. 3,37,21,783 n the previous year.

Local Committees.

10. The system of excise advisory committees was extended to the additional talukas specified in paragraph 2 (5) above.

2.—Sind.

Changes during the year.

The most important changes during the year were :— (1) raising of the excise duty on bhang, ganja and charas from Re. 1, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 to Re. 1-8-0, Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 40 per seer, respectively, (2) raising of the tariff duty on foreign liquors, (3) change in the designations of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Excise in Sind, and the Superintendent of Salt and Excise in Sind to Superintendent

of Salt and Excise, Sind, and Inspector of Salt and Excise in Sind, (4) extension of the open auction system of disposing of vend licenses to the country spirit shops at Tatta, Kotri, Mangho Pir, Rohri, Jacobabad, Ratodero, Kambar, Mirpurkhas, Hala and Matiari, and to 8 foreign liquor "On" shops in the towns of Karachi and Hyderabad, and (5) creation of a new excise division comprising the talukas of Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro in the Nawabshah district.

Country spirit.

2. The consumption of country spirit increased from 216,723 to 228,223 proof gallons. The increase is due to the fact that there was no interruption of supply at the bonded warehouses and to the heavy purchases made in the last few weeks of the year in anticipation of the decrease in the maximum strength of spirit. The chief increases were contributed by the Karachi district (4,027 proof gallons), Hyderabad district (3,118 proof gallons), Nawabshah district (1,878 proof gallons) and Sukkur district (1,382 proof gallons). The rate of consumption per head of population was 3·34 drams (proof) against 2·96 drams (proof) in the preceding year.

Foreign liquors.

3. The total imports of foreign liquors amounted to 806,670 gallons as against 504,462 gallons in the previous year, showing the very large increase of of 302,208 gallons. The increase was that of 1·97 lakhs of gallons under the head "fermented liquors" and by ·79 lakh under the head "spirits" (potable). The large increases in the imports were due to the favourable rate of exchange and to cheaper freights. There was an increase in the sales of imported fermented liquors and potable spirits, the bulk of it being in the towns of Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. On the other hand there was a decrease in the sales of Indian fermented liquors and potable spirits owing to the reduced price, during the first half of the year of imported beer in draught and the increased cost of production of Indian beers and spirits on account of the rise in the cost of labour and material in India.

Intoxicating drugs.

4. The consumption of bhang decreased from 120,157 seers to 113,289 seers, charas from 5,843 seers to 4,690 seers and ganja from 1,678 seers to 1,603 seers. The reasons assigned for the decreases are the poor agricultural season and the high cost of the drugs due to enhanced duty and license fees. There was a total decline of 75 seers in the sales of ganja, of which Karachi contributed 60 seers. Sales of bhang fell by 6,868 seers. Sales of charas decreased in all districts except Nawabshah.

Opium.

5. During the year 6,727 seers of opium were sold as compared with 6,593 seers in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in Hyderabad and Sukkur towns and was attributed at the former place to the success of the local excise staff in dealing with opium smuggling and at the latter place to the laying in of stocks by consumers in anticipation of the rise in issue price. There was a decrease in the Thar Parkar district due to the failure of crops owing to unfavourable inundation and scanty rainfall. The *per capita* consumption was 0·16 tola against 0·15 tola in the preceding year.

Offences.

6. During the year under report 171 cases under the Abkari Law (41 relating to liquor and 130 to intoxicating drugs) and 62 under the Opium Act were tried.

Financial results.

7. The gross revenue for the year rose from Rs. 34,86,573 to Rs. 42,03,112 and the net revenue from Rs. 33,26,518 to Rs. 39,23,607, a record figure. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,055 to Rs. 2,79,505.

3.—Aden.

The gross receipts decreased from Rs. 1,70,158 to Rs. 1,62,030. The quantity of opium sold increased from 83 seers and 21 tolas to 125 seers. During the year no offence against the Abkari Law was detected.

8.—Cotton Duties Act.

For details see the resumé of the Working of the Cotton Duties Act contained in the Report of the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1920-21.

The number of cotton mills working in the Bombay Presidency rose from 175 to 177. The output of woven goods fell from 306 to 292 million pounds, the decrease being due, so far as the weight of the goods was concerned, to the fact that yarn of finer counts was used to a greater extent in the manufacture of cloth, thus giving a lighter though a more valuable article than that woven from coarse and heavy

yarns. The other factors that contributed to some extent in reducing the production were the hesitancy in buying owing to the uncertainty of the demand for the near future and the stoppages of work at periods of 3 to 4 days at a time through labour strikes and difficulties. In spite of the decrease in the production of cloth there has been an increase in the amount of revenue collected. This is accounted for partly by the increase in the tariff rates and partly by the working off of a considerable amount of arrears. The collection of duty rose by Rs. 74·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·07 crores and the amount of drawback paid rose by Rs. 28,312.

9.—Stamps.

For details see the Annual Report of the Stamp Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1920-1921 and tables under Stamps printed in Part IV (*b*) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—Presidency Proper.

1. The total realizations rose from Rs. 1,41,34,685 to Rs. 1,58,66,287. This is the highest figure ever reached and represents an increase of Rs. 17,31,602, or 12·2 per cent. The receipts under the Stamp Act rose from Rs. 85,59,929* to Rs. 92,70,461 and those under the Court Fees Act from Rs. 55,74,756 to Rs. 65,95,826. The increase was mainly contributed by impressed stamps and labels and special adhesive stamps which showed an advance of Rs. 5,05,766. The share transfer stamps showed a decrease of Rs. 1,58,616. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 4,27,807 to Rs. 5,05,818. Revenue and expenditure.

2. The number of licensed stamp vendors rose from 796 to 797 and the discount paid from Rs. 1,64,258 to Rs. 1,66,834. Stamp vendors.

3. The number of cases dealt with by the Courts and the Collectors increased from 3,441 to 3,534 and the total duty and penalty realized rose from Rs. 1,00,099 to Rs. 2,19,199. Impounded documents, etc.

4. There were two prosecutions implicating two persons, one of whom was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, while the other was acquitted. Prosecutions.

5. There were 621 cases of valuation of estates before the Collectors under section 19-H of the Court Fees Act. Inquiries were completed in 634 cases, which resulted in the recovery of Rs. 55,980 as additional duty. No penalties were imposed. Estate duty.

2.—Sind.

1. The gross revenue increased from Rs. 18,97,399 to Rs. 21,36,179. Receipts from special adhesive stamps increased by Rs. 67,107 and those from court fee stamps and foreign bill stamps by Rs. 1,64,179 and Rs. 22,678 respectively. Revenue and expenditure.

2. The number of licensed stamp vendors increased from 354 to 358 while the amount of discount paid decreased from Rs. 26,225 to Rs. 26,187. Stamp vendors.

3. The number of cases dealt with rose from 378 to 565 and the amount of duty and penalties recovered from Rs. 3,250 to Rs. 5,095. Impounded documents, etc.

4. Two persons were prosecuted, of whom one was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 while the other was acquitted. Prosecutions.

5. Thirty-one inquiries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 125 as additional duty. Estate duty.

10.—Taxes on Income.

For details see the Annual Report of Income-tax and tables under Income-tax printed in Part IV (*b*) of the Statistics of British India.

The net collection of the tax amounted to Rs. 3,80,89,116. The refunds granted under section 19 of the Act on account of adjustment amounted to Rs. 2,13,952 and Cash refunds at 3, 6 and 7 pies in the rupee to Rs. 1,16,573. The net collection of super tax amounted to Rs. 1,85,58,376 and super tax refunds to Rs. 1,25,850. The causes of the increase will be found under the heading "Financial Review."

* Includes Rs. 3,30,000, being the provincial share of the sale proceeds of unified stamps credited to non-postal revenue.

11.—Local Funds.

1.—District Funds.

Receipts and charges.

1. Receipts fell from Rs. 1,45,74,944 to Rs. 1,27,56,417 and disbursements from Rs. 1,36,58,694 to Rs. 1,34,28,764. The closing balance fell from Rs. 42,05,647 to Rs. 35,03,416.

Audit.

2. The accounts of all district local boards were audited up to 31st March 1920. All the funds are solvent.

2.—Other Funds.

Cantonment funds.

1. Cantonment funds, including cantonment hopsital funds, had an opening balance of Rs. 2,36,823 and a closing balance of Rs. 2,93,353. Receipts fell from Rs. 12,95,213 to Rs. 12,32,615 and charges from Rs. 13,10,894 to Rs. 11,76,085. All the accounts were audited up to 31st March 1920.

Mounted police funds.

2. Receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,38,139 and Rs. 1,44,510, respectively. The closing balance fell from Rs. 84,554 to Rs. 78,183. Audit was completed up to 31st March 1920.

Port and marine funds.

3. Receipts rose from Rs. 2,20,142 to Rs. 2,48,849 while the charges decreased from Rs. 3,69,624 to Rs. 2,65,707. The closing balance fell from Rs. 42,640 to Rs. 25,782. Audit was completed up to 31st March 1920.

Medical and charitable funds.

4. The receipts of the two classes of funds under this head increased from Rs. 28,520 to Rs. 34,432, and the charges from Rs. 30,055 to Rs. 44,656. The total of the closing balances of these funds was Rs. 2,979.

Miscellaneous funds.

5. The aggregate receipts and charges of the station and agency funds and various other minor funds which fall under this head, rose from Rs. 22,92,998 and Rs. 22,37,855 to Rs. 27,44,336 and Rs. 25,60,060, respectively. The aggregate opening and closing balances were Rs. 8,50,662 and Rs. 10,34,938, respectively.

CHAPTER XI.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—Education.

For—

General system of public instruction,

See—

General Administration Report for 1911-12, part II, pages 207-208.

For details see the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1920-21 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda for 1920; also tables under Education printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions in British districts and Native States rose by 449 to 17,284 and that of private institutions by 247 to 2,323, giving a net increase of 696. Pupils increased in number by 74,812 to 1,228,301. The percentage of male scholars throughout the Presidency to the male population was 7·5, and that of female pupils to female population, 2·1. In the Native States the percentages were 5·9 and 1·5, respectively. The number of scholars learning English fell by 4,558 to 110,673.

Distribution of pupils by race.

2. Brahmin and non-Brahmin Hindu pupils numbered, respectively, 155,864 and 769,359, Muhammadans 245,821, Indian Christians 29,274 and Parsis 16,715.

Distribution of schools.

3. In British districts there were 13,718 public and 1,496 private institutions; and out of a total number of 26,258 towns and villages, 10,167 possessed schools, the average area served by each village with a school being 12·1 square miles. In Native States there were 3,566 public institutions and 827 private institutions and out of 16,830 towns and villages, 3,012 possessed schools, the average area served being 21·2 square miles.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure on public instruction in British districts and in Native States rose, respectively, by Rs. 28,52,713 and Rs. 2,74,820 to Rs. 2,63,42,659 and Rs. 29,81,566. In British districts Provincial funds contributed about 57 per cent. of the total cost; Local Board funds, 5 per cent.; Municipal funds, 10 per cent.; and fees, 14 per cent.; primary schools absorbed over Rs. 127 lakhs exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs; and the expenditure on buildings, furniture and apparatus on all kinds of public institutions in the British districts rose by Rs. 2,04,506 to Rs. 18,41,683.

University.

5. The number of candidates for the School Leaving Certificate Examination for the purpose of Matriculation increased by 487 to 6,021, of whom 2,802 or 46·5 per cent. passed, as against 53·3 per cent. in the previous year. For the Intermediate examination in Arts 1,147 appeared and 657 or 57·3 per cent. passed. The number who passed at the B.A. examination was 877, of whom 307 took honours. There were 112 candidates for the B.Sc. examination of whom 59 passed. At the M.A. examination 50 passed out of 63. In professional degree examinations, excluding the medical examinations, there were 389 successful candidates. The expenditure on the University (as distinct from individual colleges) was Rs. 3,75,348.

Arts Colleges.

6. The total number of students in the eleven Arts Colleges in British districts fell by 176 to 5,021, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 10·07 lakhs to Rs. 12·03 lakhs.

Professional education.

7. The number of students at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics rose by 14 to 236. At the final B.Com. examination 59 were examined, of whom 23 passed. The number of students at the Government Law School fell by 192 to 673. Out of 483 candidates examined at the final LL.B. examination 271 passed. At the College of Engineering, Poona, the number of students decreased by 7 to 298, of whom 189 were University students and 17 probationers;

92 belonged to the Sub-overseer, Mechanical, and Electrical Apprentice classes. Out of 58 candidates examined, 46 were successful. The number of students at the Grant Medical College rose by 126 to 1,155. There were also three medical schools managed by Government and one private aided school, containing in all 547 students and maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,46,521. Medical degrees were secured by 128 out of 280 candidates.

Technical education.

8. The number of students at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, increased by 8 to 333. Out of 6,046 candidates examined at the various art examinations 2,703 passed. In the Reay Art Workshops the attendance remained stationary at 132. There were 9 students in the various sections of the Pottery Department. The School of Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad, had 29 students against 44 in the previous year, of whom 23 were *bona fide* craftsmen. The number of students attending the 32 Technical and Industrial schools in British districts (excluding the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay) was 1,766 against 1,625 in the previous year. The expenditure on them rose by Rs. 70,394 to Rs. 4,77,450.

Secondary education —general.

9. The total number of public secondary schools fell by 55 to 679 and the number of pupils by 5,809 to 99,717. The total expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 55 lakhs to over Rs. 57 lakhs approximately.

High schools.

10. Boys' high schools increased by 5 to 189 but the attendance decreased by 3,081 to 59,306. The number of high schools for girls fell by 1 to 46, while the attendance increased by 154 to 7,579. Moral instruction continues to be imparted in all Government Secondary Schools.

Middle schools.

11. Middle schools for boys decreased by 60 to 400 and the attendance by 3,114 to 29,346. Girls' middle schools increased by 1 to 44 and the attendance by 232 to 3,486.

Secondary schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

12. The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians decreased by 1 to 38 and the number of pupils by 69 to 4,456, of whom 3,811 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The total number of European and Anglo-Indian children receiving secondary education was 4,641 including 10 from Kathiawar.

Primary education.

13. The total number of primary schools for boys increased by 447 to 14,533 and the number of pupils by 54,840 to 884,573. In British districts the schools rose by 261 to 11,513 and the pupils by 40,276 to 697,714. In Native States these schools increased by 186 to 3,020 and the attendance in them by 14,564 to 186,859. Making allowance for the boys in girls' schools and the girls in boys' schools, the total number of girls under instruction in primary schools in British districts was 167,459, showing an increase of 9,494. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in British districts increased by 4,508 to 64,005 including 5,055 girls; the number of pupils in the lower primary stage reading printed books increased by 38,561 to 523,267 including 99,161 girls; and the number not reading printed books by 3,637 to 219,556 including 63,198 girls. The number of local fund and municipal board schools increased by 102 to 9,903 and that of pupils by 37,848 to 660,093. Aided schools increased by 156 to 2,937. Unaided schools rose by 36 to 134. Night schools numbered 187 showing an increase of 14 over the figure of the previous year, and the pupils attending them increased by 555 to 5,696. The total expenditure on primary schools in British districts and Native States rose by nearly 15½ lakhs to 144 lakhs. In British districts Provincial funds contributed about 78 lakhs, local board funds 9 lakhs, municipal funds 24 lakhs, and fees Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of 9,238 candidates at the Vernacular Final Examination, 4,540 passed, among whom there were five girls.

Training schools.

14. There were 31 training institutions for men with 2,746 students and 22 for women with 984 students. Of the training institutions for men, 29 with 2,664 were in British districts—27 with an attendance of 2,587 under public management and 2 with 77 pupils under private management; and two, with an attendance of 82, were maintained by Native States. Of the women's training institutions, 6 with 439 students under public management, and 15 with 490 pupils under private management, were in British districts; and 1 with 55 pupils was maintained by a Native State.

Mahomedans.

15. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction increased by 15,232 to 245,821, of whom 41,129 attended private institutions against 36,313 in the

previous year. The number of Mahomedan girls at school increased by 2,571 to 55,719. Of the pupils attending public institutions in British districts, 222 were in Arts, 76 in professional colleges, 5,924 in secondary schools, 161,453 in primary schools, 576 in training institutions, and 2,618 in other special schools.

16. The total number of pupils rose by 222 to 18,186. Aboriginals and hill tribes.

17. The number of pupils of the depressed classes increased by 7,023 to 42,339, of whom 37,654 including 1,166 in private institutions were under instruction in British districts. Depressed classes.

18. Attendance at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution rose by 90 to 342 including private apprentices. The Yeravda school is dealt with below. Reformatory schools.

19. The balance of Imperial and Darbar grants unspent at the end of the previous year was Rs. 45,71,851. No further grants were received during the year under report except the old recurring ones. The expenditure from these grants was Rs. 11,22,023, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,96,972 at the end of the year, of which only Rs. 16,65,794 remained unpledged. Imperial grants.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

1. The year 1920 opened with 139 boys on the register (of whom 7 were serving out on licenses) and closed with 170 boys. Of the latter, 3 were at large, 156 worked in the Reformatory, and 11 worked outside on licenses. The average daily number of inmates rose by 20 to 145. Of the 167 boys at the end of the year 36 were 12 years of age, 63 under 14, 48 under 16, and the remaining 20 were above 16 years of age. Numbers.

2. The behaviour of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. The total number of offences for the year was 20, inculpating 28 boys. The offences related mainly to breaches of discipline and matters of minor importance. Conduct.

3. Of the 25 juveniles discharged during the year, 13 had been taught agriculture and gardening, 4 carpentry, 4 smithy, 2 painting and 2 book-binding. Of the 91 boys discharged during the triennium preceding the year 1920, 52 were reported to be earning an honest livelihood, 8 were unemployed or with friends, 1 had died, 5 were reconvicted, and 25 could not be traced. Discharged juveniles.

4. Seven licenses were in force at the beginning of the year and 22 new licenses were issued. Of the licensed boys 11 were discharged on the expiration of their term of detention, 3 escaped and remained untraced, 2 were arrested and returned, and 2 were brought back to the Reformatory, being reported to be unsuitable by the employers. Licenses.

5. The health of the inmates continued to be good on the whole. Two epidemics—influenza and malaria—visited the institution; the former, though of a mild type in the beginning, raged rather seriously in March and April. There was, however, no fatal case. Health.

6. The net profits fell by Rs. 229 to Rs. 596 on account of paucity of outside orders. Of the 156 inmates, 33 learnt carpentry, 18 smithy, 16 painting and varnishing, 7 book-binding, and 82 gardening and agriculture. Industries.

7. Of the 148 boys in the institution, 81 were studying in the Infant class, 62 in vernacular standards I to V, and 5 had completed the school course. Education.

8. The net cost to Government of maintaining the institution rose by Rs. 3,800 to Rs. 36,204. Expenditure.

2.—Literature and the Press.

For details see tables under Printing Presses and Publications printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year decreased by 247 to 2,754 (1,524 books and 1,230 issues of periodicals). Books showed a decrease

of 196 and periodicals of 51 in spite of the fact that 39 new ones were started during the year under report. Of the 2,754 publications, 373 were in English and other European languages, 2,045 in vernaculars spoken in the Presidency, 87 in Indian classical languages and 249 in more than one language. Of the 1,524 books, 163 were in English, 522 in Gujarati, 102 in Hindi, 30 in Kanarese, 334 in Marathi, 65 in classical languages, 77 in Sindhi, 34 in Urdu, 29 in Konkani and other dialects and 168 in more than one language. Miscellaneous works (1,492) formed more than half of the total productions (2,754). Next came poetry with 413 books and religion with 273.

2.—Newspapers.

General

1. At the end of the year under report there were in circulation 162 newspapers and 4 periodicals treating of current political topics as against 139 and 4, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total number of 166 newspapers, 44 were published in the City of Bombay, 21 in the Northern Division, 42 in the Central Division, 26 in the Southern Division, 22 in Sind and 11 in Indian States. Brahmins edited 74 of these journals, other Hindus 53, Jains 3, Parsis 14, Mahomedans 14 and Christians 8. Of the newspapers 14 were published in English, 61 in Marathi, 24 in Gujarati, 3 in Hindi, 8 in Kanarese, 2 in Urdu, 10 in Sindhi and 40 as bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers. Of the 4 periodicals, 1 was published in Marathi, 1 in Hindi and 2 in Gujarati.

Circulation.

2. The Gujarati continues to be the most popular Anglo-vernacular newspaper with a circulation of 19,000 copies. The Kaiser-i-Hind came second with 8,500 copies. Next in order stood the Sanj Vartaman with 7,000 copies, the Jam-e-Jamshed and the Praja Mitra and Parsi with 6,500 copies each and Rast Goftar and Praja Mitra with 5,000 copies. Among Marathi papers the Kesari again occupies the first place with 30,000 copies, the Chitramaya Jagat comes second with 12,000 copies followed by Sandesh with 7,000 copies. Among the Gujarati papers the Navjivan has maintained the first place with 20,000 copies. Among Hindi papers, the Shri Venkateshwar Samachar (weekly) maintains its first place with a circulation of 10,000 copies. The chief increases of circulation were provided by the Navjivan (8,000), Young India (3,700), Vijayi Maratha (2,000), Kaiser-i-Hind (1,700), Bombay Samachar (1,500), Muslim Herald (1,400), Bombay Chronicle (daily) (1,080) and Sanj Vartaman (1,000).

For—

Literary Societies,

See—

General Administration Report for 1911-12, part II, pages 211-212.

The Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch).

During the year 87 new members joined the society. The total number of members at the close of the year rose from 427 to 469. The number of new books added to the library was 1,695, of which 247 were presented. The second part of the catalogue, which was in press during 1917, has not yet been issued. The number of coins added to the coin cabinet was 14.

3.—Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

1. The museum was open to the public on 310 days. The number of visitors rose from 1,140,800 to 1,371,047. Various additions were made to the museum collection either as gifts or by purchase, e.g., a specimen of a badge presented to those who rendered voluntary service during the late war, six copper coins of the time of Alexander the Great and a large number of photographs illustrating the different styles of workmanship in making silver articles in India.

The Victoria Museum, Karachi.

2. The number of visitors rose from 122,174 to 154,871. A noticeable feature is the increase in the number of women and children visiting the museum.

Bombay Natural History Society.

3. The society could not furnish a report this year.

CHAPTER XII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle.

For details see the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle for the year ending 31st March 1921.

Work done.

1. During the month of April the archæological collection in the Jodhpur museum was inspected and in the month of May the special repairs in progress at the Portuguese monuments in Bassein were inspected. During the monsoon, Sholapur, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Kandaria in the East Khandesh District, Jogeshwari caves in the Thana District, Belgaum, Ranebennur in the Dharwar District, Ahmedabad, Ajmere and Broach were inspected. The museum at Jaipur was inspected in August. Part of the monsoon touring season was spent in supervising the preliminary repairs to the Early Gupta Temples discovered at Bhumara in the Nagode State and Rewa where a new inscription has been discovered. Karla, Sinhagarh, Pratapgarh and Sholapur were also inspected. During the cold season the month of November was spent in the inspection of the antiquities of Ranebennur, Karla, Bhaja, Bandra, Junnar and Ankai Fort in the Nasik District. Some Jain images found during excavation of the plinth of a house at Naroli in the Bharatpur State were inspected. In March an inspection was made of the antiquities in the Indore State, specially the Mehidpur and Nemawar Parganas and of some of the antiquities in the States of Sarangadh and Dewas. The last few days of the year were spent in the inspection of antiquities at Kaman and Satwas in the Bharatpur State.

Places visited.

2. Hanumangadh in Northern Rajputana was visited as the site where many interesting terracotta plaques were discovered. Bikaner was next visited to examine the collection of terracotta plaques. Visits were paid to Bharjuna, Bhumkahar, Deotalao, Dubia, Rewa, Gurgi, Gurh, Bajnath, Mukundpur, Chandrehe and Chakan. Three visits were paid to Sind, last of which was in connection with the proposed visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Tatta. Reti, Karachi, Khudabad, Dokri and Rohri in Sind, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Badami, Amarkantak, Sohagpur, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Visalpur in the Jaipur State were also visited. The Director General of Archæology in India visited Bijapur and Elephanta with the officers of the Western Circle. During the year the Assistant Superintendent visited Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Badami, Jogeshwari Caves, Nasik, Ambarnath, Champaner, Bhaja, Dhond, Karla, Mount Abu, Mahmudabad, Pandharpur, Belapur, Bagalkot, Badami, Gadag, Haveri, Haralhalli, Ranebennur, Dharwar, Gokak, Tulapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Rohri, Tatta, Khudabad, Mirpurkhas, Dholka, Ranpur, Junnar and Sanchi.

Protected monuments.

3. During the year 28 additional monuments were declared to be protected against 21 in the previous year. Only one agreement was entered into with the owner of the temple of Rudramala at Desar.

Publications.

4. The Superintendent contributed articles on "Inscriptions on the Patna Statues" to the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, "Nahapana and the Saka Era" and "the date of the votive inscription on the Stupas at Sanchi" to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, "the date of Srichandra" to the Jubili Memoirs in the volume of the Honourable Justice Sir Ashotosh Mukerji, "a grant of Bhima 1, the Junagadh inscription of Jivadaman 1 and a grant of Dhruvasena 1 to the Epigraphia Indica.

Expenditure.

5. During the year under review Rs. 94,839 were spent on conservation work as against Rs. 1,34,688 in the previous year. Out of this sum Rs. 70,393 were spent on special repairs. The cost of the upkeep of the Superintendent's office was Rs. 72,918.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction (Decennial Review),

See—

General Administration Report for 1911-12, part II, pages 214-217.

1.—The Established Church of England.

Establishment.

1. The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., held the appointment of Bishop of Bombay up to 29th May 1920, when he proceeded to England for work in connection with the Church. The Venerable C. F. W. Hatchell held charge of the Diocese until the return of the Lord Bishop on 29th October. The number of Chaplains was 26 including one temporary Chaplain. The total clerical establishment increased from 104 to 108.

Bishop's tour of visitation.

2. During the year the Bishop visited Aurangabad, Poona, Panchgani, Dapoli, Ahmednagar and Nasik, and the Venerable Archdeacon Hatchell visited Nasik, Deolali and Poona.

Confirmations and ordinations.

3. The number of confirmations fell from 547 to 412. There were five ordinations—three at Bombay and one each at Nasik and Aurangabad.

2.—The Established Church of Scotland.

The Reverend J. C. Mathew, Presidency Senior Chaplain, retired, and the Reverend A. M. Nelson succeeded him. The Reverend R. E. Lee continued as Chaplain at Poona and Kirkee. Owing to the scarcity of Chaplains no appointment of a Junior Chaplain was made at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. At Deesa and Nasirabad the duties of Chaplain were performed by the Missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church. At Belgaum the duties of Chaplain were performed by Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Chaplain at Poona paid monthly visits to Ahmednagar when a detachment of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was stationed there. There was no Chaplain at Quetta during the year. The conference of the three Presidency Senior Chaplains was held in Madras in the month of February 1921.

2.—Stationery.

General.

1. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 3,31,479. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,84,786, of which Rs. 2,89,314 represented the value of purchases made in India. Issues aggregated Rs. 7,75,213, the share of imperial departments being Rs. 3,18,027, and that of provincial and local departments being Rs. 4,01,692. The closing balance rose from Rs. 3,31,479 to Rs. 3,41,052.

Stores.

2. The value of English stores received during the year decreased from Rs. 1,94,046 to Rs. 1,30,071 and of country papers received from the Indian Paper Mills from Rs. 93,710 to Rs. 70,915. The value of country made miscellaneous articles purchased locally during the year increased from Rs. 74,376 to Rs. 1,36,854. The articles purchased locally were paper, writing and printing materials and miscellaneous. The value of English stores purchased locally decreased from Rs. 3,07,516 to Rs. 2,40,541.

3.—Printing.

1.—Government Central Press, Bombay.

The cost of production rose from Rs. 3,64,037 to Rs. 4,32,046. Expenditure, including depreciation and a book charge for rent, increased by Rs. 76,445 to Rs. 4,69,959. The total value of work done for Government officers and departments was Rs. 5,83,867.

2.—Yeravda Prison Press, Poona.

The cost of production rose from Rs. 89,603 to Rs. 1,02,696. Expenditure increased from Rs. 1,68,768 to Rs. 2,02,119. The total value of work done for Government officers and departments rose from Rs. 4,49,195 to Rs. 5,52,689.

3.—Government Printing Press, Karachi.

The cost of production rose from Rs. 69,298 to Rs. 1,03,389. The total earnings rose from Rs. 1,77,703 to Rs. 2,12,399 and the expenditure from Rs. 81,539 to Rs. 1,17,183. The total value of work done for Government officers and departments rose from Rs. 1,40,168 to Rs. 1,82,942.

4.—Government Book Depôt, Poona.

The total cash receipts fell from Rs. 15,903 to Rs. 15,330, and the amounts paid into treasuries rose from Rs. 4,586 to Rs. 5,441. The value of official publications supplied to agents was Rs. 15,729 against Rs. 11,299 in the preceding year. The commission allowed to them increased from Rs. 3,674 to Rs. 5,134.

5.—Government Photozincographic Department, Poona.

The work turned out by the department during the financial year ending 31st March 1921 consisted of 4,519·92 machine pulls costing Rs. 13,049 and 308·39 hand pulls costing Rs. 6,951.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(*a*) Indian Reforms Scheme.

General.

1. In last year's report a short account was given of the steps taken in the Bombay Presidency to give effect to the Government of India Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5 Ch. 101). The further steps taken during the year 1920-21 are referred to below.

General operations.

2. Operations were begun almost directly after the Government of India Bill was passed into law by Parliament in December 1919. It was decided by Government that in the main the recommendations of the Southborough Committee were to be followed. Instructions were issued for the preparation of electoral rolls for the districts and special arrangements were made for Bombay City. Those parts of the electoral rules which had to be supplied to the Government of India were prepared. The electoral rules of the Government of Bombay were also framed. To assist the Reforms Commissioner an Advisory Committee consisting of eleven non-official members of the Legislative Council was appointed. This Committee held a considerable number of meetings and their assistance proved to be of great value to Government.

Franchise for the Indian Legislative bodies.

3. The Southborough Committee advised a system of indirect election for the Indian Legislative Assembly and for the Council of State but the Joint Select Committee of the House of Parliament decided that direct election should be arranged for. A franchise was devised accordingly. The proposals of the Bombay Government were submitted to the Government of India, accepted by them almost completely, and finally sanctioned by the Home authorities.

Special represenations.

4. Among the important questions decided in the early part of the year were the following: the reservation of seats for Marathas, the division of Bombay into constituencies, a special franchise for urban wage earners and whether Native State subjects should be allowed to vote or not.

Publication of the rolls.

5. After considerable doubt it was decided to print all the rolls. The work was done promptly and effciently.

Expenditure.

6. Heavy expenditure amounting probably to 5 lakhs or more had to be incurred on the printing of electoral rolls, voting papers, rules and regulations, notices and advertisements, and on various articles required in connection with the polling.

Subsequent operations.

7. After the publication of the final electoral roll, arrangements were made for the nomination of candidates, the scrutiny of nomination papers, the actual polling, the counting of votes, and the declaration of results. The general elections for the Bombay Legislative Council were successfully held on the 16th of November; those for the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 18th of November; and those for the special constituencies of both legislative bodies on the 22nd of November. There was no hitch, and the arrangements worked successfully and smoothly. Detailed instructions had been drawn up and widely circulated amongst Presiding Officers, and in many places, including Bombay City, the arrangements were carefully rehearsed beforehand.

Enlarged Council.

8. As soon as the elections were over, Ministers and Councillors were appointed to constitute the Executive Government of the new provincial administration. On the 23rd February His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught performed the ceremony of the inauguration of the Legislative Council on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

Future preparation of electoral rolls.

9. In his final report the Reforms Commissioner made suggestions for the annual revision of the electoral rolls of the constituencies electing members to the Bombay Legislative Council and proposed certain amendments in the Bombay Electoral Rules and Regulations. These proposals met with the approval of Government and the requisite orders were issued.

(*b*) Bombay Development Department.

For details see the Report on the Working of the Development Department for the period ending 31st March 1921.

Scope of works

1. The Development Department, in which is included the Development Directorate, was formally constituted on the 18th November 1920. Its duties are:—

(*a*) To carry out the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and any other reclamation schemes which may be found necessary in or near Bombay City.

(*b*) To undertake the industrial housing scheme for the construction of 50,000 one-room tenements for the working classes in Bombay.

(*c*) To organise systematically the supply of building materials for its own work and for the works with which it is connected.

(*d*) To take over all questions relating to the acquisition of land in Bombay City and all questions regarding the utilisation of Government land.

(*e*) To carry out large schemes for the systematic development of Salsette—

(i) by co-ordinated town planning schemes to be carried out by local authorities, and

(ii) by the purchase of areas outright with a view to re-sale after development.

(*f*) To secure an adequate water supply for the whole of Salsette, when it is developed as an urban area.

(*g*) To deal with the supply and distribution of electrical energy, both for domestic and industrial purposes in the area outside Bombay; and

(*h*) To take up the question of the improvement of communications to link up Bombay City with the areas to be developed in Salsette and Trombay.

2. Prior to the formation of the Department, a dredger and other plant and machinery were ordered through the Stores Department of the India Office, and a quarry was selected near Kandivli Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Two of the Engineers now employed in the Reclamation Branch were associated with the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. C. S. Meik and Buchanan, in London in the preparation of detailed designs and specifications, etc., and an officer of the Public Works Department was employed on preliminary work in Bombay. After the formation of the Branch in December 1920, the preparation and equipment of the quarry and the laying of sidings, the erection of offices, stores and other buildings at the Marine Lines end of the proposed sea-wall were pushed on as rapidly as possible. The Reclamation Branch also commenced during the year the investigation of the proposed East Colaba Reclamation Scheme. Preliminary steps taken.

3. The first industrial housing scheme to be taken up was at Naigaum, the number of tenements proposed to be constructed being 3,520. Part of the land was obtained from the City Improvement Trust and construction was commenced shortly after the close of the year. A second scheme to provide for 2,640 tenements at DeLisle Road was framed and acquisition proceedings were in progress. Preliminary arrangements were made in connection with a third scheme to provide about 13,000 tenements in the eastern part of the City Improvement Trust's Worli Schemes.

The industrial housing scheme and the development of Salsette was in charge of one Superintending Engineer during the year, but the charges have now been separated.

4. A separate Superintending Engineer's Division to deal with the supply and transport of materials was formed and was being organised during the year.

5. In connection with Salsette (including Trombay) much preliminary work was done, great difficulties being experienced owing to the absence of accurate maps and surveys. The programme at the end of the year (omitting minor schemes) was as follows :—

(*i*) The development of the Trombay peninsula in 3 main sectors, viz., an industrial area intended primarily for tanneries and other noxious trades in the north-east, a residential area in the north-west and an area to subserve the proposed new docks of the Port Trust in the south-west of Trombay,

(*ii*) The establishment of an area for minor industries in the villages of Kurla and Kirol, south of Ghatkopar Station,

(*iii*) The development as a residential area of the central part of South Salsette lying between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and south of Andheri,

(*iv*) The linking up of the town planning schemes on the west of the Island partly by new schemes under the Town Planning Act and partly by direct development schemes, the most important of which lies between the proposed Khar Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the sea, and

(*v*) The provision of a railway, to be used at first for the transport of materials and to be converted into a fast electric tramway, to run from the south west of Trombay across the G. I. P. Railway at Kurla, through the central part of South Salsette to connect with the B. B. & C. I. Railway near Andheri.

6. As adequate water-supply could not be obtained for large industries in the near future in the neighbourhood of Bombay, a new industrial scheme was framed providing for the acquisition of about 2 square miles of land lying along the G. I. P. Railway on both sides of Ambarnath Station near Kalyan. The object of the scheme was to establish a new satellite town, provided with adequate space, water supply and electric energy, to which industries would be attracted out of Bombay. The erection of the first factory commenced shortly after the close of the year.

7. The Development Directorate has been constituted as at once an executive organisation and a Secretariat Department, the Director of Development being the head of the Executive staff, and also Chief Engineer for all works not carried out by the Reclamation Branch. The Deputy Director is also Secretary to Government in the Development Department and Commissioner of the Bombay Suburban Division, which has been formed so as to bring the areas in Salsette and in the neighbour-

hood of Kalyan in which development operations are being carried out under the direct administrative control of the Directorate.

Two Advisory Committees have been appointed, one for Bombay City and one for the Suburban Area.

(c) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

For details see the Annual Report of the Society for the year 1920.

Bombay City.

The number of cases of cruelty to animals prosecuted by the agents of the Society in Bombay City was 7,164. Animals cruelly treated numbered 7,818, of which 1,209 were horses, 6,351 bullocks, 12 buffaloes and 230 fowls. In 6,806 cases the accused were fined, in 1 case the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, in 313 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 17 the accused were acquitted. In 948 cases the animals cruelly treated were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for treatment, while in 16 cases they were found to be suffering from incurable diseases and sent to the Bombay Pinjrapole. Fifty-seven horses and 94 bullocks suffering from incurable diseases were sent to the Bombay Pinjrapole from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital.

Bandra.

2. The number of cases of cruelty to animals prosecuted by the agents of the Society in Bandra was 101. Animals cruelly treated numbered 139, of which 51 were horses, 52 bullocks, 11 goats and 24 sheep. In 100 cases the accused were fined and in 1 the accused was warned and discharged.

3. The whole of the fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's agents is granted to the Society after deducting certain charges. The amount received by the Society from Government in 1920 was Rs. 27,816. The total receipts, including fines and subscriptions and donations (Rs. 1,085) amounted to Rs. 29,773 and the total expenditure to Rs. 25,527. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 25,347, of which Rs. 9,000 were invested.

(d) Military (Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Acts).

European Section.

1. During the year under report the Indian Defence Force was merged into the Auxiliary Force (India) constituted under Act XLIX of 1920. When recruiting was opened for the Auxiliary Force, the response in Bombay was at first poor. There were considerable misapprehensions as to the terms and conditions of service and it was not till after the appointment early in 1921 of regular officers as Commandant and Adjutants that any progress was made. Then recruiting moved steadily in the right direction. Many old members of the Indian Defence Force units re-enlisted in the new corps and officers similarly came forward. By the end of March 1921 the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Battalion, Auxiliary Force (India), was well advanced as to numbers and other units showed satisfactory progress. A start was made with training and by the termination of the period under review units had made a commencement towards becoming efficient. It was, however, recognised by all that until more time had elapsed and the new units had had the chance of settling down to their work, true efficiency from a military point of view could not be obtained. The Bombay Battalion was in process of transformation from Indian Defence Force to Auxiliary Force (India) and consequently no training was performed during the year. In Poona the Auxiliary Force (India) Battalions made steady progress in the formation of the units. The strength of the Poona Rifles Auxiliary Force (India) was 280, of Hyderabad Rifles 400 and of Second M. & S. M. Railway Rifles 627. The Karachi Auxiliary Force consists of an Infantry Company with Light Horse Troop, an R. E. Field Company and four Light Motor Patrols, having a total strength of approximately 450. Training in close order drill, bayonet fighting and musketry was carried out by the Infantry Company, Troop drill and despatch riding by the Light Horse Troop, preliminary Bridge-building by the R. E. Company, and range-shooting and car-driving in formations by the Motor Patrols. The latter are in possession of eight machine and ten Lewis Guns. Successful sports and musketry competitions were held, and enrolments in the corps are continuing satisfactorily. There are also detachments of the N.-W.

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Railway Regiment and the 2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment, at important stations, who carried out a certain amount of drill and musketry instruction.

Indian Section.

2. Preliminary instructions were issued towards the end of 1920 regarding the formation of the Territorial Force in Bombay (Act XLVIII of 1920). The regulations for this force were not promulgated till after the close of the period under review and the work of the University Training Corps in Bombay suffered in consequence. Attendance at drill fell off and but little training was carried out. The University Company in Poona is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. There is no Territorial Force Centre as yet in Karachi.

(*e*) Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived at the Victoria Terminus on 21st February. On the 23rd he performed at the Town Hall the ceremony of inaugurating the Legislative Council on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. He attended a number of functions, paid a short visit to Poona and left from the Apollo Bunder on the 28th February.

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